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The Impact of Naloxone Training and Education in the Community

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Abstract

The issue of opioid overdose has become a national crisis and is receiving a lot of attention in the media. In the state of Oklahoma, 388 people died from opioid overdose in 2017. Nationally, there were over 47,600 opioid-related drug overdose deaths in 2017.

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INTRODUCTION

The issue of opioid overdose has become a national crisis and is receiving a lot of attention in the media. In the state of Oklahoma, 388 people died from opioid overdose in 2017. Nationally, there were over 47,600 opioid-related drug overdose deaths in 2017.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this study is to determine the impact that education and training have on attitudes and confidence of people across different backgrounds to have the ability to recognize and respond to an opioid overdose using naloxone.

METHODS

Student pharmacists and preceptors will present information about opioid overdose awareness, focusing specifically on:

- Identifying people who are at risk,
- Recognizing an opioid overdose
- Responding to an overdose using intranasal naloxone

Surveys will be conducted both prior to and after the presentation to determine the impact that the education has on knowledge and confidence in recognizing and responding to an opioid overdose situation using intranasal naloxone.

STUDY POPULATION

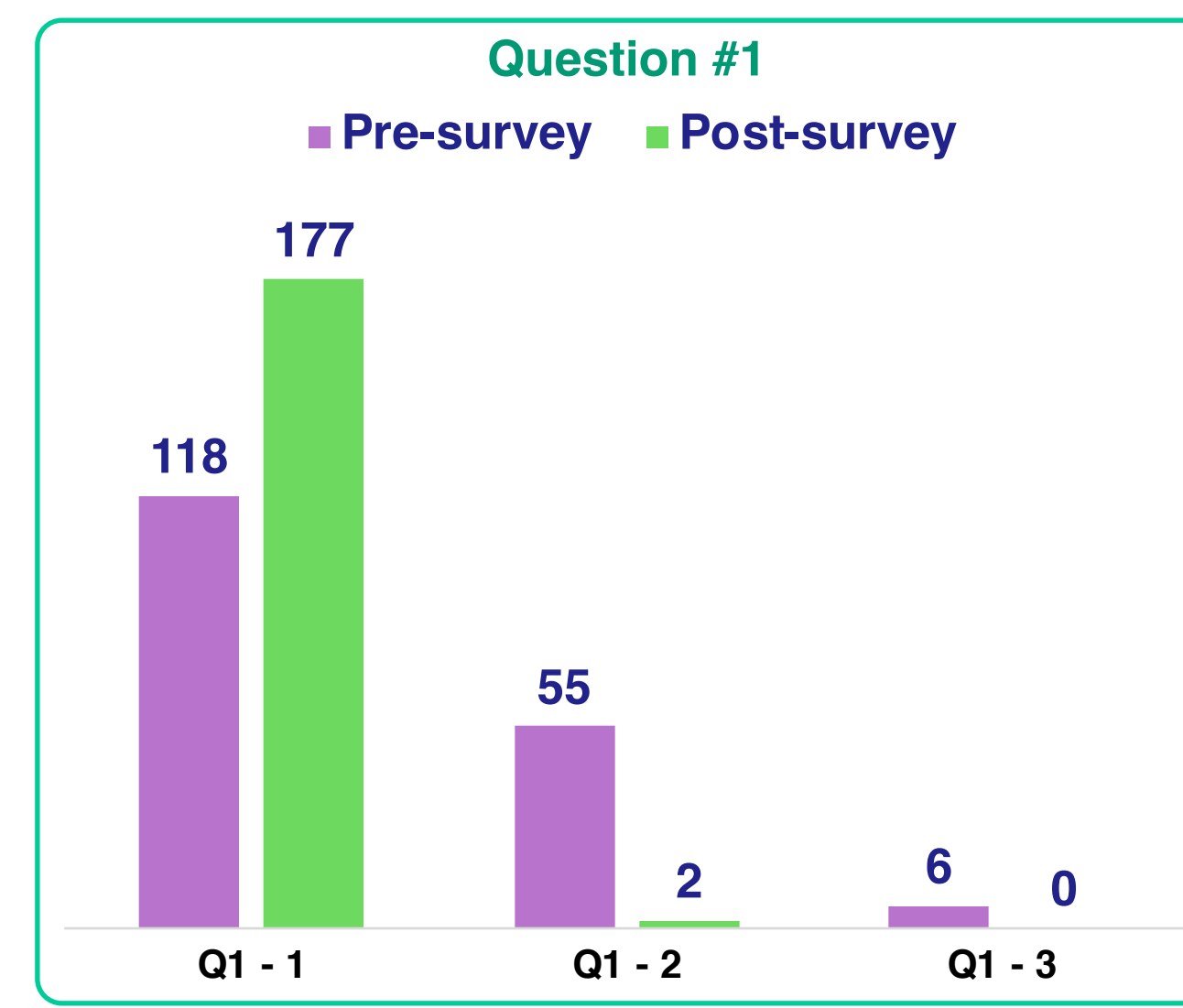
Participants who received the training and participated in the survey include:

- Health care providers
- Community members
- Students attending SWOSU and Oklahoma City technology centers

SURVEY ITEMS AND DATA

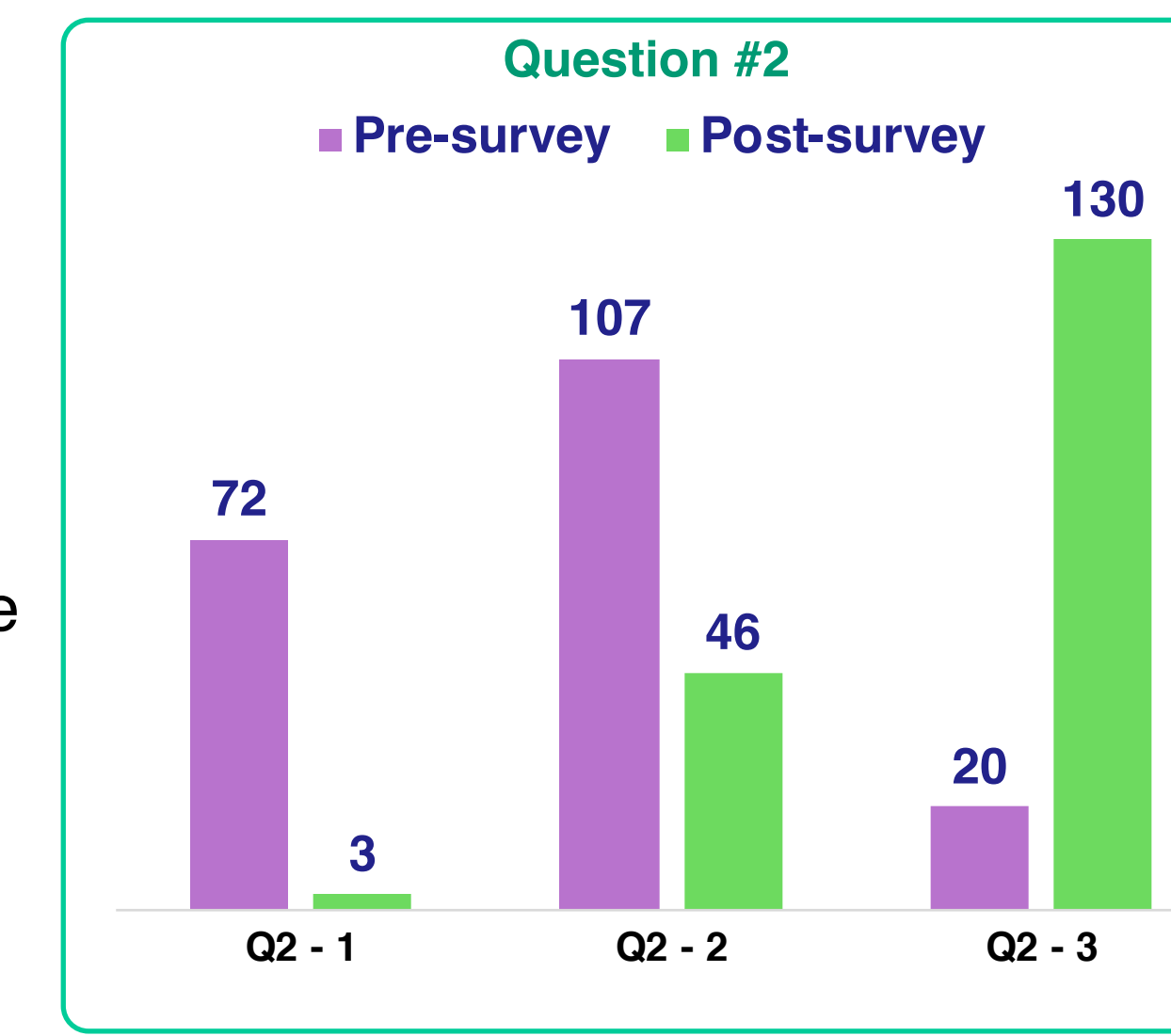
Question #1 On average, what is the rate of death from opioid overdose, nationally?

- Approximately **116 deaths** per day
- Approximately **56 deaths** per day
- Approximately **16 deaths** per day



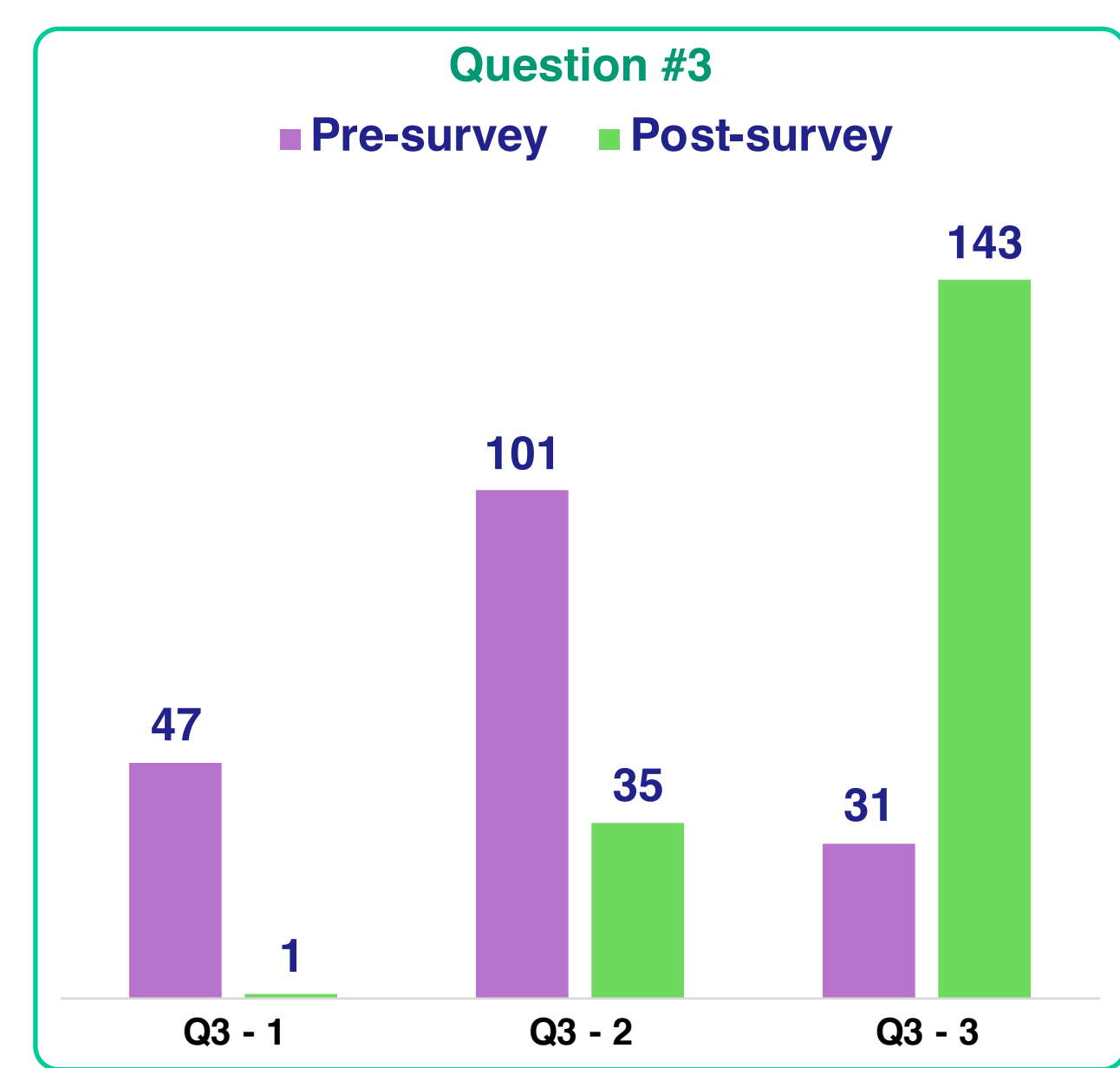
Question #2 How likely are you to recognize the signs and/or symptoms of an opioid overdose?

- I **DO NOT know** the signs and symptoms of an opioid overdose
- I feel **SOMEWHAT confident** in recognizing an opioid overdose
- I feel **VERY confident** that I would recognize an opioid overdose



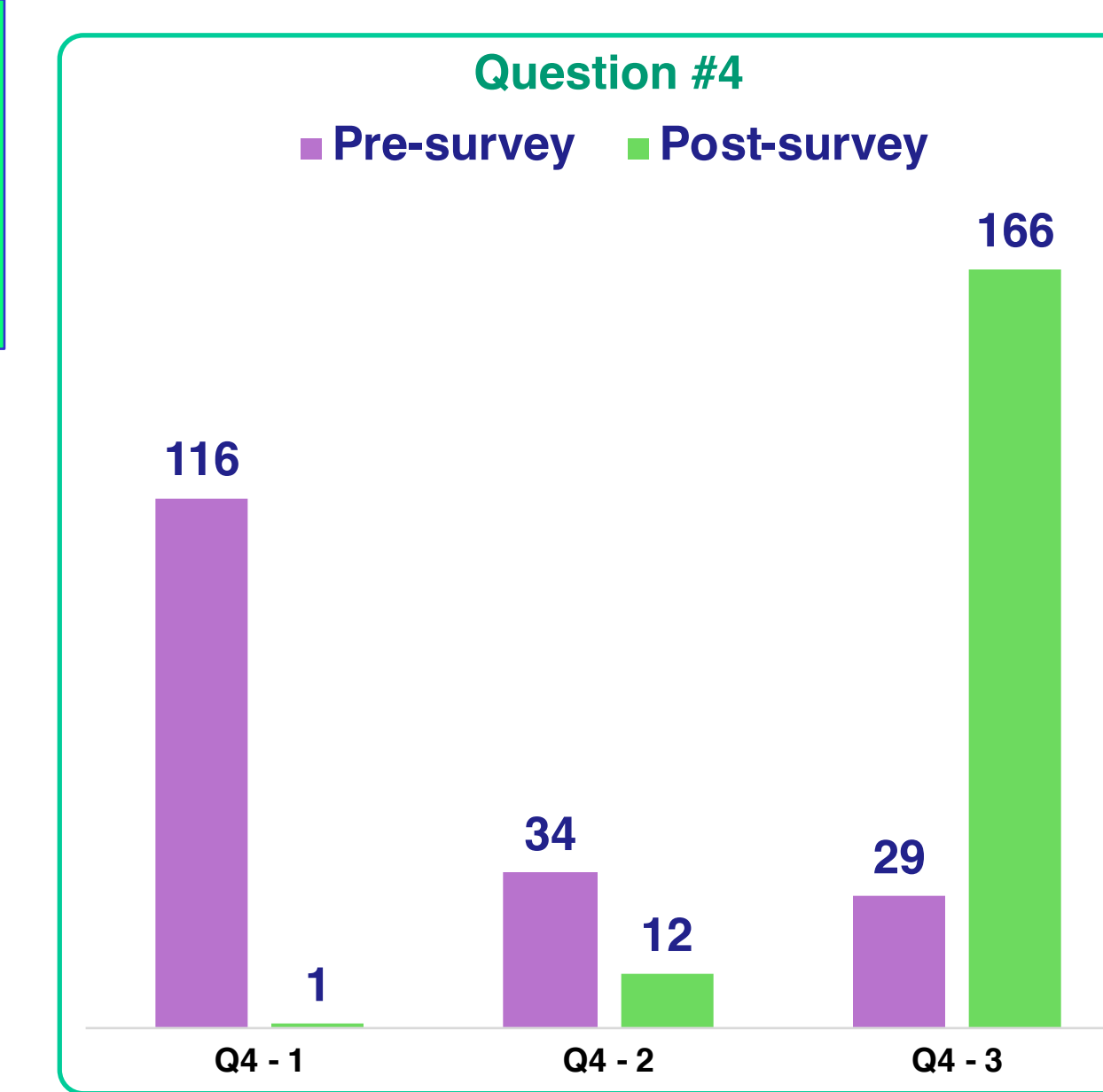
Question #3 How likely are you to recognize people who are at risk for opioid overdose?

- I **CANNOT** identify patients who are at risk for opioid overdose
- I may recognize **SOME patients** who are at risk for opioid overdose
- I feel that I am aware of **MANY situations** that places people at risk for opioid overdose

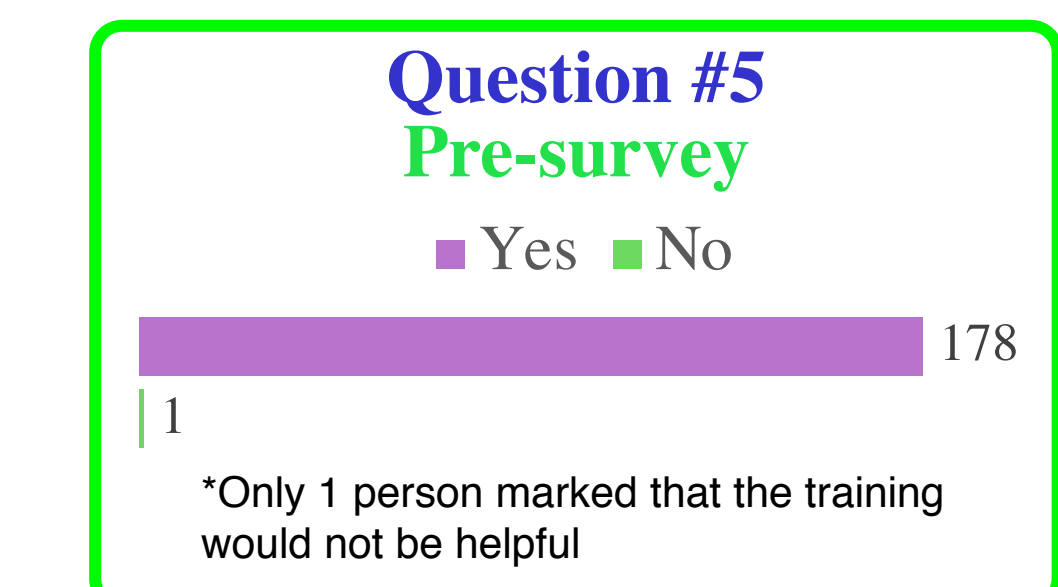


Question #4 How comfortable would you feel if you had to administer intranasal naloxone?

- I **DO NOT know** how to administer intranasal naloxone
- I feel **SOMEWHAT confident** in administering intranasal naloxone
- I feel **VERY confident** that I could administer intranasal naloxone



Question #5 Do you feel that this type of training is helpful in reducing opioid-related deaths?



100% of participants marked this education as helpful in reducing opioid-related deaths

Participant Comments

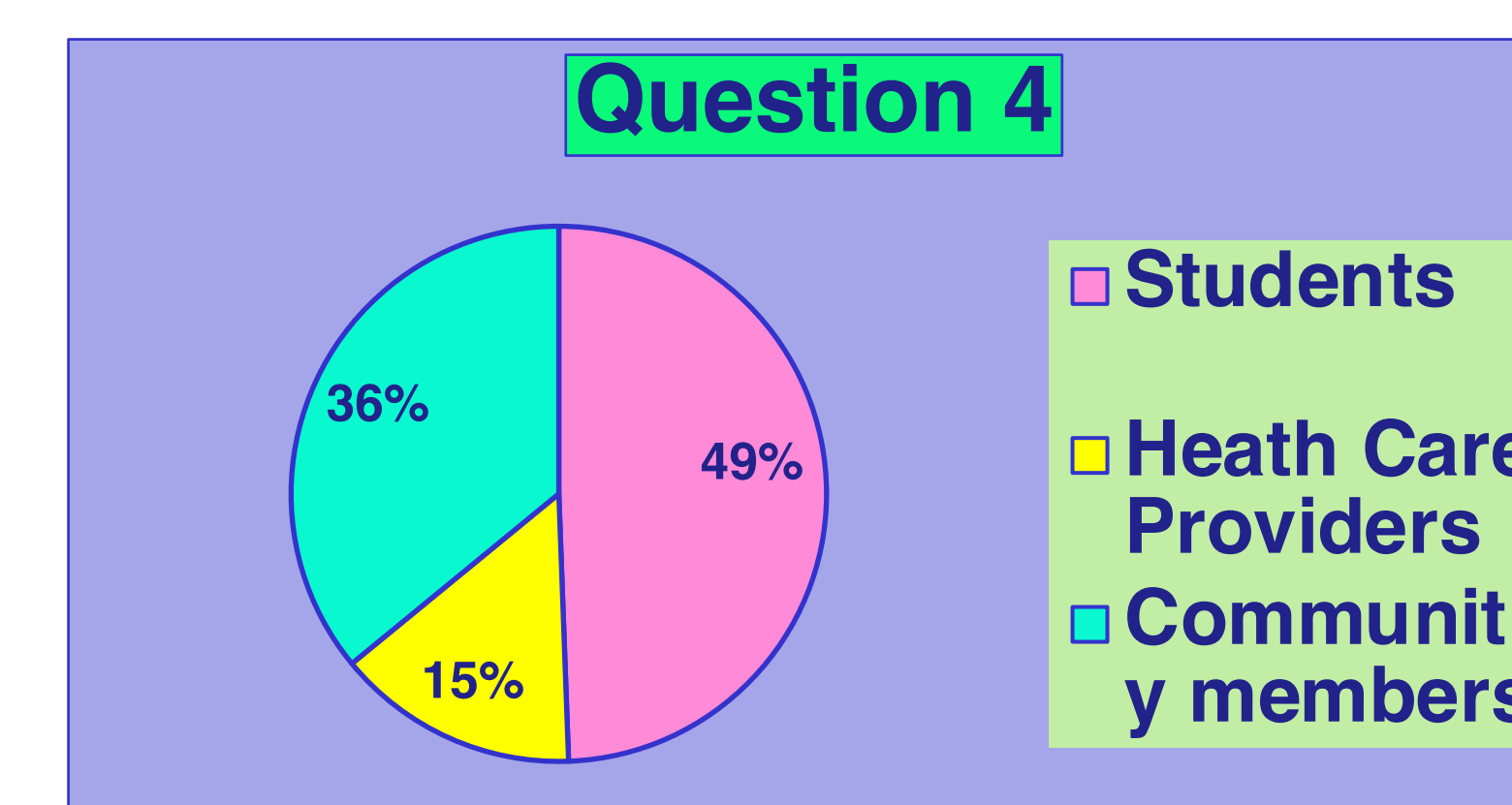
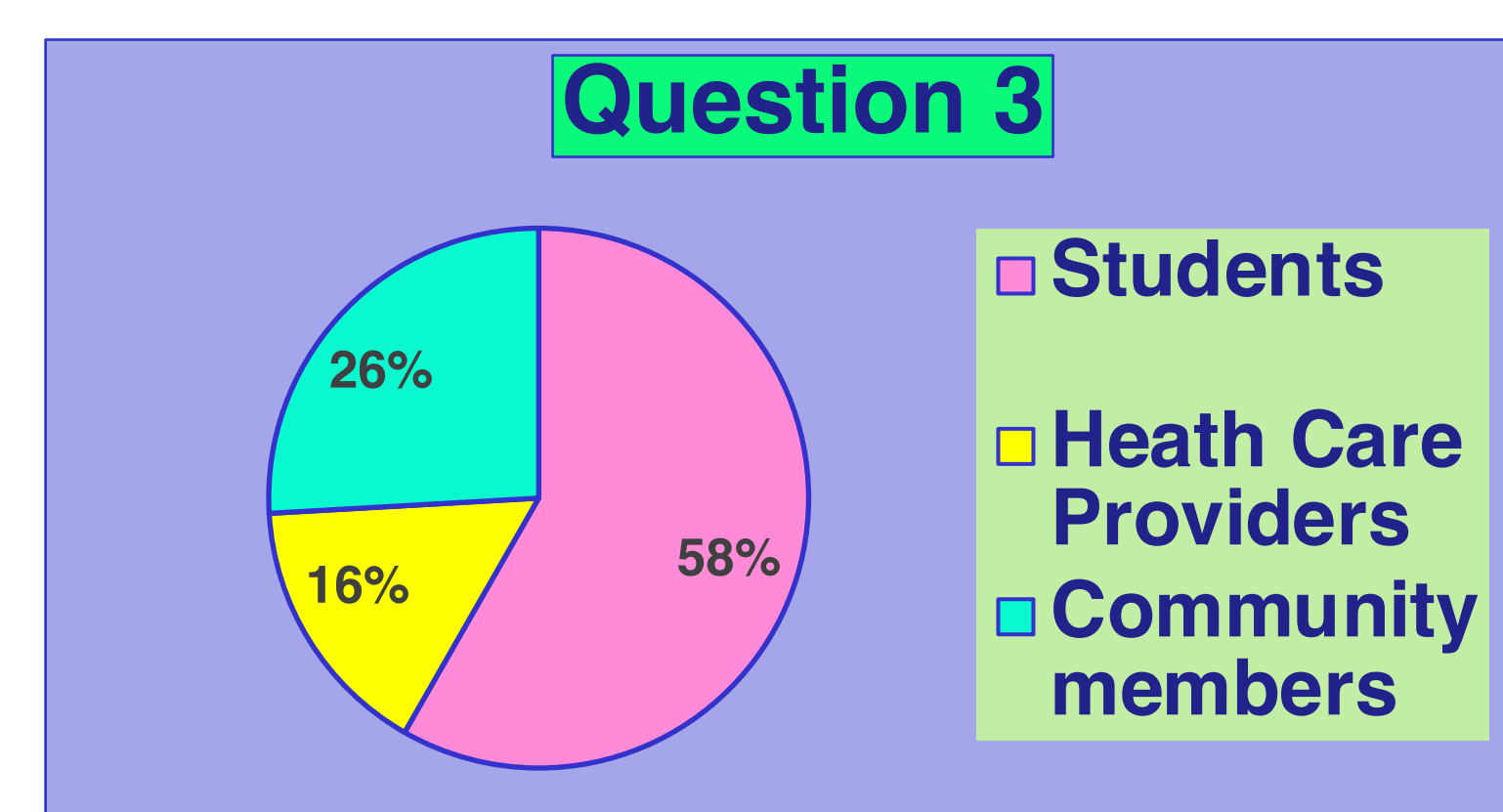
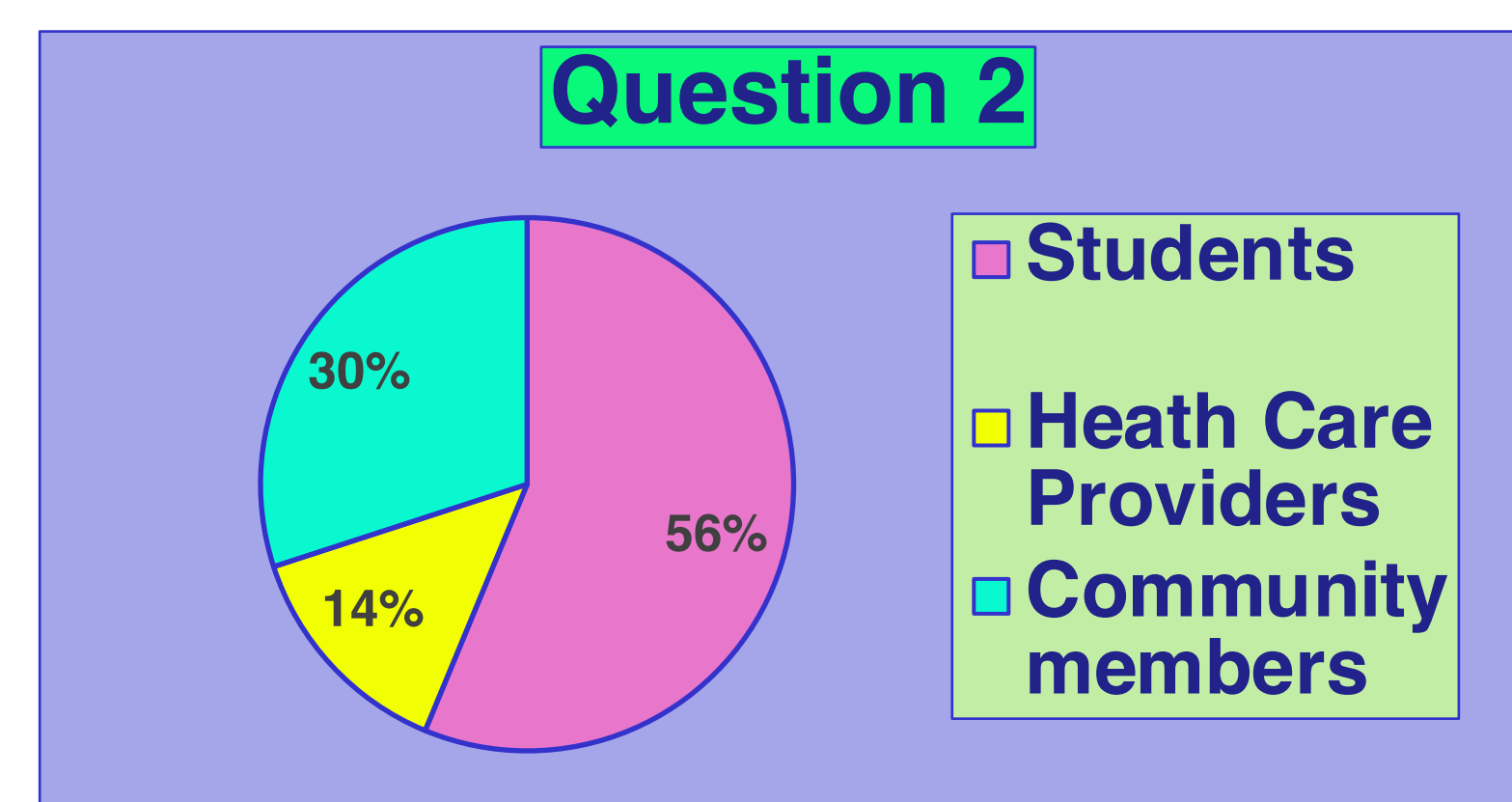
"I feel like if this was given to my brother (just in case) he wouldn't have died of an accidental OD."

"Very Important"

"Absolutely!"

Group Percentages with Highest Impact

- Questions #2, #3, and #4 focus on the impact that education has on participants' confidence related to opioid overdose and response
- The change in scoring range was 0 – 2, with 2 showing the largest impact
- The following graphs shows the percentages of each group with the greatest changes



RESULTS

179 Participants completed the surveys:

- 20%** were in health-related fields
- 49%** were students
- 31%** were from the community

For ALL Groups collectively

- 73%** increased their knowledge in recognizing signs and symptoms of overdose
- 75%** increased confidence in recognizing people at risk for opioid overdose
- 84%** increased confidence in administering naloxone

The **STUDENT GROUP** had the **highest change** in scores for the questions related to recognizing and responding to opioid overdoses

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

Increasing public knowledge in all populations can:

- Help identify those at risk of opioid overdose
- Help recognize the signs and symptoms of an opioid overdose
- Help individuals learn how to obtain naloxone and proper techniques

Future directions:

- This presentation will be given to all new students who attend SWOSU
- Continue to provide this training to various groups in the community

This type of education may lead to reduced deaths related to opioid overdose

AUTHOR DISCLOSURE

Authors of this presentation have nothing to disclose concerning possible financial or personal relationships with commercial entities that may have a direct or indirect interest in the subject matter of this presentation.

REFERENCES:

CDC provisional drug overdose death counts accessed at: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/drug-overdose-data.htm>
Oklahoma Drug Threat Assessment Report 2017, Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics accessed at: <https://www.ok.gov/obndd/documents/2017%20Oklahoma%20Drug%20Threat%20Assessment%20FINAL.pdf>