

Opioid Overdose Prevention (Emergency Administration of Naloxone)**PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines and procedures governing the utilizations of Naloxone administered by members of the Region One School District.

POLICY

It is the policy of the Region One Board of Education that all schools shall provide and maintain on-site in each school facility, opioid antagonists. To treat a case of suspected opioid overdose in a school setting, any trained nurse or staff member may administer an opioid antagonist, during an emergency, to any student, staff, or visitor suspected of having an opioid related drug overdose, whether or not there is a previous history of opioid abuse.

No school nurse or staff member shall be liable for civil damages which may result from acts of omissions relating to the use of the opioid antagonist which may constitute ordinary negligence; nor shall the school personnel be subject to criminal prosecution which may result from acts or omissions in the good faith administration of an opioid antagonist. This immunity does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross negligence or willful or wanton conduct. No school nurse or staff member shall be subject to penalty or disciplinary action for refusing to be trained in the administration of an opioid antagonist.

TRAINING

School nurse and school staff members shall be trained in the use of naloxone by the Department of Health, the school medical advisor, or a designee. School departments are encouraged to send other staff to be trained, including coaches, guidance counselors, custodians, teachers, etc.

PROCUREMENT OF NALOXONE

The superintendent, principal, school nurse, teacher, or designee will be responsible for the procurement of naloxone.

At minimum, each school should have the following supplies:

ITEM	MANUFACTURER	QUANTITY
Naloxone 4mg with nasal spray delivery system	Various	2 (minimum)
Nitrile gloves, pair	Various	1
Mask/barrier device	Various	1
Step by step instructions	Various	1

STORAGE

Naloxone should be stored in a secure, but unlocked, location at room temperature and away from direct sunlight. It will be clearly marked and stored in an accessible place at the discretion of the school nurse. The school nurse will regularly inspect the Naloxone to check the expiration date on the box or vial and check the condition of the mucosal atomization devices.

It is the policy of the Region One School District to provide assistance to anyone who may be suffering from an opioid overdose using the following protocol. The school nurse, or other trained personnel, will use the Naloxone intranasal spray and rescue breaths to revive the person.

1. Recognize

- a. Observe the individual for signs and symptoms of opioid overdose, including:
 - i. Respiratory depression evidenced by slow respirations or no breathing (apnea)
 - ii. Unresponsiveness to stimuli (such as calling name, shaking, sternal rub)

- b. Suspicion of opioid overdose can be based on:
 - i. Presenting symptoms
 - ii. History
 - iii. Report from bystanders
 - iv. Staff prior knowledge of person
 - v. Nearby medications, drug paraphernalia, illicit drugs

2. Respond

- a. Immediately call for help – Dial 911 Request Advanced Life Support
- b. Assess breathing: Perform rescue breathing if needed.
 - i. Place the person on their back
 - ii. Tilt chin up to open airway
 - iii. Check to see if there is anything in their mouth blocking their airway
 - iv. If using a mask, place and hold mask over mouth and nose
 - v. If not using a mask, pinch their nose with one hand and place mouth over their mouth
 - vi. Give two regular breaths. Blow enough air into their lungs to make their chest rise
 - vii. Give one breath every five seconds

3. Reverse

- a. Administer Naloxone
 - i. Tilt head back and give Narcan 4 mg spray into one nostril. Repeat if no result in 1-2 minutes
 - ii. Be aware that the person may wake up in an agitated state
 - iii. Place the person on their side and stay with them until help arrives
 - iv. Seize all illegal opioid narcotics in accordance with school protocol

4. Follow Up

- a. Have the individual transported to the nearest medical facility even if they are better
- b. Contact parent/guardian if they are a minor or a student
- c. Complete Naloxone Administration Report
- d. Follow up with referral recommendations

Legal Reference: Connecticut General Statutes

10-212 School nurses and nurse practitioners. Administration of medications by parents or guardians on school grounds. Criminal history; records check.

10-212a Administration of medications in schools. (as amended by PA 99-2, and

June Special Session and PA 03-211, PA 04-181, PA 07-241, PA 07-252, PA

09-155, PA 12-198, PA 14-176 and PA 15-215)

17a-714 Immunity for prescribing, dispensing or administering an opioid antagonist to treat or prevent a drug overdose.

21a-279(g) Penalty for illegal possession. Alternate sentences. Immunity.

52-557b Immunity from liability for emergency medical assistance first aid or medication by injection. School personnel not required to administer or render.

(as amended by PA 05-144, An Act Concerning the Emergency Use of Cartridge Injectors)

Connecticut Regulations of State Agencies 10-212a-1 through 10-212a-10, inclusive, as amended.

PA 15-198: An Act Concerning Substance Abuse and Opioid Overdose Prevention

PA 16-43: An Act Concerning Opioids and Access to Overdose Reversal Drug

Adopted: October 11, 2018

NORTH CANAAN BOARD OF EDUCATION

North Canaan, Connecticut

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