

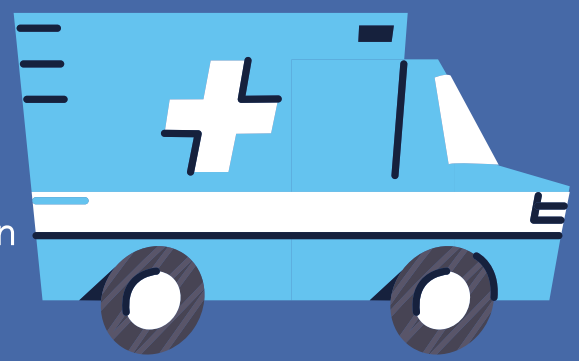


The Southern Tier Overdose Prevention Program (STOPP) is a community-based opioid overdose prevention and Narcan distribution program

HOW DO I KNOW IF SOMEONE IS OVERDOSING?

Overdose symptoms include:

- Vomiting
- Breathing is slow and shallow (less than 10 breaths per minute) or has stopped
- Blue or greyish skin, lips, and fingernails
- Choking or loud snoring noises
- Will not respond to sternum rub



WHAT ARE OPIATE DRUGS?

Opiates include both heroin and prescription pain medications

Common opioids include:

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| Heroin | Oxycontin |
| Vicodin | Methadone |
| Percocet | Fentanyl |

OUR IMPACT IN THE COMMUNITY



3344

People Trained Since 2015



4628

Kits Given Since 2015



226

Trainings Provided Since 2015

Public Access Narcan

We assist with the distribution of wall boxes that make Narcan easily accessible to community members in the same way a first-aid kit or AED is available

We Provide Narcan & Training

Serving Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, and Allegany Counties



OVERDOSE RISK FACTORS

Mixing Drugs:

Mixing heroin or prescription opioids with alcohol, benzodiazepines, or anti-depressants causes many overdoses

Lowered Tolerance

Tolerance can decrease rapidly when someone has taken a break from using a substance since getting treatment or being incarcerated

Health Problems

Opioids can impact your ability to breathe. If you have asthma or other breathing problems you are at a higher risk for an overdose

Previous Overdose

A person who has experienced a nonfatal overdose in the past, has increased risk of a fatal overdose in the future



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