

UNDERSTAND YOUR RIGHTS!

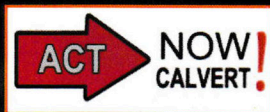
If you see a drug or alcohol overdose call 911!
Maryland's New Good Samaritan Law Protects You

You cannot be arrested, charged or prosecuted for:

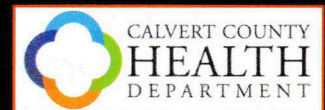
- Possession of a controlled substance
- Possession or use of drug paraphernalia
- Providing alcohol to minors

Calling 911 WILL NOT affect your PAROLE or PROBATION status.

**MARYLAND'S LAW DOES NOT PROTECT AGAINST ARREST
FOR OPEN WARRANTS.**



Supported by SAMHSA and the
Maryland Behavioral Health Administration



WHAT TO DO IN CASE YOU WITNESS AN OVERDOSE

1: Check for signs of opioid overdose.

- Slow or no breathing
- Gurgling, gasping or snoring
- Clammy, cool skin
- Blue lips or nails

2: Try to wake them up.

- Make a fist and rub your knuckles over their chest bone.
- If they don't wake up, they need medical help right away.

3: Call 911

- Tell 911 a person is not breathing
- Tell 911 the address and where to find the person

4: Give Naloxone

There are two types:

Injectable: Inject into the arm or upper outer top of thigh muscle, 1cc at a time.

Intranasal: Spray one complete dose into nostril.

Give the naloxone 2-3 minutes to work. Keep doing rescue breathing. If the person is not breathing after 2-3 minutes, give a second dose of naloxone.

5. Start Rescue Breathing.

- Tilt head back. Lift chin. Pinch nose.
- Give **2 quick breaths**. Chest should rise.
- Then **1 slow breath every 5 seconds**.
- Keep going until they start breathing or help arrives.

6: Stay with the person and keep them breathing. If they wake up and start breathing, stay with them. ***Naloxone wears off in 30 - 90 minutes. When it does, the person could stop breathing again.***

WATCH THEM UNTIL MEDICAL HELP ARRIVES.

Place the person into the recovery position (on their sides) so they can breathe and won't choke on any vomit. ***If you MUST LEAVE, put the person in a place where they can easily be found.***

7. Encourage follow-up medical care. After treating an overdose with naloxone, the person can easily slip back into overdose and stop breathing. Help the person get to the ER (or emergency personnel may take them). Health care staff will:

- Monitor breathing and risks of overdose.
- Treat any other medical conditions.

For more info on addiction recovery and naloxone training
please contact::

Calvert Substance Abuse Services
(410) 535-3079 Ext.26