

Site: _____

TAKE HOME NALOXONE PROGRAM POST TRAINING QUESTIONNAIRE

Participant Name: _____ Date: _____

yyyy/mmm/dd

Eligible for take-home naloxone kit: Yes No

Answer each question by checking off True or False:

What increases a person's risk for overdose?	True	False
Mixing different drugs together		
Mixing drugs with alcohol		
Using after a period of not using (e.g. after detox or jail)		

Which of these are the <u>usual</u> signs of opioid overdose?	True	False
Shallow/slow breathing		
Lips or skin turns blueish		
Loss of consciousness –unresponsive		
Increased energy, wanting to exercise		

What should you do if a person is overdosing on opioids?	True	False
Call an ambulance		
Give the person stimulant drugs		
Slap or punch the person		
Put the person in an ice bath		
Perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation if the person is not breathing		
Administer naloxone		
Stay with person until ambulance arrives		

Naloxone is used for:	True	False
Helping someone to get off drugs		
Reversing opioid overdose		
Reversing cocaine overdose		

How do you give naloxone?	True	False
Inject it into a vein injection		
Inject it into a large muscle		
Mouth (orally)		

Naloxone is <u>usually</u> effective for:	True	False
Less than 20 minutes		
30 to 75 minutes		
4 to 12 hours		

Is there anything about the training session or the take-home naloxone kits, or the program in general that you think could be improved or changed? What? _____

Adapted from Bennett and Holloway, 2011. Evaluation of the take-home naloxone demonstration project. Whales, UK.