

What is ACT 139?

Pennsylvania's Good Samaritan Law

Senate Bill 1164 was signed into law in September, 2014 as Act 139 of 2014. This legislation allows first responders, including law enforcement, fire fighters and EMS the ability to administer naloxone to individuals experiencing an opioid overdose as long as they have received the Department of Health approved online training and materials about recognizing opioid related overdoses, administering naloxone and promptly receiving medical attention. Additionally, Act 139 provides immunity from prosecution for those responding to and reporting overdoses.



Secure Your Medications

If you are taking prescribed medication, ensure the safety of the family by keeping medication in a secure location. This will aid in preventing an overdose!



Common Prescription Pain Medications/Opioids

Generic	Brand Name
Hydrocodone	Vicodin, Lorcet, Lortab, Norco, Zohydro
Oxycodone	Percocet, OxyContin, Roxicodone, Percodan
Morphine	MSContin, Kadian, Embeda, Avinza
Codeine	Tylenol with Codeine, TyCo, Tylenol #3
Fentanyl	Duragesic
Hydromorphone	Dilaudid
Oxymorphone	Opana
Meperidine	Demerol
Methadone	Dolophine, Methadose
Buprenorphine	Suboxone, Subtex
Heroin	Various Street Names Dope, Smack, H, Horse

Prescription Pain Medication and Opioid Safety



If someone you know is taking prescription medication or using heroin . . . would you know what to do in the event of an overdose?

Please look inside for valuable information on opioid overdoses and how you can help to save a life!



How to Identify an Overdose

Look for these common signs:

- Blue or grayish lips and fingernails
- Vomiting
- Clammy, sweaty, pale skin
- Shallow or raspy breathing, not breathing, gasping, snoring or gurgling sounds
- Eyes rolled back
- Limp
- Slow pulse, no pulse
- The person won't wake up even if you shake them or shout their name



Who can overdose?

Anyone taking prescription pain medication or illegally using opioids can overdose!



What to do in event of an overdose:



Call 911: You can save a life!

If you can't get a response from the individual, try a **STERNUM RUB** (Rub your knuckles on their chest bone for about 10 seconds).

Rescue Breathing:

1. Roll them on their back
2. Tilt head back
3. Remove anything in their mouth
4. Pinch their nose shut
5. Take a deep breath and breathe into their mouth, 2 breaths to start, then 1 breath every 4 seconds

Administer Naloxone (Narcan) if available and you know how to use it.

Don't Leave Them Alone!

What is Naloxone/Narcan?

Naloxone (also called Narcan) is a safe, effective medication that can save a life by stopping an opioid overdose. Paramedics and first responders carry naloxone. If you use opioids or know others who do, you can get naloxone from a pharmacy to use in case of an overdose.

Where to get Naloxone/Narcan

You can get naloxone through the Washington Drug & Alcohol Commission, Inc. (WDAC) 1-800-247-8379 your local pharmacy.

How to sign up for Naloxone Trainings

Call WDAC at the number to find out about trainings.

For More Information

www.PAstop.org

To find a drug treatment center visit

www.wdacinc.org

