LENAPE TECHNICAL SCHOOL

SECTION: PROGRAMS

TITLE: ADMINISTERING NALOXONE

ADOPTED: August 18, 2016

REVISED:

	210.2 ADMINISTERING NALOXONE
1. Purpose	Fatal and nonfatal overdose can result from the abuse of opiates such as morphine, heroin, fentanyl, oxycodone as found in OxyContin®, Percocet®, Percodan®, and hydrocodone as found in Vicodin®. Naloxone, commonly known by the brand name Narcan®, is an opioid antagonist, which means it displaces the opioid from receptors in the brain and can therefore reverse an opiate overdose. It is a scheduled drug, but has no euphoric properties and minimal side effects. If it is administered to a person who is not suffering an opiate overdose, it will do no harm. Naloxone had been available as an injectable since the 1960's, but was recently developed as a nasal spray. In order to reduce the number of fatalities which can result from opiate overdoses, the Lenape Technical School will train its school nurse in the proper pre-hospital administration of nasal Naloxone, following standard orders as prescribed by the Lenape Technical School physician.
2. Authority Act 139 of 2014	Senate Bill 1164 was signed into law by Governor Tom Corbett as Act 139 in September of 2014. This legislation allows first responders, including law enforcement, fire fighters, EMS or other organizations the ability to administer Naloxone to individuals experiencing an opioid overdose. The law also allows individuals such as friends or family members that may be in a position to assist a person at risk of experiencing an opioid related overdose to obtain a prescription for Naloxone. Additionally, Act 139 provides immunity from prosecution for those responding to and reporting overdoses. Secretaries of the Department of Education, Health and Drug and Alcohol Programs jointly approve acquisition and storage of Naloxone in public schools in Pennsylvania because the administration of the opioid overdose antidote medication may save a life.
3. Definitions	**Opiate** – An opiate is a medication or drug that is derived from the opium poppy or that mimics the effect of an opiate (a synthetic opiate). Opiate drugs are narcotic sedatives that depress activity of the central nervous system, reduce pain, and induce sleep.

	Naloxone – Naloxone is an opioid antagonist that can be used to counter the effects of opiate overdose. Specifically, it can displace opioids from the receptors in the brain that control the central nervous system and respiratory system. It is marketed under various trademarks including Narcan.
4. Guidelines	When a School Nurse or other authorized individual suspects that a student is suffering from an opiate overdose, the Nurse or other authorized individual should administer two milligrams to the individual by way of the nasal passages. One milligram should be administered to each nostril. An Emergency Response Team needs to respond – not an individual. The following steps shall be taken: 1. School nurse or other authorized individual shall take universal precautions. 2. School nurse or other authorized individual should conduct a medical assessment of the patient to the extent of First Responder/First Aid Training, including taking into account statements from witnesses and/or family members regarding drug use. 3. If the School Nurse or other authorized individual suspects that there has been an opiate overdose, the Naloxone kit should be utilized. 4. The School Nurse or other authorized individual shall use the nasal mist adapter that is pre-attached to the Naloxone to administer the prescribed dosage. Officials should be aware that a rapid reversal of an opiate overdose may cause projectile vomiting by the patient and/or violent behavior. 5. The individual should continue to be observed and treated as the situation dictates. 6. The School Nurse or other authorized individual shall inform incoming EMS about the treatment and condition of the patient and shall not relinquish care until EMS arrives. 7. The School Nurse or other authorized individual shall communicate with the parent/guardian after EMS/First Responders have arrived and taken over treatment and care of the situation.
5. Report	The School Nurse shall submit Naloxone Administration Form which shall be utilized and submitted to the Administrative Director or appropriate personnel designated by the Administrative Director of the school.
6. Equipment	The School Nurse is responsible for inspecting Naloxone kits each month in order to insure that the kits are intact. Damaged equipment shall be reported to the Administrative Director immediately. Extreme heat and extreme cold will nullify the properties of Naloxone, making Naloxone unusable, and as such, proper care shall be utilized to prevent exposure of the kits to extreme temperatures. The school shall immediately replace Naloxone kits that have been used during the course of a day.

7. Training	The School Nurse or other authorized individual shall receive a standard course of training developed and administered by Medical Rescue Team Personnel and approved by Medic Command and the agency specified in Act 139 prior to being allowed to carry and use Naloxone. Lenape Technical School shall provide refresher training every two years, in conjunction with AED/First Aid/CPR certifications. Approved training by video may be substituted for in-person training upon approval of the Administrative Director.
8. Prosecution	School Officials shall familiarize themselves with Act 139 with respect to specific immunities that attach to the "person experiencing a drug overdose" and the "person who transported or reported and remained with the person(s) experiencing an overdose" and any possible exceptions to this immunity. **References:** Drug Overdose Response – 356 P.S. Sec. 780-113.7, 780-113.8