

*MANAGEMENT OF OPIOID-RELATED DRUG OVERDOSE AND ADMINISTRATION
OF OPIOID ANTAGONISTS*

Lyon County School District shall educate and train non-medically licensed employees to identify opioid overdose symptoms and delegate the authority to administer naloxone to any person who may be experiencing suspected opioid-related drug overdose. This policy shall establish the implementation plan for the management of suspected opioid-related drug overdose through acquisition, possession, training, nursing delegation, and administration of opioid antagonist such as naloxone to persons at risk of an opioid-related drug overdose.

DEFINITIONS

1. “Good Samaritan” is a person who, acting in good faith and with reasonable care, administers an opioid antagonist to another person who the person believes to be experiencing an opioid-related overdose, and is immune from criminal prosecution, or sanction under any professional licensing statute and civil liability for such an act.
2. “Opioid antagonist” is any drug that binds to opioid receptors and blocks or disinhibits the effects of the opioids acting on those receptors. The term includes, without limitation, naloxone hydrochloride (naloxone).
3. “Opioid-related drug overdose” is a condition including, without limitation, extreme physical illness, a decreased level of consciousness, respiratory depression, coma, or death resulting from the consumption or use of an opioid or another substance with which an opioid was combined, or that an ordinary layperson would reasonably believe to be an opioid-related overdose that requires medical assistance.

POLICY:

1. Procedures for Providing Emergency Medication Administration to an Individual Experiencing a Suspected Opioid-Related Overdose.
 - a. Safe and effective management of opioid-related overdoses in District schools should be incorporated into the School-Based Emergency Operations Plan. District school nurses work as part of the school leadership team to develop, communicate, and implement medical emergency response plans and procedures. District school nurses are responsible for delegating and facilitating access to opioid antagonist such as naloxone for quick response in the management of opioid-related overdoses in the school setting.
 - b. District Chief Nurse will work with a licensed healthcare provider (LHCP), such as a physician or osteopathic physician, to obtain an order for an opioid antagonist such as naloxone for the treatment of suspected opioid-related drug overdose that may be experienced by any person at the school sites.
 - c. Each District middle school and high school will stock four (4) doses of an opioid antagonist such as naloxone.
2. The Role and Responsibility of the School Nurse.

- a. District School nurses are responsible for maintaining current stock of naloxone at the school site, managing inventory, and associated reporting as directed by District's Chief Nurse.
- b. An opioid antagonist such as naloxone is to be stored in a supervised, secure, unlocked, location, within the school's main office.
- c. An opioid antagonist such as naloxone may be administered by the school nurse or trained District employee, to any persons on a District campus or facility who may be experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose.
- d. The certified school nurse will train and delegate the administration of an opioid antagonist such as naloxone to the nurse, clinical aide, back-up clinical aide, and all members of the school's emergency response team in accordance with the provision of the Nevada Nurse Practice Act, Nevada laws and regulations, and with all District policies.
- e. At the discretion of the District Chief Nurse other willing District employees may be trained in the use of opioid antagonist and delegated the authority to administer an opioid antagonist such as naloxone.
- f. The school nurse will conduct annual opioid overdose and opioid antagonist administration training and delegation for willing, designated District employees.
- g. The school nurse will verify and document each employee's competency in all required skills; a hard copy of the skills checklist will be kept in the health office medication binder for seven (7) years to comply with record keeping standards.
- h. The school nurse can use multiple resources to train employees on how to use an opioid antagonist, such as video of the administration on naloxone, medication box inserts on how to administer naloxone, or other material that is provided by District's Chief Nurse for training.
- i. Instructions on how to deliver an opioid antagonist such as naloxone will be posted on the outside of the cabinet or near the location where the naloxone is stored.
- j. School nurse training and delegation in administration of an opioid antagonist such as naloxone will include a specific directive that 911 must be called immediately anytime naloxone is administered even if the recipient appears to fully recover.
- k. The site administrator and District's Chief Nurse will be notified no later than the next school day that Naloxone was administered, including the number of doses used.

Reference: Nevada Legislation Assembly Bill No. 205 (2021), NRS Chapter 453C – Good Samaritan Drug Overdose Act; and Nevada Nurse Practice Act, NRS Chapter 632