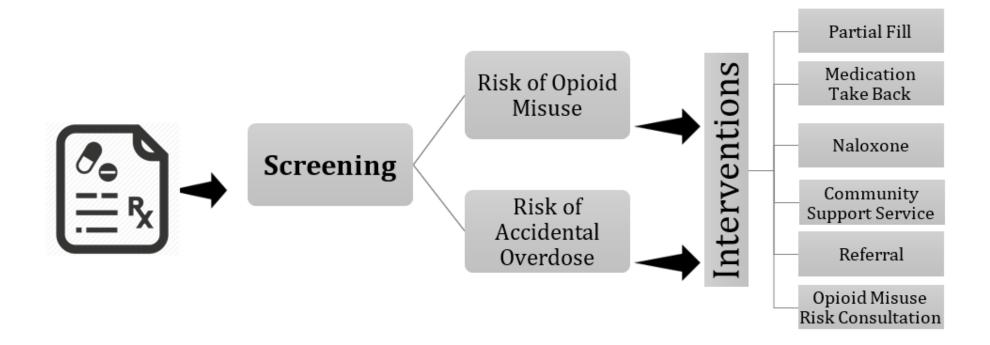
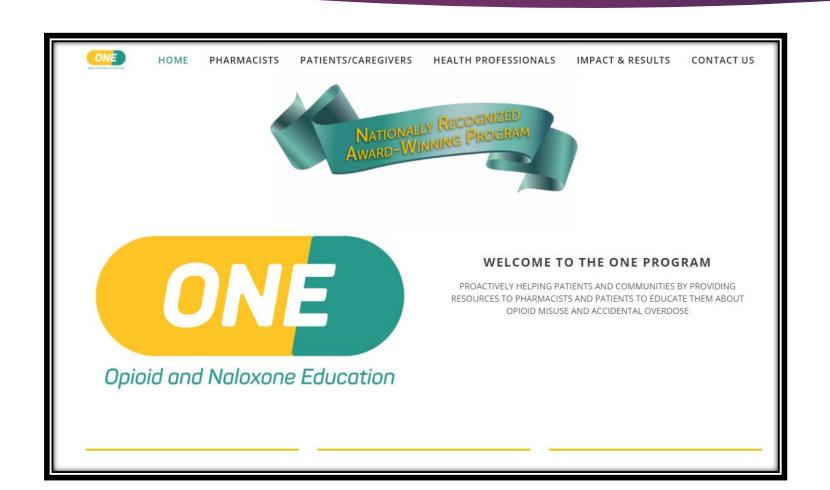
DR. ELIZABETH SKOY, PHARMD

DR. AMY WERREMEYER, PHARMD, PCPP

ONE Program



ONE Program

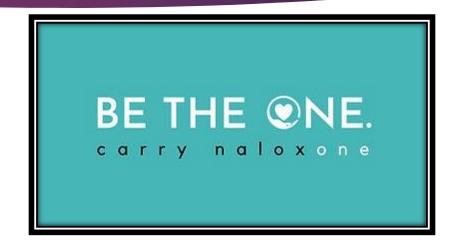


https://one-program.org/

West Virginia Partnership







ONEbox training:https://www.wvdii.org/naloxonetraining

Objectives

- ▶ Increase naloxone saturation
- ▶ Increase the number of students trained to respond to an opioid overdose
- Provide education on naloxone
- Increase the number of ONEboxes available on college campuses

- Step one
 - Find a student organization/champion group
 - ► American Pharmacists Association Student Pharmacists
- Step two
 - Discuss with campus administrators
 - Vice President of Student Affairs
 - Faculty support/buy-in
 - ► Healthcare professional and/or substance misuse expert

- Campus Collaborators
 - Public relations
 - Campus police
 - Residence Life
 - Fraternity/Sorority Life
- Provide Education to Collaborators
 - Naloxone does not cause harm
 - Communities with increased naloxone access = decreased opioid overdoses
 - Opioid overdose can happen to anyone
 - Marijuana laced, pain medication post-surgery, medication interaction
 - Fire extinguisher/AED comparisons

- Starting with fraternity/sorority housing and residents life
- Initial meeting with unit leaders
 - Chapter presidents (president's council)
 - Hall directors
- Unit leaders schedule training sessions
- Training lead by students
 - ► Healthcare professional president upon request
 - ► Healthcare professional faculty
 - Counseling center collaboration

Preparation

- Develop training presentations
 - ▶ 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 1 hour
 - ► Trainer script
- Prepare training totes
 - ▶ Naloxone demo doses
 - ▶ Portable projector/screen
 - ONEbox installation checklist
 - Summary documents/ordering cards
- Naloxone for ONEbox

BE THE ONE

Naloxone Training Education







OPIOIDS

- medications primarily used to provide pain relief
- can lead to addiction and/or death even if taken properly
- can be laced into other substances or made to look like candy

NALOXONE (NARCAN)

- medication used to reverse an opioid overdose
- WILL NOT HARM if given to someone who is not experiencing an overdose
- · administered nasally



SIGNS OF AN OPIOID OVERDOSE

- Unconscious or unable to wake up
- · Breathing slows or stops
- · Choking or gurgling noises
- Body goes limp
- · Pale face
- Purple/blue fingernails and lips

OVERDOSE ACTION STEPS

- 1. Call 911
- Administer Naloxone i available
- Move person into recovery position
- Stay with person until help arrives
- You are protected under the Good Samaritan law for reporting an emergency regardless of intoxication

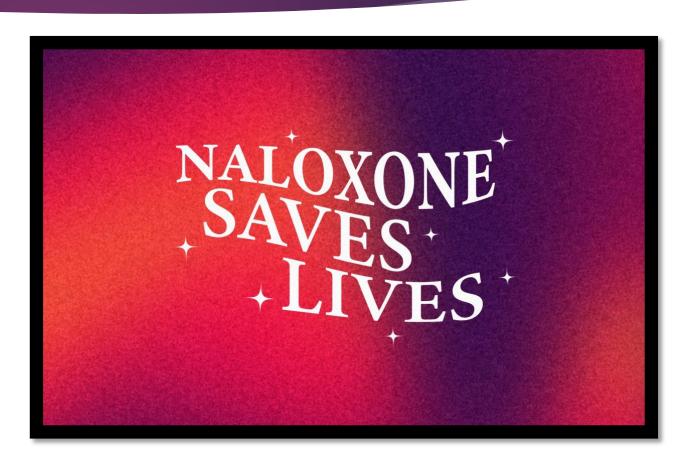
ONEbox

- Installation Form
 - ONEbox site/location
 - When to conduct annual training
 - Naloxone
- Location database
 - Tracks expiration dates/lot numbers of nalox
 - Overseen by student organization
 - Updated annually



Phase Two

- Student organizations
- Student government
- Faculty/staff
- Education
 - Naloxone
 - ONEbox locations
 - How to provide a rescue
 - Stigma reduction



The Training

Audience = college students

SUPPORTIVE CONVERSATIONS

Recommended Language	Stigmatizing Language
Substance Use Disorder, Use/Misuse	Abuse, Drug Problem, Drug Habit
Has a [X] use disorder, Person who uses [X]	Addicted to [X], Addict, Druggie
In recovery	Sober
Resumed substance use	Relapsed
Withdrawal management	Detox





The Training





Assessing the Training Impact

- Pre-, Post-, Delayed-Post surveys
 - Knowledge about opioid overdose (signs/symptoms and how to respond)
 - Knowledge about naloxone
 - Social distance preference (marker of stigma)