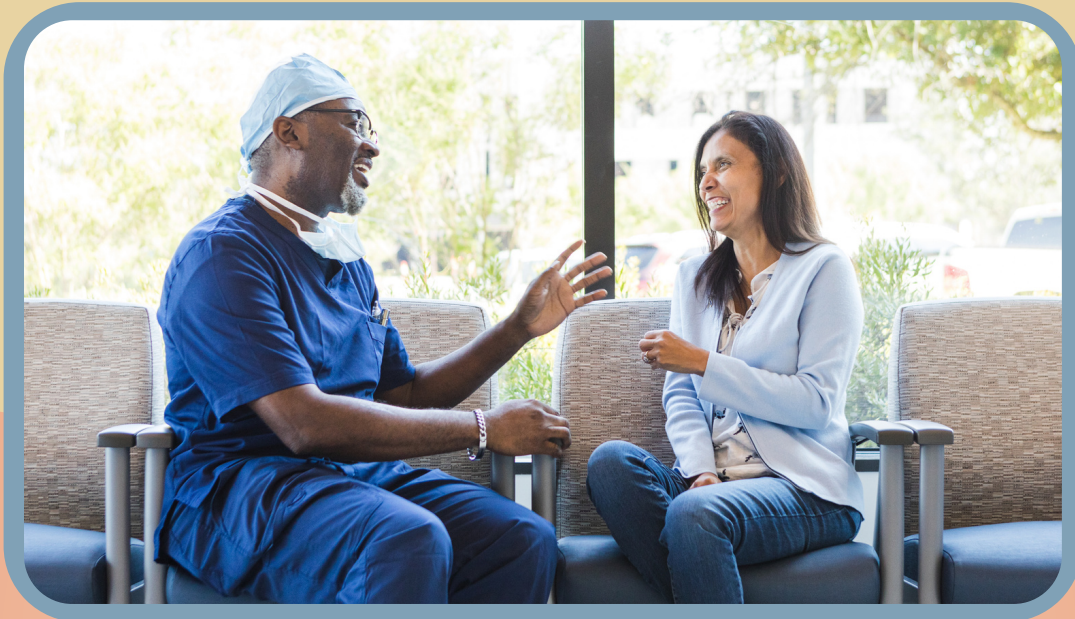


Co-prescribing Naloxone



Prescribing naloxone with an opioid, called co-prescribing, is recommended to promote patient safety and reduce opioid-related deaths. Consider co-prescribing naloxone when the patient:

- Requests it or when a family member, friend or community member requests it
- Has received emergency medical care for opioid use
- Has a suspected or confirmed history of substance use disorder or non-medical opioid use
- Receives higher dose opioid prescriptions (>50mg morphine equivalents/day)
- Receives medications for opioid use disorder (e.g., buprenorphine, methadone)
- Has difficulty accessing emergency medical services (e.g., distance, lack of transportation, no phone)
- Was recently released from a detention setting or detoxification program
- Receives an opioid prescription with underlying health conditions such as kidney, liver or chronic lung disease
- Takes concurrent medications that increase the risk of overdose such as benzodiazepines and other sedatives