Opioid-Associated Emergency for Lay Responders Algorithm

1. **Suspected opioid poisoning**
   - Check for responsiveness.
   - Shout for nearby help.
   - Activate the emergency response system.
   - Get naloxone and an AED if available.

2. **Is the person breathing normally?**
   - **Yes**
     - Prevent deterioration
       - Tap and shout.
       - Reposition.
       - Consider naloxone.
       - Continue to observe until EMS arrives.
   - **No**
     - **Start CPR**
       - Give naloxone.
       - Use an AED.
       - Resume CPR until EMS arrives.

3. **Prevent deterioration**
   - Tap and shout.
   - Reposition.
   - Consider naloxone.
   - Continue to observe until EMS arrives.

4. **Ongoing assessment of responsiveness and breathing**
   - Go to 1.

*For adult and adolescent victims, responders should perform compressions and rescue breaths for opioid-associated emergencies if they are trained and perform Hands-Only CPR if not trained to perform rescue breaths. For infants and children, CPR should include compressions with rescue breaths.

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