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|  | | **Poisoning was the leading cause of unintentional injury-**  **related mortality among Arizona residents in 2014.** |
| **372 (30%) of those deaths were attributable to prescription** |
| **opiates, a 14% increase from 2013 (n=328).** |
| **In Arizona one person died every day, on average, due to an** |
| **opiate overdose.** |
|  | **WHY LE?** |  |
|  | ARS 36-2228, permits a peace officer to admin- |  |
|  | ister and includes liability protections |  |
|  | Having trained individuals in the community |  |
|  | makes saving lives easier for EMS. |  |
|  | Reducing the time between the opioid over- |  |
|  | dose symptoms and effective intervention is a |  |
|  | matter of life and death. |  |
|  | Opioid overdose death can be prevented |  |
|  | Naloxone is an opioid antagonist that reverses |  |
|  | the respiratory depression caused by the opi- |  |
|  | ate overdose |  |
|  | Law enforcement can be trained to safely ad- |  |
|  | minister this medication |  |
|  | Over 900 law enforcement agencies nationally |  |
|  | now carry naloxone | **Many drug overdose deaths included more than one drug.** |
|  | Training is approximately 2 hours | **Often seen in the death records were a combination of an opi-** |
|  | Sample policies and procedures that address officers intervening in overdoses and adminis- | **ate and a benzodiazepine in conjunction with either alcohol or**  **another prescription drug.** |
|  | tering naloxone have been developed |  |



**GETTING STARTED**

May need approval from city manager or county board of supervisors

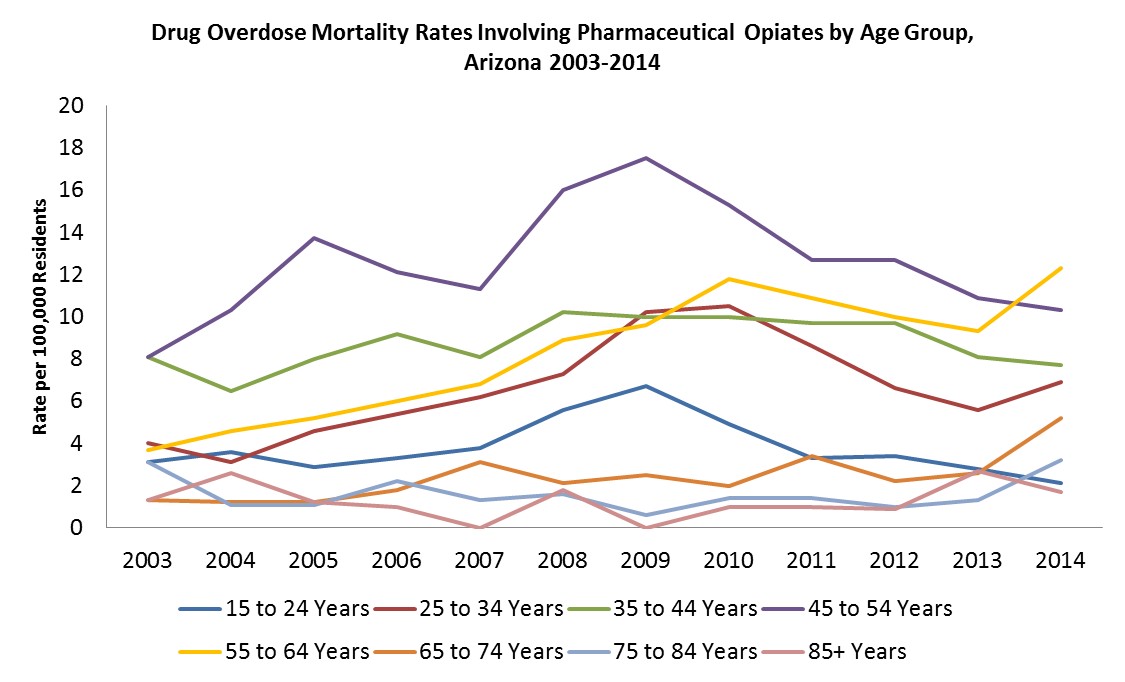
Set up a meeting with local fire, EMS and hospi- tal. These partners can help deliver the curricu- lum from AZPOST and help identify ways to ob- tain naloxone.

Create department policy

Set a training day

Train

Produced by the Arizona Department of Health Services



Office of Injury Prevention

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***Naloxone for Law Enforcement***