

- When several individuals use drugs together, avoid using at the same time to ensure someone watches over the others.
 - Reduce doses of a drug to test its effects.
 - Be sure to have naloxone on hand in sufficient quantities and know how to administer it when an individual shows signs of overdose.
 - Inform users of the *Good Samaritan Drug Overdose Act*: there is no risk, even if action is unnecessary. The *Good Samaritan Drug Overdose Act* ensures immunity from charges for simple possession for those who witness an overdose.
 - Call 9090 in case of overdose.
 - As needed, refer individuals with problems linked to opioid use to addiction-treatment services.
3. Offer to accompany individuals for free access to naloxone at the region's CLSCs.
 4. Report any unusual case of poisoning without delay to the Department of Public Health, using the form for clinical reporting of overdoses:

Overdose reporting form for professionals Nunavik

The Department of Public Health asks health professionals to report any situation of opioid overdose, whether suspected or confirmed. The following situations should be reported:

- The overdose is presumed to be linked to opioids;
 - **or**
- A high number of individuals have overdosed over a short time period;
 - **or**
- The overdose symptoms are particularly severe;
 - **or**
- Any other alarming situation linked to the circulation of opioids.

For reporting:

During office hours from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.:

surveillance.vigie.nrbhss@ssss.gouv.qc.ca

Outside office hours, before 9:00 a.m. or after 5:00 p.m.:

Physician on duty for public health at **1-855 964-2244** (toll free) or at **1-819 299-2990** (alternate number in case of problems with the toll-free number)

Our thanks to the Montréal RDPH for its contribution to the present alert.