



The Southern Tier Overdose Prevention Program (STOPP) is a community-based opioid overdose prevention program and Narcan distribution program

How Do I Know If Someone Is Overdosing?

Overdose symptoms include:

- Vomiting
- Breathing is slow and shallow (less than 10 breaths per minute) or has stopped
- Blue or grayish skin, lips and fingernails
- Choking or loud snoring noises
- Will not respond to shaking or sternum rub



What Are Opiate Drugs?

Opiates include both heroin and prescription pain medications.

Common opioid include:

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| Heroin | Oxycontin |
| Vicodin | Methadone |
| Percocet | Fentanyl |



OUR IMPACT IN THE COMMUNITY



3097
People Trained
Since 2015



3683
Kits Given
Since 2015



208
Trainings Provided
Since 2015

Public Access Narcan

We assist with the distribution of wall boxes that make Narcan easily accessible to community members in the same way a first-aid kit or AED is available.



We Provide Narcan and Training

Serving Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, and Allegany counties



OVERDOSE RISK FACTORS

Mixing Drugs

Many overdoses occur when people mix heroin or prescription opioids with alcohol, benzodiazepines, or anti-depressants.

Lowered Tolerance

Tolerance can decrease rapidly when someone has taken a break from using a substance from going in to treatment or being incarcerated.

Health Problems

Opioids can impact your ability to breathe. If you have asthma or other breathing problems you are at a higher risk for an overdose.

Previous Overdose

A person who has experienced a nonfatal overdose in the past, has increased risk of a fatal overdose in the future.



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