

Opioid Related Overdose Reversal

The board recognizes that the opioid epidemic is a public health crisis and access to opioid-related overdose reversal medication can be life-saving. To assist a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose, the district will seek to obtain and maintain at least one set of opioid overdose reversal medication doses at Ephrata School District.

The district has authority to obtain and maintain opioid overdose reversal medication. Medication can be obtained using a Washington State Department of Health standing order, prescribed and dispensed according to RCW 69.41.095(5), using a prescription obtained from a licensed and authorized medical provider, or through multiple donation sources. The district will seek at least one set of opioid reversal medication doses for the Ephrata School District. However, if the district documents a good faith effort to obtain and maintain opioid overdose reversal medication through a donation source, and is unable to do so, the district is exempt from the obligation to have a set of opioid reversal medication doses for the Ephrata School District as defined in RCW 28A.210.390.

The following personnel may distribute or administer the opioid overdose reversal medication to respond to symptoms of an opioid-related overdose based on their training:

- A school nurse
- School personnel who become designated trained responders

Training for school personnel to become designated trained responders and distribute or administer opioid overdose reversal medication must meet the requirements for training described in RCW 28A.210.395 and any rules or guidelines for such training adopted by the Office of Superintendent Public Instruction. If a school building has a school-provided dose of opioid overdose reversal medication on campus and does not have a full-time school nurse, the district shall identify at least one member of the school building's personnel to become a designated trained responder who can distribute and administer opioid overdose reversal medication. At minimum, naloxone responder training must include all requirements identified in RCW 28A.210.

The district seeks to ensure that a designated trained responder, whether school nurse or trained school personnel, is available to distribute and administer naloxone during office hours and at other times, if available. Opioid overdose reversal medication may be used on school property, including the school building, playground, and school bus, as well as during field trips or sanctioned excursions away from school property. A school nurse or a designated trained responder may carry an appropriate supply of school-owned opioid overdose reversal medication on in-state field trips and sanctioned in-state excursions.

Individuals who have been directly prescribed opioid overdose reversal medication according to RCW 69.41.095 lawfully possess and administer opioid overdose reversal medication, based on their personal prescription. However, such "self-carrying" individuals must show proof of training as verified by a licensed registered professional nurse employed by the district or participate in district training as specified in the accompanying procedure.

If any type of overdose is suspected, including an opioid-related overdose, district staff will initiate an emergency response plan, including emergency services notification (9-1-1) and naloxone designated trained responder notification. The school nurse or designated trained responder should follow the district procedure (3424P) and WA State Department of Health (WA DOH) instructions for naloxone

administration in response to a suspected opioid related overdose, including ensuring the initiation of rescue breathing and/or cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) as indicated while awaiting emergency response personnel.

Following the event, district administration and the school nurse should be notified to ensure a district debrief, required documentation, follow-up with the appropriate medical provider, and for restocking naloxone doses.

Cross References: 3416 - Medication at School

3418 - Response to Student Injury or Illness

Legal
References: Chapter 69.41.095 RCW - Opioid overdose reversal medication - standing order permitted

Chapter 69.50.315 RCW – Drug-related overdose

Chapter 69.50.315 RCW – Health Screening and Requirements

Chapter 28A.210 RCW – Health Screening and Requirements

Management
Resources: OSPI, January 2020, Opioid Related Overdose Policy Guidelines and Training in the School Setting

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