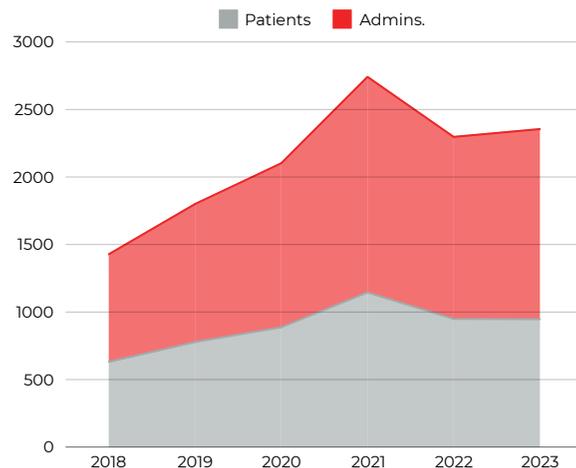


Horry County, By the Numbers

To track the number of “overdose” calls Horry County Fire Rescue responds to, we track two statistics: the number of patients who receive naloxone, a drug that reverses the symptoms of an overdose, and the instances where we administer naloxone.

For the last six years, Horry County Fire Rescue has seen a significant increase in those figures, with peak-COVID-19 year 2021 being the highest yet.



South Carolina’s Good Samaritan Law

Section 15-1-310

Any person, who in good faith gratuitously renders emergency care at the scene of an accident or emergency to the victim thereof, shall not be liable for any civil damages for any personal injury as a result of any act or omission by such person in rendering the emergency care or as a result of any act or failure to act to provide or arrange for further medical treatment or care for the injured person, except acts or omissions amounting to gross negligence or wilful or wanton misconduct.

Safe Disposal of Unused Medicine

Keeping medications that are no longer useful is a bad idea. Consumers and caregivers should remove expired, unwanted or unused medicine from their home as quickly as possible and properly dispose of it to help reduce the chance that others may accidentally take or intentionally misuse the medicine. Take-back programs provide collection sites to safely dispose of unwanted medicine.

Conway Police Department

1600 Ninth Ave.
Conway, SC 29526

North Myrtle Beach Police Department

1015 Second Ave. South
North Myrtle Beach, SC 29582

Myrtle Beach Police Department

1101 North Oak St.
Myrtle Beach, SC 29577

Loris Police Department

3909 Walnut St.
Loris, SC 29569

Surfside Beach Police Department

811 Pine Dr.
Surfside Beach, SC 29575

Horry County Police Department

2560 N. Main St.
Conway, SC 29526



Horry County Fire Rescue Harm Reduction Program

843-915-6272



horrycountysc.gov



HCFR's Harm Reduction Program team.

Mission Statement

Horry County Fire Rescue cares about you and the well-being of the people who make up our communities. HCFR's Harm Reduction Program was created to help facilitate the needs of our residents and guests in response to the opioid epidemic.

Through community outreach, education, peer intervention and resource guidance, HCFR's Harm Reduction Specialists will work to align any and all available resources to help a substance use disorder-affected individual or family in need, working with them to overcome any obstacles in the way, leading them to a healthier lifestyle.

Contact Harm Reduction Specialists

Need help? Call 843-915-6272

To contact Harm Reduction Specialists directly:

Rickey Covington - 843-504-1972
Covington.Rickey@horrycountysc.gov

Kristian Edwards - 843-504-7962
Edwards.Kristian@horrycountysc.gov

Alyssa Chilton - 843-421-1027
Chilton.Alyssa@horrycountysc.gov

Jason McMullin - 843-503-0595
McMullin.Jason@horrycountysc.gov

Joseph Linton IV - 843-796-8726
Linton.Joseph@horrycountysc.gov



Treatment Resources



SC DPH
NARCAN Instructions



Signs of an Overdose

Recognizing the signs of an opioid overdose can save a life. Here are some things to look for:

- Small, constricted "pinpoint pupils"
- Falling asleep or losing consciousness
- Slow, weak, or no breathing
- Choking or gurgling sounds
- Limp body
- Cold and/or clammy skin
- Discolored skin (especially in lips and nails)



Addiction can happen to anyone

One in seven Americans report experiencing a substance use disorder. There is not one single driving factor that leads to addiction. Some people may use drugs to help cope with stress, trauma, or to help with mental health issues. Some may even develop opioid use disorder after misusing opioids they are prescribed by doctors. In any case, using drugs over time makes it easier to become addicted.

Addiction is a treatable disease

Addiction is a disease, not a character flaw. People suffering from substance use disorders (SUDs) have trouble controlling their drug use even though they know drugs are harmful.

Overcoming a SUD is not as simple as resisting the temptation to take drugs through willpower alone. Recovery may involve medication to help with cravings and withdrawal as well as different forms of therapy. It may even require checking into a rehabilitation facility. Recovery can be challenging, but it is possible.

Reoccurrence of use is not a sign of failure

Reoccurrence of use may happen to people who use drugs and can happen even years after not taking the substance. More than anything, reoccurrence of use may be a sign that more treatment or a different method is needed. A routine review of one's treatment plan may be necessary to determine if another method could be more effective.

What to do if you think someone is overdosing

It may be hard to tell whether a person is high or experiencing an overdose. If you aren't sure, it's best to treat the situation like an overdose—you could save a life.

- 1 Call 911 immediately.**
- 2 Administer naloxone, if available.
- 3 Try to keep the person awake and breathing.
- 4 Lay the person on their side to prevent choking.
- 5 Stay with them until emergency workers arrive.

