The Impact of Naloxone Training and Education in the Community

Tom Davis
Krista Brooks
Saleena Brownell
Kayley Humann
Carla Williams

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.
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?
1. Approximately 116 deaths per day
2. Approximately 56 deaths per day
3. Approximately 16 deaths per day

**Question #2**
How likely are you to recognize the signs and/or symptoms of an opioid overdose?
1. I DO NOT know the signs and symptoms of an opioid overdose
2. I feel somewhat confident in recognizing an opioid overdose
3. 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?
1. I CANNOT identify patients who are at risk for opioid overdose
2. I may recognize SOME patients who are at risk for opioid overdose
3. 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?
1. I DO NOT know how to administer intranasal naloxone
2. I feel somewhat confident in administering intranasal naloxone
3. 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?
1. Pre-survey
   - Yes: 177
   - No: 1
2. Post-survey
   - Yes: 143
   - No: 179

Participant Comments
“Absolutely!”

**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