

SYMPTOMS: Patient exhibiting miosis (pinpoint pupils), decreased mental status, and respiratory depression of all age groups with known or suspected opioid use or abuse.

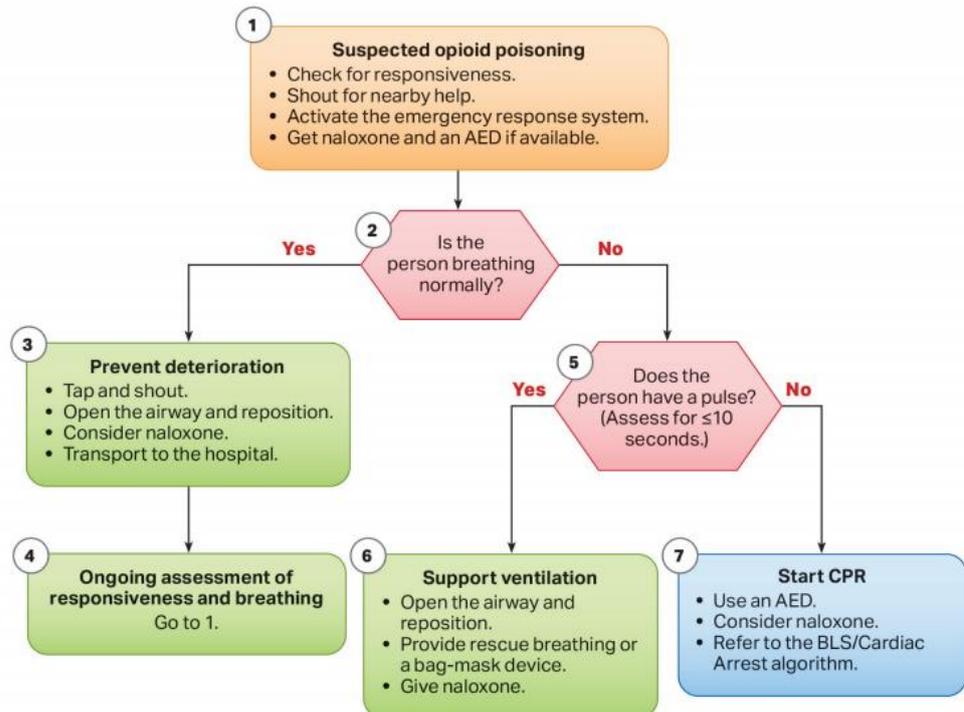
**ASSESSMENT and TREATMENT
 ALL LEVELS**

1. Assure the scene is safe!
2. Don appropriate PPE.
3. Identify specific medication taken including immediate or sustained release, time of ingestion, dose, and quantity.

EMR-O; EMT-R

4. Assess the patient's airway, breathing, circulation and mental status.
5. Support the patient's airway by positioning, oxygen administration and ventilator assistance with a bag valve mask if necessary.
6. Assess the patient for other etiologies of altered mental status including hypoxia, hypoglycemia, hypotension, and traumatic head injury.
7. Consider naloxone. Start with the lowest dose possible. Be aware that patients with altered mental status secondary to an opioid overdose may become agitated following administration of naloxone due to opioid withdrawal.
8. If naloxone was administered to the patient prior to the arrival of EMS, obtain the dose and route through which it was administered and, if possible, bring the devices containing the dispensed naloxone with the patient along with all other medications on scene.

Figure 6. Opioid-Associated Emergency for Healthcare Providers Algorithm.



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