

Emergency department patients with any of the following can be at increased risk of future opioid overdose:

- Opioid overdose
- Receiving or seeking treatment for opioid use disorder (OUD)
- Opioid withdrawal

Always offer these patients take-home naloxone during their ED visit.

- Recent loss of opioid tolerance
 - Including recent release from incarceration or other controlled setting
- History of prior overdose, opioid use, or OUD
- Use of illegal drugs that could contain illicit synthetic opioid like fentanyl
- New or chronic prescription for opioids
 - Especially if taking higher dosages of opioids (≥ 50 morphine milligram equivalents (MME)/day)
- Prescription for benzodiazepine AND opioid

Strongly consider offering these patients take-home naloxone during their ED visit.

- Any of the below in combination with any of the above:
 - History of mental health disorder, suicide risk
 - History of non-opioid substance use disorder (SUD) including alcohol, legal or illegal drug use
 - History of conditions such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) or obstructive sleep apnea, or reduced kidney or liver function
 - Age 65+ years

Take-home naloxone could be used to save the patient's life or the life of someone in their family or community