

Inclusion criteria for patients who should receive overdose prevention education and a prescription for a naloxone rescue kit:

1. Received emergency medical care involving opioid intoxication or poisoning
2. Suspected history of substance abuse or nonmedical opioid use
3. Prescribed methadone or buprenorphine
4. Higher-dose (>50 mg morphine equivalent/day) opioid prescription
5. Receiving any opioid prescription for pain plus:
 - a. Rotated from one opioid to another because of possible incomplete cross tolerance
 - b. Smoking, COPD, emphysema, asthma, sleep apnea, respiratory infection, or other respiratory illness or potential obstruction.
 - c. Renal dysfunction, hepatic disease, cardiac illness, HIV/AIDS
 - d. Known or suspected concurrent alcohol use
 - e. Concurrent benzodiazepine or other sedative prescription
 - f. Concurrent antidepressant prescription
6. Patients who may have difficulty accessing emergency medical services (distance, remoteness)
7. Voluntary request from patient or caregiver

Bibliography

1. Dasgupta N, Sanford C, Albert S, Brason F. "Opioid Drug Overdoses: A Prescription for Harm and Potential for Prevention." *American Journal of Lifestyle Medicine*, Oct 2009; 4(1):32-37.
2. Leavitt S. "Intranasal Naloxone for At-Home Opioid Rescue." *Practical Pain Management*, Oct 2010:42-46.
3. Wermeling D. "Opioid Harm Reduction Strategies: Focus on Expanded Access to Intranasal Naloxone." *Pharmacotherapy*, Jul 2010; 30(7):627-63.