

The Dangers of Opioids in the Construction Industry

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Intra-Nasal Naloxone

Objectives



- The Problem
- Risk Factors
- Identify common Opioids
- Identify pertinent assessment findings before and after administration
- Recognize need for personal safety equipment and scene awareness
- Naloxone (Narcan)
 - Indications / Contraindications
 - Side/adverse effects
 - Administration / Dosages
 - Mechanisms of drug action / Signs of Improvement
- Resources
- Questions



Opioid use in the construction industry is largely due to what main cause?

On the job Injuries, and need for pain management



- 2020 Construction & Extraction Industry
 - The rate per workers was reported as 162.6 per 100,000 workers. 1
 - Isolating the construction industry from the extraction industry, the rate is 130.9 per 100,000 workers. ¹
 - The overdose death rate for construction is almost three times higher than the rate of suicide for the construction industry reported as 45.3 per 100,000 workers. ¹

¹ "Drug Overdose Mortality by Usual Occupation and Industry: 46 U.S. States and New York City, 2020."



- •2020 Centers for Disease Control (CDC) ³
 - Nearly 70,000 opioid-related overdose deaths ³
 - 36% increase from previous year ³
 - Construction workers had the highest drug overdose rate ⁴

³ Drug Overdose Deaths in the U.S. Up 30% in 2020. CDC/National Center for Health Statistics. 2021.

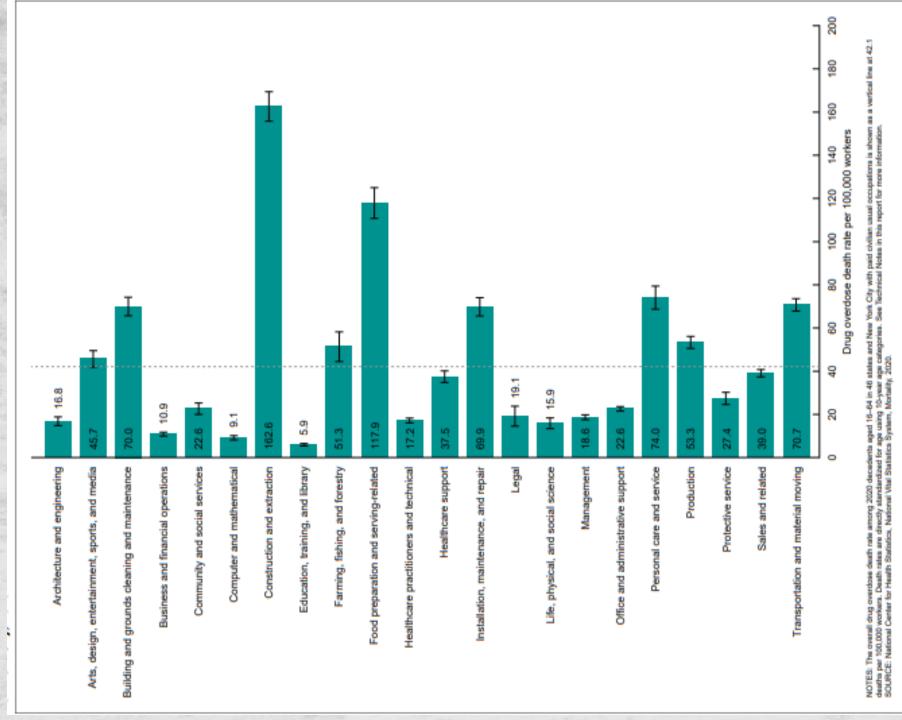
Drug Overdose Mortality by Usual Occupation and Industry: 46 U.S. States and New York City, 2020 National Vital Statistics Reports Volume 72, Number 7 August 22, 2023 (cdc.gov)

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- 2021
 - The 9th consecutive annual increase of workplace and/or jobsite fatalities from unintentional overdose from nonmedical use of drugs and alcohol. ²
 - Accounts for over 8% of all occupational fatalities²

² Based on annual Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) from the Bureau of Labor Statistics





National Vital Statistics Report Vol. 72 number 7 August 22, 2023

Risk Factors



Musculoskeletal Injuries

Prescription Medications

• The overdose death rate for construction is almost three times higher than the rate of suicide for the construction industry reported as 45.3 per 100,000 workers ¹.

^{1&}quot;Drug Overdose Mortality by Usual Occupation and Industry: 46 U.S. States and New York City, 2020."

Common Causative



Most commonly used opioids

- Heroin
- Codeine
- Demerol
- Morphine
- Darvocet
- Fentanyl
- Dilaudid
- Methadone Percocet
- Opium

- Hydrocodone
- Oxycodone
- Levorphanol
- Vicodin
- OxyContin
- Tylenol 3
- Tylox
- Percodan





Opioid Subcategories



Natural opioids include morphine and codeine.

Semi-synthetic opioids include oxycodone, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, and oxymorphone.

Methadone is a synthetic opioid that is usually categorized on its own in official data.

Synthetic opioids other than methadone include tramadol and fentanyl.

Heroin is an illegally manufactured synthetic opioid made from morphine.

Things to know about an Overdose



- Naloxone/Narcan is only effective for an opioid overdoses
- Narcan has <u>no effect</u> for an overdose caused by non-opioid drugs such as cocaine, benzodiazepines (i.e. xanax, klonopin & valium), methamphetamines, or alcohol.

Things to know about an Overdose



- Narcan administered to a person dependent on opioids may produce withdraw symptoms.
- Withdrawal, although uncomfortable, is not usually lifethreatening.

Things to know about Narcan



- Call '911' anytime that Narcan is going to be administered.
 - It is strongly recommended that anyone receiving Narcan be transported to the hospital by EMS.
 - With some long-lasting opioids, a single 4mg dose of intra-nasal narcan may wear off resulting in the opioid symptoms returning. An additional 4 mg Intra-Nasal dose of Narcan should be administered.

Signs of a Serious Opioid Overdose



- Breathing slow and shallow (less than 10 breaths per minute which equals 1 breath every 6 seconds) or has stopped
- Blue or grayish lips and fingernails
- Skin may turn gray, blue
- An overall blue or grayish appearance
- Pulse (heartbeat) is slow, erratic, or not present
- Constricted Pupils

Constricted Pupils



- Commonly called "Pinpoint Pupils"
 - Look for pupils <3mm
 - 1mm = about the width of the side of a dime



Signs of an Opioid Overdose



By themselves, most previously listed signs are not reason enough to administer Narcan

Must be a reason to suspect opioid overdose in conjunction with the signs listed

Narcan indicated only when opioid OD suspected, AND the victim is unconscious

Reasons to Suspect Opioid Overdose

- Opioid drugs found on scene
- Drug paraphernalia found on scene (needles, syringes, a burnt or charred spoon)
- Witnesses state victim was taking some sort of opioid prior to OD
- Known heroin user location







 Be aware that IV drug users may be carrying unsafe sharps in pockets

MCAA

 Narcotic patches may transfer medication to your skin if exposed for an extended period of time

Heat and moisture also increase transfer

Exercise caution while engaged in physical contact

Intra-Nasal Naloxone (Narcan)





One 4mg Intra-Nasal
Narcan Spray is a single
dose



NALOXONE (Narcan)

ACTION: Narcotic Antagonist

 Antagonizes effects of opiate narcotic agents by competing at the receptor site resulting in reversal of respiratory depression associated with opiate overdoses.

INDICATIONS:

 Altered Mental Status in the presence of suspected narcotic overdose, or coma of unknown etiology.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

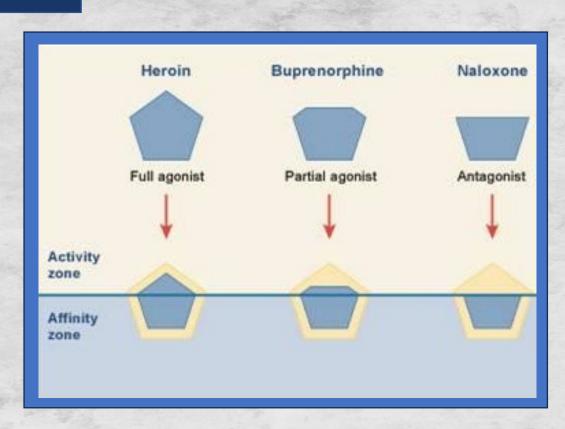
- Patients with hypersensitivity to the drug.
- Neonate in the setting of opiate dependence.

POTENTIAL SIDE EFFECTS:

- Rapid administration can cause projectile vomiting.
- May precipitate withdrawal in chronic narcotic users.
- Patients may become agitated or violent after drug is administered.



- Drugs that block or reduce the action of another drug are called *antagonists*.
 - Naloxone is an opioid antagonist
 - "Antagonizes effects of opiate narcotic agents by competing at the receptor site resulting in reversal of respiratory depression associated with opiate overdoses."
 - Half-life of Narcan is shorter than opiates and symptoms can recur.





- The Intra-Nasal route is very quick and easy for anyone to administer.
- It can be sprayed in either nostril.
- The Intra-Nasal plunger (colored red) must be placed in the nostril and then pressed in hard and fast to administer the spray.

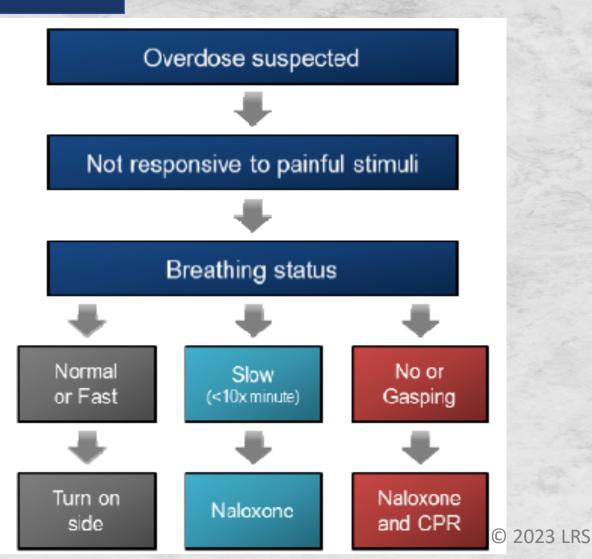


- There may be times that a second dose may be necessary if:
 - The patient initially responds to the medication and then reverts back to unconscious and breathing slowly.
 - The patient does not improve from the first dose and remains unconscious and breathing slowly.

When to Use Narcan



- Check responsiveness
 - Not conscious or alert
- Check breathing status
 - Must be slow or absent
- Remember: check & manage ABCs (airway, breathing & circulation)



Intra-Nasal Narcan





QUICK START GUIDE Opioid Overdose Response Instructions

the NARCAN Hasal Spray (naisonne hydrochloride) for known or suspected opinid overdose in adults and children.

important: For use in the nose only.

Do not remove or test the NARCAN Nasel Spray until ready to use.

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- a facility and make against respondible poor value or block.
- a treating is very slow, inequire, or has stopped Contact part of their eye is very small, conscious called "propriet pupils"
- Lay the person on their back to receive a door of NANCAN hand Spray.



Repropert NANCANIMAL Survey from the box.

Penel back the talk with the circle to open the NAACAN Naval Spray.

Hold the NANCANInanal spray with your thursh on the bottom of the plunger and your first and mobile largers on either ode of the courte. Gently insert the tip of the nozzle into either nostril. . Tilt the person's head back and provide support under the nack. with your hand, dentily must the tip of the name into one mount, until your lingues on either side of the needs are against the bottom











Prints the plumper firmly to give the door of NAMEAN Social Spray. . Remove the MARCAN Navel Spray from the numbel after giving the down.



Evaluate. Support

Move the person on their side (recovery position). after giving helds (100 hours) Spring.

Watch the person closely.

If the person does not respond to young up to wan ar tout, or breathing normally another document by given. Next (An Resal Spray may be depend every 2 to 5 minutes, if available.



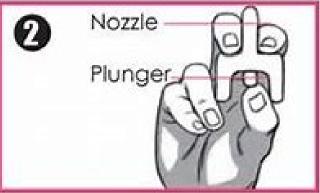
give another dose in the other nostril, a warmen swice. Named Services are producted, respect story 2 money 2 to 3 minutes; until the services responds or emergency medical help is received.

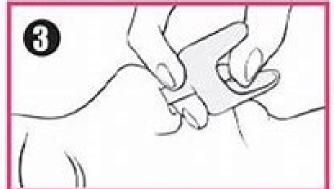
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How to administer Narcan Nasal Spray











Side Effects



- Patient may become agitated or violent after narcan is administered.
 - Maintain a safe distance after narcan administration
- Rapid administration may cause vomiting.
 - Consider BSI
- May precipitate withdrawal in chronic narcotic users.

What to Expect After Administering Narcan



- Each victim will react differently
 - Most will wake up simply confused and disoriented
 - Side effects may include but are not limited to; rapid heart rate, nausea and vomiting, sweating, blurred vision, and opiate withdrawal
 - Can become combative

What to Expect After Administering Narcan



- Use extreme caution with combative victims
 - Call "911" prior to administration of narcan
 - Strongly recommended that anyone receiving narcan be transported to the hospital by EMS
 - Most victims are also disoriented and confused
 - May not listen to commands

Signs of Improvement



Respiratory

- Breathing returns
- Reverts from irregular/inadequate to normal breathing

Circulation

- Pulse present and normal
- Skin tone improving, paleness and bluish tint go away

Consciousness improves and victim becomes more alert

Learn/Implement CPR



- A patient may be in cardiac arrest and necessitate chest compressions and the use of an AED.
- Use of a barrier device as to provide rescue breathing is essential to prevent a potential contact reaction to the patient's opioid overdose.
- Consider the use of latex free gloves and eye protection to prevent cross contamination.

Resources



Centers for Disease, Stats

https://www.cdc.gov/opioids/data/index.html

Opioids and Overdose Deaths in the Construction Industry a Call to Action

https://www.forconstructionpros.com/business/business-services/coaching-consulting/article/22880153/opioids-and-overdose-deaths-in-the-construction-industry-a-call-to-action

Opioid Awareness Training Program

https://www.cpwr.com/research/research-to-practice-r2p/r2p-library/other-resources-for-stakeholders/mental-health-addiction/opioid-resources/opioid-awareness-training-program/

Resources



Center for Construction Research and Training (CPWR): Resources to Prevent Opioid Deaths in Construction.

https://www.cpwr.com/research/research-to-practice-r2p/r2p-library/other-resources-for-stakeholders/mental-health-addiction/opioid-resources/

National Center for Drug Abuse Statistics

https://drugabusestatistics.org/drug-overdose-deaths/

Resources



Narcan.Com

https://www.Narcan.com



Narcan.com Educational Kit

https://narcan.com/education-kit

Questions



Any questions or comments, please contact:

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