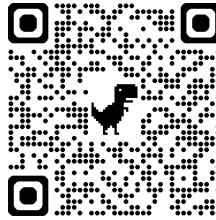


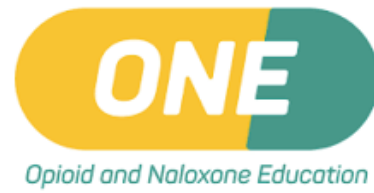
Nalox(ONE)
WEST VIRGINIA



Partners in Care



DRUG INTERVENTION INSTITUTE



Opioid and Naloxone Education



Cabin Creek
HEALTH SYSTEMS



Your Hometown, Family Pharmacy.





NaloxONE Program Binder Contents

1. **Welcome Letter**
2. **Patient Screening Tool**
Use this tool to determine which interventions to offer to your patients.
3. **Triage Tool**
Use this tool in partnership with the opioid risk tool to help determine the appropriate services for the patient.
4. **Opioid Risk Tool Assessment and Intake Form**
Use this assessment to assign a risk level based on the patient's answers to the patient's intake form. To print more, visit: www.wvdii.org/naloxonewv.
5. **Outcomes Worksheet**
Every patient is to complete this form before receiving an opioid prescription. To print more, visit: www.wvdii.org/naloxonewv.
6. **1:4 Flyer and NaloxONE Bag Tags**
 - 6.1. 1:4 Flyer: Please hang this flyer where patients can see the information.
 - 6.2. Naloxone Bag Tags: Provide one of these tags to patients who have an opioid prescription and require screening by the pharmacist.
7. **Treatment Resources**
 - 7.1. If a patient needs to be referred for additional services, use these sites to help determine available options within a certain radius of your zip code.
 - 7.2. HALO brochure: *Healthcare Professionals Ready When You Are*
8. **NaloxONE Consultation Checklist**
9. **ONEbox Info Sheets**
10. **RedCap Info Sheet**
11. **RxDestroyer Info Sheet**



**Proactively helping patients and communities by
providing resources to pharmacists to educate about
opioid misuse and accidental overdose.**

Welcome to Nalox(ONE) West Virginia and the statewide fight against the opioid crisis. To facilitate successful implementation within your pharmacy, please encourage all employed pharmacists to participate in the training. The training is available at www.wvdii.org/naloxone or scan the QR code to access it directly.



Within your starter kit, you will find the following:

- A binder with all necessary tools and guidance documents
- Bag tags with safe opioid use information to give to customers who have opioid fills, and customers are to keep after their prescription fill.
 - These tags will provide details on how to use Naloxone, access to training, and resources.
 - Use these tags for Rx bags that will be picked up by patients who still need to complete the Opioid Risk Tool (ORT).
 - Place these in an area where pharmacists can provide one to each patient who receives an opioid prescription.
- At least ten ONEboxes with naloxone to disperse within your community
 - Please encourage those given an ONEbox to return the registration card so we can follow up to help with any questions or provide additional naloxone or PPE for their ONEbox. Patients will have the option to opt out of being notified; however, we would like to collect the zip code and county where the ONEboxes are distributed.

The pharmacy's success within West Virginia is credited to the leadership provided by pharmacists like yourself. Facing the opioid crisis, your leadership has never been needed more. We thank you for your commitment to our patients, the profession, and the state.

Regards,

Dr. Susan Margaret Murphy



**Patient
Screening**

**Risk of Opioid
Misuse**

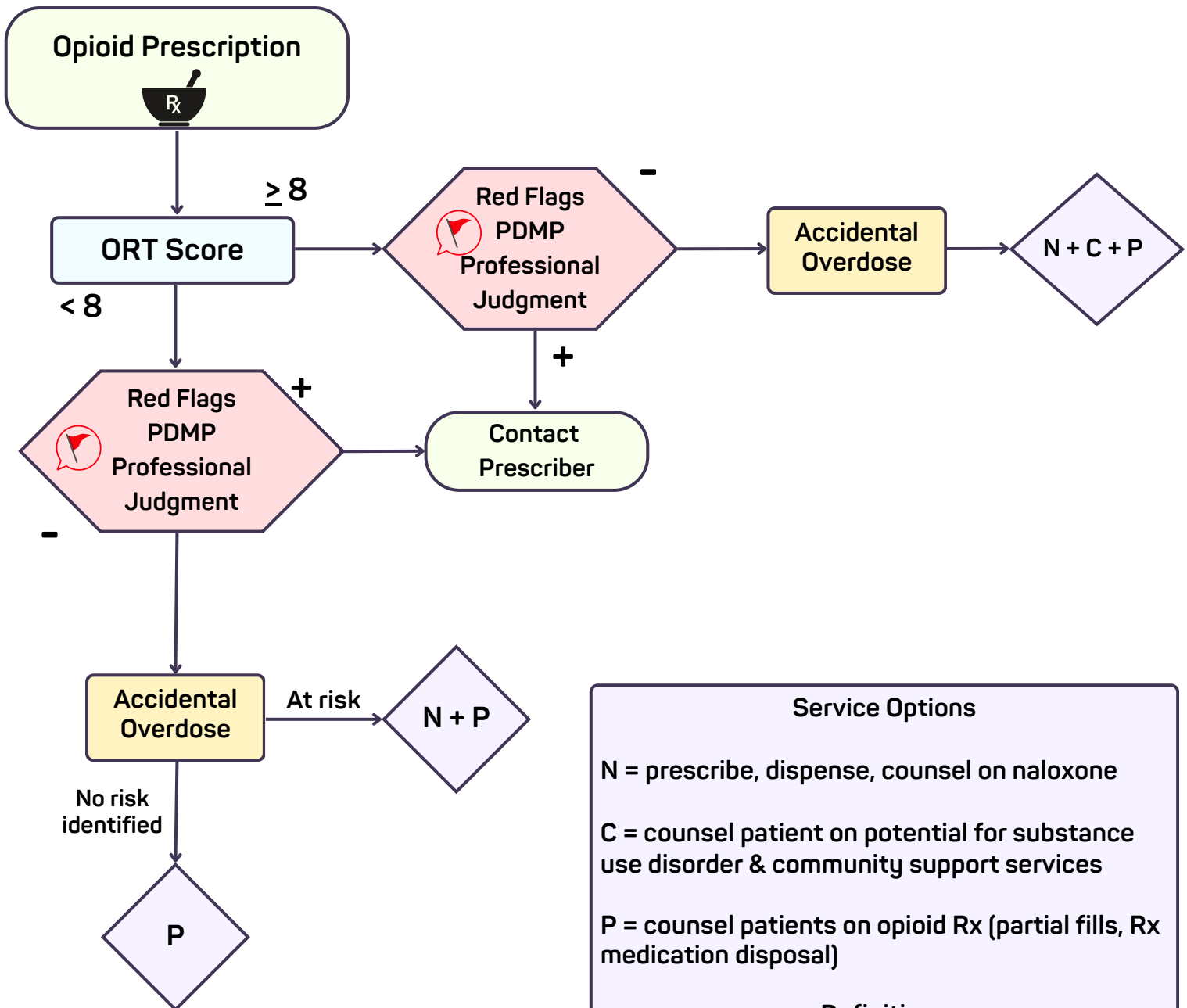
**Risk of
Accidental
Overdose**

INTERVENTIONS

- Partial Fill
- Medication Take Back
- Medication Disposal Pack
- Naloxone
- Community Support Service
- Referral
- Opioid Misuse Risk Consultation

Triage Tool

This flowchart is to help determine which services to offer to your patients after you have completed the ORT



Service Options

N = prescribe, dispense, counsel on naloxone

C = counsel patient on potential for substance use disorder & community support services

P = counsel patients on opioid Rx (partial fills, Rx medication disposal)

Definitions

PDMP = Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs

ORT = Opioid Risk Tool



Opioid Risk Tool Assessment & Intake Form

Patient Name: _____ Patient Date of Birth: _____

Patients Gender at birth: **Male** **Female** Patient age: _____

YES **NO** Has the patient taken this or other opioid medications in the last 60 days?

Select the check box next to the items that apply to the patient.

Opioid Misuse Risk Assessment	Family history of substance abuse		Yes	F	M
	Alcohol			1	3
	Illegal drugs			2	3
	Prescription medication misuse			4	4
	Personal history of substance abuse		Yes	F	M
	Alcohol			3	3
	Illegal drugs			4	4
	Prescription medication misuse			5	5
	Age between 16 and 45 years			1	1
	History of preadolescent sexual abuse			3	0
Opioid Misuse Risk Assessment	Psychological disease		Yes	F	M
	Depression			2	2
	Attention deficit disorder (ADD), obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), bipolar disorder, or schizophrenia			1	1
	Use the score obtained from the ORT in partner with the Triage Tool to determine the best course of action for your patient as needed.		Total Score:		
Accidental Overdose Risk Assessment	Medical history		Yes	No	
	COPD/emphysema				
	Sleep apnea				
	Liver Disease				
	Kidney Disease				
	While using this medication, is there a chance the patient may consume any of the following?		Yes	No	
	Medication used to treat anxiety is named Benzodiazepines. <i>Examples: Xanax® (alprazolam), Ativan® (lorazepam), Valium® (diazepam) Klonopin® (clonazepam).</i>				
	Medication used to treat nerve pain <i>Examples: Neurontin® (gabapentin), Lyrica® (pregabalin)</i>				
	Medication known as a muscle relaxer. <i>Examples: Flexeril® (cyclobenzaprine), Skelaxin® (metaxalone), Soma® (carisoprodol)</i>				
	Medication used to aid in sleep (prescription or over the counter)				
	Cough or cold medication				
	Alcohol				
Are you currently taking other opioid medications? <i>Examples: Duragesic® (fentanyl), Oxycontin® (oxycodone), Vicodin® (hydrocodone), morphine.</i>					
Are there small children or pets in the residence?					

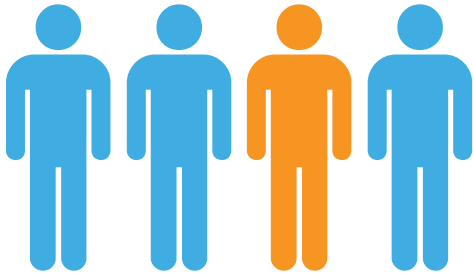


Outcomes Worksheet

Patient Name: _____ Patient Date of Birth: _____





Today, the patient was identified as at risk for accidental overdose based on current disease states, current medications, or age.	Not Screened	Yes	No
Today, the patient was identified with potential for opioid misuse. <i>If yes, this was discussed with the patient.</i>	Not Screened	Yes	No
Today, the patient was identified with potential opioid use issues based on PDMP results. If yes, these issues were discussed with the patient.	PDMP not checked	Yes	No
A medication take-back program was introduced to the patient.	Not indicated	Yes	No
The opioid prescription was partially filled. <i>If no, please indicate reason (check all that apply):</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Pharmacist oversight <input type="checkbox"/> Prescription quantity too small <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 3 days' supply prescribed <input type="checkbox"/> Increased cost to the patient	Not Offered	Yes	No
Opioid use disorder was explained to the patient.	Not indicated	Yes	No
Community support/treatment services information was discussed with the patient.	Not indicated	Yes	No
The benefits of naloxone were explained.		Yes	No
The pharmacist identified the patient's need for naloxone.	Not indicated	Yes	No
Patient accepted naloxone to take home (dispensed naloxone):	Not indicated	Yes	No
If yes, which dosage form: (Circle one) Nasal spray, Evzio, injectable atomizer.			
If yes, how much did the patient pay out of pocket (copay):			
Free from a grant: \$0 to \$10 \$11-20 \$21-\$30 \$31-\$40 >\$41			
If no, please indicate the reason (select all that apply): Cost Patient didn't perceive a need. The patient was in a hurry. Other (please explain)			
The prescriber of the opioid medication was contacted.	Not indicated	Yes	No
If yes, were any of the following changes made to the prescription? Medication strength directions quantity nothing			
The pharmacist identified that the patient is using multiple providers for opioid prescriptions, and the patient was provided with a consultation regarding overdose risk in individuals who use multiple providers for opioid medications.	Not indicated	Yes	No
Patient received an 'at-home' disposal product for unused medications (Rx Destroyer): If yes, how many kits dispersed: _____	Not indicated	Yes	No
Patient received a HALO Brochure for referral to care.	Not indicated	Yes	No
How long did the pharmacist spend with the patient?	mins		

The results of this document MUST be entered into RedCap.



1 in 4
people receiving
long-term opioid therapy
**STRUGGLES WITH
ADDICTION**




Prescription opioid addiction A GROWING EPIDEMIC...

-  Opioids work by blocking the feeling of pain without fixing the underlying cause.
-  Prescription opioids may be habit forming and lead to addiction even when taken as prescribed.
-  Patients taking prescription opioids are also at risk for impaired breathing, unintentional overdose or death.
-  Caution when taking prescription opioids with:
 - alcohol
 - benzodiazepines (ex. Xanax®, Valium®)
 - muscle relaxers (ex. Soma®, Flexeril®)
 - hypnotics (ex. Ambien®, Lunesta®)



For more information, go to:
wvdii.org/naloxONE

KEEP YOURSELF AND YOUR LOVED ONES SAFE:

-  **Lock**
Keep medication out of sight and in a safe and secure place.
-  **Monitor**
Keep track of medication and take only as directed.
-  **Take Back**
Drop off unused medication at local Take Back locations. To find a location near you, go to www.dea.gov/takebackday. Click Selection site locator.

IF YOU ARE CONCERNED:

- Talk to your pharmacist or practitioner about [naloxone](#), a treatment to reverse overdose.
- Follow-up with your practitioner
- Find behavioral health treatment providers at www.findtreatment.samhsa.gov.






Nalox(ONE)

WEST VIRGINIA

Opioid & Naloxone Education

About Naloxone:

-  Opioids can slow or stop your ability to breathe. Naloxone can reverse the effects of opioids, and restore the ability to breathe.
-  Naloxone is a safety measure, similar to a fire extinguisher. It's good to have available, but hopefully, you never need to use it.
-  Ensure a family member or loved one knows where to access the naloxone in case of an emergency.

Response to Overdose:

1 Check responsiveness

- Look for any of the following:
 - No response, even after attempts to wake
 - Breathing slows or stops
 - Lips and fingernails turn blue or gray

2 Call 911 & give naloxone

- If no reaction in 3 minutes, give second naloxone dose.

3 Do rescue breathing and/or chest compressions

- Follow 911 dispatcher instructions

4 Stay with person until help arrives

How to give Naloxone:

There are three common naloxone products. Follow the instructions for the type you have.

Nasal spray

This nasal spray needs no assembly and can be sprayed up one nostril by pushing the plunger.



Video instructions

Scan for 60-second lifesaving on-demand instructions on reversing overdose with naloxone.



Good Samaritan laws protect individuals who call for medical assistance for an overdose victim. These laws encourage individuals at the scene of an overdose to seek medical assistance for an overdose victim by protecting that individual from criminal penalties for certain drug offenses.

Drug Take Back Days

Drug Take Back Days are annually held on the last Saturday in October and April. The next events will be held on October 25, 2025 & April 25, 2026.



Medication Safety

For information about talking to your kids about medication safety visit:
<https://www.wvdii.org/dkra>



Learn more at [wvdii.org/naloxonewv](https://www.wvdii.org/naloxonewv)



Substance Use Disorder State Resources (WV)

To provide the necessary tools to equip pharmacists, interns, and pharmacy technicians with the resources to support the community, this page has been created to offer links and printable resources for both the state and each county. Resources available in the state of West Virginia include links for connection to treatment, suicide prevention, mental health services, and social services. Toolkits for each county (currently under construction) will include local resources such as Quick Response Teams (QRTs), access to food or hot meals, clothing resources, naloxone access, etc.



Find and compare treatment facilities for substance use disorder treatment. Continue to <https://treatmentatlas.org>



Offers 24/7 call, chat, and text line that provides immediate help for any West Virginian struggling with substance use or mental health issues. Continue to <https://www.help4wv.com/>



Confidential and anonymous resource for mental health and substance use disorders in the U.S. and its territories. Continue to <https://findtreatment.gov/>



Confidential and anonymous resource for mental health and substance use disorders in the U.S. and its territories. Continue to <https://findtreatment.gov/>



Website contains links to resources for naloxone access, treatment, programs/maps, and data maps by county. Continue to <https://dhhr.wv.gov/Office-of-Drug-Control-Policy/Pages/default.aspx>.



This program provides West Virginians in recovery the opportunity to obtain career training and to ultimately secure meaningful employment in collaboration with many agencies. Continue to <https://jobsandhope.wv.gov/>.



Help & Hope WV



Website contains links to resources for individuals, family members, and providers. Continue to <https://helpandhopewv.org/>.



211 provides information and support 24 hours a day, 7 days a week – whether financial, domestic, health or disaster-related. Call, chat, or text 211. Continue to <https://wv211.org/>



DII

DRUG INTERVENTION INSTITUTE



Provides opioid antagonists (such as naloxone), fentanyl testing strips, and education. Continue to <https://www.wvdii.org/naloxone>



Referral to Treatment

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Treatment Locator:
<https://findtreatment.samhsa.gov/>

SAMHSA's "Behavioral Health Treatment Services Locator, [is] a confidential and anonymous source of information for persons seeking treatment facilities in the United States or U.S. Territories for substance abuse/addiction and/or mental health problems."

From the Behavioral Health Treatment Services Locator page, search by zip code, call the national hotline or watch tutorials on searching and filtering your searches.

This is a screenshot of the SAMHSA Behavioral Health Treatment Services Locator homepage. The page has a dark red header with navigation links: Home, About, FAQ's, Locator Map, State Agencies, Widgets, Contact Us, and Help. Below the header, there's a sidebar on the left with "Behavioral Health Links" including Federal Government, Health and Human Services Agencies, Behavioral Health Agencies, Informational Websites, Self-Help, Peer Support, and Consumer Groups, Self-Help Groups (Addiction), Peer Support (Mental Health), and Mental Health Consumer Assistance. The main content area is titled "Behavioral Health Treatment Services Locator" and includes a welcome message, a "PLEASE NOTE" about confidentiality, and a search section. The search section has a text input field for "address, city, state or zip code" with a "Go" button. Below this, there's a section for "Or Call" with the SAMHSA National Helpline number (1-800-662-HELP (4357)) and a "Or Watch Video Tutorials" section with a link to instructional help. On the right side, there are four vertical banners for "Find Help": National Suicide Prevention Lifeline (1-800-273-8255), National Helpline (1-800-662-HELP), Disaster Distress Helpline (1-800-985-5990), and Other Treatment Program Locators.

After searching by zip code, you will be directed to an alphabetical list of treatment facilities nearest that location. Contact information including phone number and address are given for each facility. You are encouraged to work with your patient to determine a location that would be preferred and to give your patient the full contact information for any treatment facilities/locations he or she may be interested in.

This is a screenshot of the SAMHSA Treatment Locator search results page. The page shows a map of West Virginia on the left with a legend for facility types: Substance Use (blue circle), Mental Health (orange circle), Health Care Centers (green circle), and Buprenorphine Practitioners (purple circle). On the right, there's a "Find Facility" search bar with "West Virginia, USA" entered. Below the search bar, there are filters for State, County, Distance (5 miles), and Service type (Substance Use, Mental Health, Health Care Centers, Buprenorphine Practitioners, Veterans Affairs). A "Facility Listing Information" table shows a list of facilities with their names, addresses, phone numbers, and distances. The facilities listed are Seneca Health Services Inc (10.59 miles), National Youth Advocate Program Inc (12.78 miles), and United Summit Center Braxton County (13.61 miles). The table also shows a total of 257 facilities found.

HALO: Healthcare Professionals Ready When You Are

Look for the HALO symbol to find participating pharmacies and physicians' offices where you can get immediate in-person help getting into treatment, including assistance with transportation, and free drug destruction kits for safe disposal of illegal controlled substances.

Angel Initiative: Fight the Disorder, Not the Victims

The WV Angel Initiative is a confidential program offered by the WV State Police that allows those with substance use disorder to surrender illegal controlled substances without prosecution or arrest and get quick access to treatment.

Imagine nothing stands in the way of your next step.



For more information:
1-844-HELP4WV
www.help4wv.com
dhhr.wv.gov/Office-of-Drug-Control-Policy



HALO: Healthcare Professionals Ready When You Are



What's holding you or someone you love back from getting help with Substance Use Disorder?

What type of treatment do I need?

Complete an online assessment to determine the best pathway to recovery at treatmentatlas.org.

How do I get into treatment?

- Request A Trip - West Virginia Public Transportation Association: 1-888-696-6195
- ModivCare (for Medicaid members): 844-549-8353
- For additional help: 1-844-HELP4WV

How do I find childcare?

Find childcare through Child Care Resource and Referral agencies at www.wvdhhr.org/choices. Based on income, childcare is available free or subsidized at a reduced cost based on a sliding-fee scale while you work or are in treatment.

How will I pay for treatment?

Take advantage of the latest changes in accessing Medicaid or Marketplace health coverage by working with a Healthcare Navigator. Call 1-844-WV-CARES, West Virginia's Health Insurance Helpline, or visit acanavigator.com. There are additional resources to pay for treatment for those suffering from an opioid use disorder.

Is there someone who understands what I'm going through?

A peer recovery support specialist can talk you through the road ahead. Call 1-844-HELP4WV or visit [Help4WV.com](https://help4wv.com). Talk to others in recovery by downloading the Connections for Recovery app at helpandhopewv.org.

What about my other needs?

Get help with basic needs like food, housing, utilities at wu211.org. Get help with children's behavior from parenting support to immediate crisis support with the Children's Crisis and Referral Line at 1-844-HELP4WV or [Help4WV.com](https://help4wv.com).

Access job training and employment assistance including reliable transportation by contacting Jobs and Hope at 304-583-4008, 1-833-784-1385 or JobsAndHope@wv.gov.





Naloxone Dispensing and Consultation Checklist

☐ **Introduction and recommendation**

Example conversation starters:

- Based on ____ you may be a candidate for a naloxone prescription.
- Safety precaution in case of accidental overdose (seatbelt or fire extinguisher analogy)
- All individuals who are prescribed opioids have some risk of overdose

☐ **Safety**

- If given to someone who hasn't overdosed there is no effect
- Does not produce tolerance

☐ **Verify the intended recipient does not have a known hypersensitivity to naloxone**

☐ **Signs and symptoms that naloxone may be needed to be administered**

- pinpoint pupils, difficult to wake, body limp, slow or shallow breathing, intoxicated behavior, pale or blue lips or face, choking sounds, cold/clammy skin

☐ **Administration**

- If possible call 911 before delivering naloxone
- Be prepared to provide rescue breathing
- Instruct on proper administration (use a demonstration device if possible)
- Provide patient handout on selected naloxone dosage form

☐ **Effectiveness**

- If no symptom improvement in 2 to 3 minutes give a second dose

☐ **Adverse effects**

- Withdrawal symptoms (flushing, weakness, restlessness, irritability, diarrhea, nausea, body aches, fever, pain, chills, runny nose)
- Typically subsides within 2 hours

☐ **Storage conditions**

- Store at room temperature,
- Narcan Nasal Spray and Evzio Auto-Injector may have excursions 39-104°F

☐ **Shelf-life**

- Always check the expiration date

☐ **Disposal**

- Nasal spray dispose in trash inaccessible to children and pets
- Injectable administration dispose in sharps container

☐ **Verify the name of the patient's primary care provider to notify if applicable**

☐ **Common questions and concerns to address**

- Apps or patient information handouts to assist with administration
- Addiction treatment options and counseling services
- Good Samaritan Laws

Developed in alignment with North Dakota Board of Pharmacy 61-04-12-02
Naloxone Rescue Therapy for Opioid Overdose. Pharmacists Letter; Volume 2016, Course 242
PrescribeToPrevent.org



Pharmacists helping to prevent overdose

You may have noticed that your Nalox(ONE) materials also came with a ONEbox® opioid response kit. We have provided these for you to use:

1. When training persons on naloxone
2. As an education tool for when you are out in the community
3. A tool you can deploy to businesses, schools, libraries, and health facilities upon request (free of charge).

The ONEbox® is distributed by the Drug Intervention Institute (DII). The ONEbox® is an innovative and compact, one-of-a-kind emergency response kit designed to address overdose situations promptly and effectively. The box placed naloxone in areas where there are already AEDs or fire extinguishers.

The ONEbox® includes three packages of personal protective equipment (PPE), which include a CPR mask, gloves, and sanitary wipes. You **MUST** provide the naloxone for the box before distributing.

The box contains TWO videos:

- **On-Demand Emergency Video** – The ONEbox® provides on-demand (bilingual) training *during* an emergency overdose situation to aid in bystander intervention.
- **Long-form Training Video**— Train community members on naloxone administration in minutes using the ONEbox® training mode.

With the assistance of local pharmacists, we can help additional communities in West Virginia prevent overdoses by placing ONEboxes® where overdoses are most likely to occur and provide confidence for those responding during an emergency. Having confidence that the steps being taken are correct can be the reassurance someone needs to respond in an emergency. To date, over 22,000 ONEboxes® have been deployed across 50 states, with more than 350 confirmed lives saved.

Where can ONEbox be deployed?

- ✓ Community Centers
- ✓ Playgrounds/Parks
- ✓ Retail spaces
- ✓ Parking garages
- ✓ Gyms/Public Facilities
- ✓ Apartment Complexes

ONEbox™

What is REDCap?

- A secure web application for opioid risk screening collection
- Meets HIPAA security standards
- A REDCap account will be provided to a pharmacy user upon enrollment into the NaloxONE program.
 - Each pharmacy user will receive 2 emails:
 - 1) *REDCap access granted* (containing a username and directions to set a password)
 - 2) *REDCap project approved* (confirms the REDCap documentation platform is accessible to the user)
- The **Add/Edit Records** link (below in the green oval) will be where the completed paper opioid risk screenings can be documented in REDCap.



Use this QR code to access a brief educational tutorial on how to use REDCap to document opioid-risk-screenings conducted in your pharmacy:



For more information or technical assistance, please contact Oliver Frenzel, PharmD, MPH
oliver.frenzel@ndsu.edu

End Opioid Abuse in Our Community Here

How to dispose of your unused and expired medications in the Rx Destroyer pouch provided

1

Load unused or unwanted medications into Rx Destroyer pouch.



2

Secure cap back on the pouch and gently agitate.



3

Continue to fill the pouch with medications until contents reach 2" from the top.



4

Continue to add medications until full. Once full, discard.

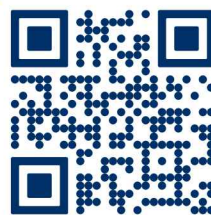


This poster is intended for home use and the ultimate user. These instructions DO NOT universally apply to DEA registrants or their facilities.

RXD241507



Thank you for helping
reduce medication
abuse in our community



Scan to Learn More

Scan this QR code to learn more about what drugs are compatible with Rx Destroyer and further instructions on product use.