What is an Opioid Use Disorder?

Opioid use disorders are similar to other substance use disorders and can manifest as physical dependence, psychological dependence, or both. Students struggling with dependence and/or addiction may believe that their condition is not treatable, or that recovery is not possible.

Individuals are at an increased risk for overdose if they have a history of a substance use disorder.

High Risk Factors for Overdose

+ Previous overdose
+ Prior suicide attempt
+ On a high dose of opioid medications
+ History of major depressive disorder
+ Abstinent for a few days or more
+ Mixing opioids with depressants
+ Using alone
+ Injecting drugs
+ Problems with lung functioning

Learn more

rx.missouri.edu

f **@MoSafeRx**

To find resources on your campus, visit

pip.missouri.edu/resources

Partners in Prevention

f **@** **@missouripip**

Opioids on Campus & Naloxone Training

Partners in Prevention

Why Should Colleges Care?

While statewide rates of heroin and opioid use are relatively low among college students (0.4% and 4.2%, respectively, MACHB 2018), they pose a significant danger to students who use.

Rates of opioid and heroin overdoses have risen greatly in the last few years. Fentanyl, a powerful synthetic opioid, is often added to heroin or other opioids and greatly increases the risk of overdose.

Having trained individuals on campus who are able to address an overdose is vital, even if it is not terribly likely. Similar to disaster preparedness, it is best to be equipped for the worst case scenario.

Missouri's Good Samaritan Law

Missouri's Good Samaritan Law protects people who call 911 from arrest and prosecution for possession of drugs or paraphernalia, and for violating probation, parole, or a restraining order. Students should feel empowered to stay calm and get help for individuals experiencing alcohol or drug overdoses or other medical emergencies.

Missouri Naloxone Legislation

The passing of House Bill No. 1568 expands Good Samaritan laws to protect individuals acting in good faith to administer naloxone, as well as the individual experiencing an overdose. This bill went into effect August 28, 2016.

Who Should be Trained on Your Campus?

Law enforcement and campus security are among the first responders and should be equipped to administer naloxone.

Students who are in recovery, especially from opioid use disorder, may be at risk for relapse or know others who are at risk. naloxone training is important, as overdoses are more common after a period of abstinence.

Residence hall staff, on-call personnel, or other individuals who oversee student residences are often notified of medical emergencies regarding students. Equipping them to handle an overdose while awaiting medical attention is important.

Where can I get Naloxone training?

If you are interested in having naloxone training on your campus, please contact our staff at pip@missouri.edu.

Why is Naloxone Training Important?

If someone is experiencing an overdose, time is a vital factor. Administering naloxone can stop an overdose and save a life.

Many individuals falsely believe that having naloxone available encourages or condones heroin and opioid use. Overdose education and naloxone distribution is strongly recommended by public health agencies based on empirical evidence.

Using a life-saving measure such as naloxone can open the door for treatment and rehabilitation for those struggling with opioid use disorders.

Overdose deaths are preventable. Naloxone is a valuable tool that is easy to use and can be the difference between life and death.

Signs of an Overdose

Pinpoint Pupils

Unresponsive or unconscious

Shallow breathing

Blue/gray lips, hands, fingertips