



Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

Grand Forks Public Health

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Instructions for Opioid Overdose Recognition and Naloxone Administration Training

This training provides education on the recognition of an opioid overdose and the treatment of the overdose with the reversal medication naloxone. The training will consist of a 30 minute online module followed by a 15-20 minute in-person training.

Please follow the instructions below to complete the online training:

1. Go to www.getnaloxonenow.org/get_training.aspx
2. Sign In to the account using the following credentials:
 - a. Email Address: gf.naloxone@gmail.com
 - b. Password: naloxone
3. The training module will then open. Click to begin the module and follow the activities. The module will take approximately 30 minutes.
 - a. **Please plan to complete the module in one sitting**, as once you exit the module, you must start over.
 - b. There are two “check your knowledge” stations and a 20 question multiple choice quiz at the end. You may take multiple attempts at each question without having to start the quiz over.
 - c. Grand Forks Public Health provides the Narcan Nasal Spray, so you may **skip** the portion where it asks if you would like to learn **other administration methods**.
4. At the end, you will receive your test results. Click “Continue”
5. Then click “Get Certificate” and enter your name on the next page to generate your certificate.
6. Your certificate will be generated as a .pdf file. Save the file to your computer then print a copy of the certificate.
 - a. If a certificate is not generated, check to make sure that popups are allowed for the website or check your downloads folder.
7. **Bring a copy of the certificate** to the in-person training as proof of completion.

If you have **questions** about how to get into the training or complete the training, see the **detailed instructions handout**.

If you have any further questions, please contact Michael Dulitz, Opiate Response Project Coordinator at mdulitz@grandforksgov.com or (701)-787-8129.

Frequently Asked Questions

Question: Am I protected from liability by law when I give naloxone?

Answer: Yes, North Dakota Century Code 23-01-42.6 states the following:

An individual who prescribes, distributes, dispenses, receives, possesses, or administers an opioid antagonist as authorized under this section is immune from civil and criminal liability for such action. ... Immunity from liability or discipline under this subsection does not apply if the individual's actions constitute recklessness, gross negligence, or intentional misconduct.

North Dakota Century Code 32-03.1 "The Good Samaritan Act" provides additional legal protection to act in good faith in an emergency such as an opioid overdose.

Question: Can I give naloxone if I am not a medical professional?

Answer: Yes, naloxone is easy to administer in a variety of forms such as Narcan Nasal Spray. An individual is allowed by law (North Dakota Century Code 23-01-42) to carry and administer naloxone to another individual experiencing an opioid-related overdose as long as they are acting in good faith.

Question: Does providing naloxone in the community encourage a person to use more drugs or partake in riskier drug use?

Answer: Multiple studies have found that providing naloxone to individuals at risk for an opioid overdose did not increase the use of opioids, and some studies found a decrease in opioid use after naloxone was used to revive someone. Naloxone causes opioid withdrawal symptoms which acts as an effective deterrent to overdose.

Question: Does naloxone keep opioid users from seeking treatment?

Answer: Studies have shown that naloxone does not keep users from seeking treatment. In fact, surviving an opioid overdose often serves as a motivation for an individual to seek treatment.

Question: Why do we need to carry naloxone, doesn't our fire department and ambulance respond to overdoses fast enough?

Answer: While we are fortunate to have a swift emergency response in our community, opioid overdose causes a decreased breathing effort which could result in brain injury due to a lack of oxygen or death. The faster that naloxone is administered to a person experiencing an opioid overdose, the faster that the breathing effort returns, preventing further injury. Between 1996 and 2014, the CDC reported 26,463 overdose reversals from layperson administered naloxone.

Sources: North Dakota Century Code, North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



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