

OPIOID OVERDOSE PREVENTION ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

KNOW THE SIGNS AND TAKE ACTION

Recognizing the signs of opioid overdose (from [fentanyl](#) and other opioids) can save a life. Here are some signs to look for:

- Small, constricted “pinpoint pupils”
- Falling asleep or losing consciousness
- Slow, weak, or no breathing
- Choking or gurgling sounds
- Limp body
- Cold and/or clammy skin
- Discolored skin (especially on lips and nails)



It may be hard to tell whether a person is high or experiencing an overdose. If you aren't sure, treat it like an overdose—you could save a life. What to do if you think someone is overdosing:

1. Call 911 Immediately
2. Administer naloxone, if available
3. Try to keep the person awake and breathing
4. Lay the person on their side to prevent choking
5. Stay with the person until emergency assistance arrives



[Naloxone](#) is a life-saving medication that can reverse the effects of opioid overdose. It is safe and easy to use, works almost immediately, and is not addictive.

New California legislation [SB 367](#), known as the Campus Opioid Safety Act, aims to decrease opioid overdoses. College students can check with school administrators or student health centers to learn about naloxone availability on campus.

