GOOD SAMARITAN & NALOXONE ACCESS

A person who seeks medical assistance for someone experiencing a drug overdose cannot be prosecuted for possession of small amounts of drugs, drug paraphernalia, or underage drinking if evidence for the charge was obtained as a result of the person seeking help. The victim is protected from these charges as well.

A person who seeks medical assistance for someone experiencing a drug overdose cannot be considered in violation of a condition of parole, probation, or post-release, even if that person was arrested. The victim is also protected.

The caller must provide their name to qualify for the immunity.

MORE @ NC LEG § 90 96.2
Steps in Responding to an Overdose

1. GET HELP! DIAL 911
   - Opioid overdose requires immediate medical attention. All you have to say is: “Someone is not breathing.” Include an address and description of your location.
   - Support the person’s breathing by administering oxygen or performing a rescue breath once every five seconds.

2. CHECK FOR SIGNS OF OVERDOSE
   - Slow or no breathing
   - Cannot be woken up
   - Choking, coughing, gurgling sounds
   - Cold or clammy skin
   - Dizziness and disorientation
   - Discoloration of lips and nails
   - Pupils are tiny
   - Seizure

3. ADMINISTER NALOXONE
   - Peel back the package. Hold device with thumb on the bottom of the plunger.
   - Place tip of the nozzle in a nostril.
   - Press plunger firmly to release naloxone.

4. MONITOR UNTIL HELP ARRIVES
   - If no response in 2 minutes, administer another dose as needed for response. They may experience withdrawal symptoms.
   - Put the person in the “recovery position” on their side if they are breathing independently.