



VICTOR VALLEY UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

16350 Mojave Drive, Victorville, CA 92395-3655

(760) 955-3201

VVUHSD Narcan Procedure:

Suspected or confirmed **opioid overdose** consists of:

- Respiratory depression evidenced by slow respirations or no breathing (apnea)
- Unresponsiveness to stimuli (such as calling name, shaking, sternal rub)

Suspicion of **opioid overdose** can be based on:

- Presenting symptoms
- History of overdose
- Report from bystanders
- School nurse or staff prior knowledge of person
- Nearby medications, illicit drugs or drug paraphernalia

1. Observe individual for signs and symptoms of **opioid overdose**:

Opioid High vs. Opioid Overdose Signs and Symptoms

Opioid High	Opioid Overdose
Relaxed muscles	Pale, clammy skin
Speech slowed, slurred, breathing	Speech infrequent, not breathing, very shallow breathing
Appears sleepy, nodding off	Deep snorting or gurgling
Responds to stimuli such as pinching or sternal rub	Unresponsive to stimuli (calling name, shaking, sternal rub)
Normal heart beat/pulse	Slowed heart beat/pulse, faint pulse
Normal skin color	Cyanotic skin coloration (blue/gray lips, fingertips)
	Pinpoint pupils

2. **Check responsiveness, tap the person's shoulders and shout "Are you ok?", pinch the person, or give a sternal rub. If there is no response, continue the administration of Narcan.**

3. Administration of Nasal Medication: *9-1-1 must be initiated if administering Narcan.

1. Initiate 9-1-1, state you suspect a possible overdose.
2. Apply gloves.
3. Remove Narcan nasal spray from the box by peeling back the tab with the circle to open the spray.
4. Hold the Narcan nasal spray with your thumb on the bottom of the plunger and your first and middle fingers on either side of the nozzle.
5. Lay the person on their back, tilt the person's head back and provide support under the neck with your hand. Gently insert the tip of the nozzle into either nostril until your fingers are against the bottom of the person's nose.
6. Press the plunger firmly to give the dose of Narcan nasal spray.
7. Administer one dose of nasal Narcan, if the person does not respond or responds and then relapses into respiratory depression (breathing slow, shallow, or

ineffective), 1 additional dose of Narcan nasal spray should be given in 2 to 3 minutes while waiting for emergency medical assistance to arrive. **Only a total of 2 Narcan doses may be given by school personnel on campus.**

8. Provide [rescue breathing](#) with a barrier- Place the person on their back, place one hand under their neck and tilt their chin up. Make sure their airway is clear and nothing is in their mouth, if you see something blocking the airway (ex. gum, pills, or food) remove it if possible. Place one hand on the forehead, pinch the nose, cover their mouth with yours and give one breath every 5 seconds looking for chest rise.
9. CPR should be given, if indicated, and if trained/comfortable while waiting for emergency medical assistance.
10. Remain with the individual until he or she is under the care of a medical professional, such as a paramedic, emergency medical technician, physician, or nurse.
11. Once a person is breathing regularly, place the person in the [recovery position](#). Place the person on their left side facing you with a raised chin, tilting the head back so the airway is open.
12. After the student/person is transported, immediately debrief and fill out the Post-Naloxone Observation page with Administration. Complete paperwork on Informed K-12.

Do not administer nasal Narcan to a person with a known hypersensitivity to Narcan.

FAQ:

Q: My coworker gave 1 dose of Narcan and left when I arrived. I gave 1 additional dose, should I give a 2nd dose if there is no improvement?

A: No, no more than 2 TOTAL doses may be administered on a school campus even if emergency medical response has not arrived. Though you should assess the need of administering rescue breaths.

Q: What are rescue breaths?

A: Rescue breaths are given when a person is not breathing on their own, it is one of the most important steps in preventing an overdose death. Please click [here](#) to see how to give a rescue breath.

Q: What if I do not feel completely comfortable giving rescue breaths?

A: The Health Technician/LVN will be able to give rescue breaths. If there is no site Health Technician/LVN present please refer to your administrator.

Q: What if I do not feel comfortable giving CPR?

A: The Health Technician/LVN will be able to give CPR. If there is no site Health Technician/LVN present please refer to your administrator.

Q: Should vitals be taken?

A: Only a trained professional should take vitals, such as the site Health Technician/LVN or emergency medical response.