

How to Respond to an Opioid Overdose and Administer Naloxone

CALL 911: It is important to get emergency treatment right away after someone gets naloxone. Naloxone only temporarily reverses opioid overdoses and other toxic substances may also be present that won't respond to naloxone.

ADMINISTER: One dose of nasal naloxone.

STAY: Most people wake up within 1-3 minutes after receiving naloxone. Stay with them until help arrives. Place unconscious individuals on their side to prevent choking and continue attempts to wake them.

AFTER 2 MINUTES: After 2 minutes, if no response, administer 2nd dose of nasal naloxone in alternate nostril.

Where Can I Get Naloxone?

Illinois Overdose Prevention Providers:
bit.ly/IL-OEND



What Are Opioids?

A Family Guide to Preventing and Responding to an Opioid Overdose

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To find treatment, recovery and harm reduction resources, including free naloxone:

Call 833-234-6343 or text "HELP" to 833234
or visit helpline.il.org



What Are Opioids?

Opioids are drugs that work in the brain to reduce pain and produce relaxation. They include prescription pain relievers like oxycodone and hydrocodone, as well as dangerous synthetic opioids like fentanyl and heroin.

Preventing Opioid Overdoses

SAFE STORAGE:

Properly store medications and substances so they are out of reach of children, such as a locked box.

SAFE DISPOSAL:

Leftover medications should be disposed of as soon as possible by taking them to a pharmacy, drug take-back location, or by flushing them down the toilet if they are on the [FDA's Flush List](#).

NALOXONE:

If anyone in your household or close circle is prescribed or uses opioids, it's important to keep naloxone available. Naloxone is an over-the-counter medicine that can reverse an opioid overdose and be given to anyone, **including children of any age.**

Signs and Symptoms of Opioid Overdose

Unconscious or unresponsive
(doesn't wake up when shaken or called)

Limppness or extreme sleepiness

Slurred speech

Shallow, slow, irregular, or no breathing

Slow or irregular heartbeat or pulse

Vomiting or gurgling noises

Pale or grayish/ashen skin with blue or gray lips or fingernails

Center of the eye (the pupil) is very small

Seizures in children not known to have epilepsy/seizure disorder



Use of Naloxone

Naloxone can be used for suspected opioid overdoses in **infants, children, teens and adults.**

Naloxone is safe to give even if you're unsure whether the person has overdosed on opioids.



Administer naloxone at the first sign of overdose symptoms, especially for toddlers and small children who may accidentally ingest medication.