**QUICK INSTRUCTIONS**

Use KLOXXADO nasal spray for known or suspected opioid overdose in adults and children.

Important: For use in the nose only

Do not remove or test the KLOXXADO nasal spray until ready to use

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**1. IDENTIFY OPIOID OVERDOSE**

Check for signs of an opioid overdose:
- Person will not wake up and does not respond to your voice or touch
- Breathing is very slow, irregular, or has stopped
- Center part of their eye is very small, also known as “pinpoint pupils”

Place the person on their back to give a dose of KLOXXADO nasal spray.

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**2. GIVE KLOXXADO NASAL SPRAY**

**REMOVE** KLOXXADO nasal spray from the box. Peel off the back tab with the triangle (▲) to open the KLOXXADO nasal spray blister.

**HOLD** the KLOXXADO nasal spray with your thumb on the bottom of the plunger and your first and middle fingers on either side of the nozzle *(do not apply any pressure until you are ready to give the dose).*

**INSERT** the tip of the nozzle into one nostril.
- Tilt the person’s head back and provide support under the neck with your hand.
- Gently insert the tip of the nozzle into one nostril until your fingers on either side of the nozzle are against the bottom of the person’s nose.

**PRESS** the plunger firmly to give the dose of KLOXXADO nasal spray. Remove the KLOXXADO nasal spray from the nostril after giving the dose.

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**3. CALL FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL HELP RIGHT AWAY AND WATCH THE PERSON CLOSELY**

Get emergency medical help right away. Move the person on their side *(recovery position)* after giving the KLOXXADO nasal spray.

Watch the person closely.

If the person does not respond by waking up, to voice or touch, or start breathing normally, another dose may be given.

KLOXXADO nasal spray can be dosed every 2 to 3 minutes, if available.

Repeat Step 2 using a new KLOXXADO nasal spray to give another dose in the other nostril. If additional KLOXXADO nasal sprays are available, repeat Step 2 every 2 to 3 minutes until the person responds or emergency medical help is received.

Caution: In some opioid users, sudden opioid withdrawal syndromes may occur. They include but not limited to: agitation, muscle aches, shivering, sweating, goose bumps, yawning, runny nose, and increased heart rate.