

**A. W. BEATTIE
CAREER CENTER**

SECTION: PUPILS
 TITLE: ADMINISTERING OF
 NALOXONE (Narcan®)
 ADOPTED: August 17, 2017
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 REVISED & APPROVED: April 25, 2019
 REVISED & APPROVED: June 15, 2023

210.2. ADMINISTERING NALOXONE	
1. Purpose	<p>Fatal and non fatal 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®.</p> <p>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 not do harm. Naloxone (Narcan®) had been available as an injectable since the 1960's, but was recently developed as a nasal spray.</p> <p>To reduce the number of fatalities which can result from opiate overdoses, the A. W. Beattie Career Center will train its EMT/Emergency nurse designee in the proper pre-hospital administration of nasal Naloxone (Narcan®).</p> <p>The A. W. Beattie Career Center will notify the 911 dispatch center and the Town of McCandless EMS when Narcan® has been given to a person on the Career Center property. Upon arrival of the EMS, they will take over the supervision and administration of the patient.</p>
2. Authority	<p>Senate Bill 1164 was signed into law by Governor Tom Corbett as Act 139 in late September of 2014. This legislation allows first responders including law enforcement, fire fighters, EMS or other organizations the ability to administer Naloxone (Narcan®) to individuals experiencing an opioid overdose. The law also allows individuals such as friends or family members who may be in a position to assist a person at risk of experiencing an opioid overdose to obtain a prescription for Naloxone and lawfully administer the drug to someone who is experiencing an overdose.</p> <p>Act 130 provides immunity from prosecution for those responding to and reporting overdoses as well as criminal and civil protection from liability that could arise from the administration of the drug. The PA Secretary of the Department of Health, Department of Education, Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs, Department of State and Physician General have all encouraged school districts to permit school nurses/Emergency nurses to administer Naloxone.</p>

3. Definitions	<p>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 narcotics sedatives that depress activity of the central nervous system, reduce pain, and induce sleep.</p> <p>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®.</p>
4. Guidelines	<p>When an Emergency Nurse or designee suspects that an individual is suffering from an opiate overdose, the Emergency Nurse or designee shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Call or direct another person to immediately call 911 and seek the assistance of a second individual. 2. 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 member regarding drug use. 3. If the Emergency Nurse or designee suspects that there has been an opiate overdose, the Naloxone kit should be utilized and Naloxone should be administered as directed and in accordance with instructions received in training, being aware that a rapid reversal of an opiate overdose may cause projectile vomiting by the patient and violent behavior. 4. The patient should continue to be observed and treated as the situation dictates but in no event shall the Emergency Nurse or designee leave the patient until after first responders have arrived and accepted patient's care. Every attempt should be made to assure that the Emergency Nurse or designee is not alone with the patient. 5. The Emergency nurse or other authorized individuals shall inform incoming EMS about the treatment and condition of the patient, and shall not relinquish care until EMS arrives and accepts care. 6. The Emergency Nurse or designee shall communicate with the parent/guardian after EMS/First Responders have arrived and taken over treatment and care of the patient. <p>The Executive Director shall develop additional guidelines for the administration of the nasal Naloxone (Narcan®) program.</p>

The additional guidelines shall:

- Include a plan for educating students and staff about the availability of Naloxone (Narcan®), signs and symptoms of an opioid overdose, how students and staff should report suspected overdoses and the immunities available for those involved in an overdose response situation.
- Establish security and record-keeping/inventory procedures for stocking and storage and to ensure supplies are refreshed as recommended.
- Establish internal and external reporting procedures for any incidents where an overdose occurs and naloxone is administered in addition to the reporting requirements set forth herein.
- Establish internal and external reporting procedures for any incidents where an overdose occurs and Naloxone is administered (such as policies and procedures pertaining to referral to Student Assistance Programs) in addition to the reporting requirements set forth herein.
- Establish training protocols to ensure that Career Center employees obtain the presumptions of reasonable care provided by Act 139.

5. Report

The Emergency Nurse or designee shall submit a Naloxone (Narcan®) Administration report form to the Principal.

The Executive Director or their designee shall report any overdose incidents as required by any memoranda of understanding with law enforcement, the Safe Schools provisions of the School Code and Chapter 10 regulations.

6. Equipment

The Emergency Nurse designee are responsible for inspecting Naloxone (Narcan®) kits each month in order to insure that the kits are intact. Damaged equipment shall be reported to the principal immediately. The Principal or his designee, will maintain a written inventory, documenting the quantities and expirations of Naloxone (Narcan®) replacement supplies, and a log documenting the issuance of replacement units. Extreme heat and Extreme cold will nullify the properties of Naloxone (Narcan®), making Naloxone (Narcan®) unusable, and as such, proper care shall be utilized to prevent exposure of the kits to extreme temperatures. The Career Center shall immediately replace a used Naloxone (Narcan®) kit.

7. Training

The Emergency Nurse and any other individual who may become a designee shall receive a standard course of training developed and administered in consultation with the Medical Command Protocol and contemplated by Act 139 (i.e., is approved by the Pennsylvania Department of Health in consultation with the PA Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs), prior to being allowed to store and administer Naloxone.

<p>8. Prosecution</p>	<p>The Career Center shall provide refreshed training every two years or as frequently as may be required by the MCP, in conjunction with AED/First Aid/CPR certifications. An approved training by video may be substituted for in-person training upon approval of the Executive Director. The Executive Director shall keep documentation of such training in its files.</p> <p>A. W. Beattie Career Center administration 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. This information should also be shared as part of the training for administering Naloxone (Narcan®).</p> <p>References:</p> <p>35 P.S. 780-113.8 September 18, 2015, letter sent to superintendents jointly by the Secretaries of Education, Health and Drug and Alcohol Programs</p>
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