



At risk for an opioid overdose?

Greenwich Together mobilizes youth, parents and community partners to prevent substance misuse, promote behavioral and mental health and strengthen healthy choices through positive youth, family, and community development.



GreenwichTogether@kidsin crisis.org

What are opioids?

Opioids are a class of drugs that include heroin as well as powerful pain relievers available legally by prescription, such as oxycodone (OxyContin®), hydrocodone (Vicodin®), codeine, morphine, fentanyl, and many others. These drugs are chemically related and interact with opioid receptors on nerve cells in the body and brain. Opioid pain relievers are generally safe when taken for a short time as prescribed by a doctor. Regular use—even as prescribed by a doctor—can produce dependence, and when misused, opioid pain relievers can lead to a fatal overdose.

What is an opioid overdose?

Opioid overdose is an acute condition due to excessive opioids in the body. A possible fatal opioid overdose can occur when;

- A person's body cannot handle an illicit opioid drug such as heroin or fentanyl.
- Someone accidentally or, deliberately misuses a prescription opioid, or mixes opioids with other medications, alcohol, or over-the-counter medications.
- Opioid and anxiety medications such as Xanax or Vallium, are mixed.
- A person takes an opioid medication prescribed for someone else. Children are particularly vulnerable to accidental over-doses if they take medication not intended for them.

What is Narcan® (Naloxone)?

- Narcan® (Naloxone) is a medicine used for the treatment of an opioid emergency such as an overdose or a possible opioid overdose.
- Narcan® works by interrupting the opioid receptor in the brain. It begins to work almost immediately.
- A person who has not taken opioids is not harmed by Narcan®.
- Narcan® does not take the place of emergency medical care. 911 must be initiated. (Overdose crisis may return when Narcan wears off).
- Narcan® is safe and effective in children for known or suspected opioid overdose.



Where to get Naloxone (Narcan®) in Greenwich

CVS Riverside
1239 East Putnam Ave
(203) 698-4006

CVS Pharmacy West Putnam
644 West Putnam Avenue
(203) 422-2022

Walgreens Riverside
1333 E Putnam Ave
(203) 637-1496

Greenview Pharmacy
13 N Water St
(203) 531-3323

CVS Cos Cob
122 E Putnam Ave
(203) 422-2129

CVS Pharmacy Greenwich Ave
99 Greenwich Ave
(203) 862-9320

North Street Pharmacy
1043 North Street
(203) 869-2130

For more locations visit the CT Department of Mental Health
and Addiction website at: www.ct.gov/dmhas

Substance Use Assessment and Treatment Serving Greenwich Community

Liberation Programs Family and Youth Options

For Treatment Phone: 203-869-7279 x 1
For Substance Abuse Assessments: 203-391-7906

Connecticut Counseling Centers Stamford Substance Use Clinic

Treatment Referral Phone: 203-653-3038 ext. 6606

Resources to Help Find Substance Use Prevention and Treatment Services and Naloxone (Narcan) Training

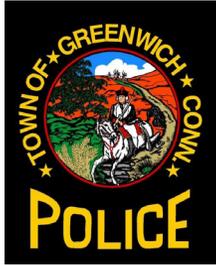
www.GreenwichTogether.org (Coming Soon)

www.communities4action.org

www.thehubct.org

www.drugfreect.org

www.findtreatment.samhsa.gov (1-800-563-4086)



Medication Drop Box Location

Greenwich Police Department
11 Bruce Place, Open 24/7

Free, Safe, Anonymous

What is Accepted

- Over-the-counter and RX medications
- Medication samples
- Pet medications
- Medicated lotions or ointments
- Vitamins and nutritional supplements

What is Not Accepted

- Needles
- Business or professional waste
- Aerosol cans
- Liquids
- Inhalers
- Thermometers
- Hazardous waste
- Hydrogen peroxide

Prevent a Future Overdose!

If you have information regarding illegal opioids such as pills and/or heroin (or any drug) that caused someone to overdose in Greenwich, let the Greenwich Police Department know:

- Call anonymous to Greenwich Police Department Tip Line 203-622-3333 or toll free 1-800-372-1176
- Email to Tips@greenwichct.org

Helpful Information You Can Provide

- Vehicle License plate numbers
- Make, model and color of vehicles
- Address/location where drugs are sold
- Date & time when the drugs were bought
- Age, gender, approximate height & weight of perpetrator
- Any identifying marks on drug packaging, such as bag stamps
- In case of an emergency, always call 911

Signs of an opioid overdose:

- Unresponsive or minimally responsive
- Blue or gray face, fingernails and lips
- Shallow breathing or not breathing at all
- Pinpoint pupils
- Loud, uneven snoring or gurgling noises
- Other evidence: known opioid user, track marks, syringes, pills or pill bottles, information from bystanders

What to do:

- Call 911 immediately!
- Administer Narcan® if available. The 911 operator will give you instructions on how to use it.
- Place the person on their side (in the recovery position).
- If no signs of life are present, the 911 operator will guide on what to do.
- Stay on the phone with 911 until first responders arrive.

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the **SCRIPT**



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