St. Charles Parish Public Schools

Protocol for Narcan (Naloxone) Administration

Rationale

St. Charles Parish Public Schools recognizes the importance of implementing a protocol for Narcan (Naloxone) administration. Narcan (Naloxone) or another opioid antagonist should be administered to any student or other person on school grounds in the event of an actual or perceived opioid emergency.

Law

Administration of Medication law

Orders

St. Charles Parish Public Schools has a standing order for Administration of Narcan (Naloxone) from Region 3 Office of Public Health. The district also has a standing order for the usage of Narcan (Naloxone) from Access Health Louisiana for Student Health Services medical training and protocols.

School Nurse

Each School Nurse will receive initial Narcan (Naloxone) training from Region 3 Overdose Prevention Coordinator or Regional Representative. The School Nurse will be responsible for reporting any incident which requires the usage of Narcan (Naloxone) on their assigned site by using the Report of Narcan (Naloxone) Administration form and submitting it to the Supervisor of Student Health Services. The School Nurse will conduct weekly Narcan (Naloxone) inventory at their assigned site.

Delegation:

All appropriate medical and school personnel employed by or acting on behalf of St. Charles Parish Public Schools can administer Narcan (Naloxone) in emergency situations. If the incident occurs outside of normal school hours of operation, the Report of Narcan (Naloxone) Administration form shall be completed by medical or school personnel employed by or acting on behalf of St. Charles Parish Public Schools. The form shall be turned into the School Nurse the next business day.

Training:

School employees are required to receive training that addresses techniques on the following:

- How to recognize signs of opioid-related overdose,
- Standards and procedures for the storage and administration of naloxone or another opioid antagonist,
- Emergency follow-up procedures
    - Summon emergency services either immediately before or immediately after administering the naloxone or other opioid antagonist .

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Signs and Symptoms of an opioid emergency include:

- Extreme drowsiness or unresponsiveness: The person may be difficult to wake up or may not respond to stimuli such as loud noises or shaking
- Slow or shallow breathing: The person's breathing may be very slow, shallow, or erratic. Their breaths may be very far apart, or they may make a snoring or gurgling sound.
- Blue or gray lips or fingernails: This is a sign that the person is not getting enough oxygen.
- Pinpoint pupils: The person's pupils may be very small, even in dim light.
- Pale or clammy skin: The person's skin may be pale or ashen, and it may feel cold and clammy to the touch.
- Vomiting: The person may vomit or choke on their vomit.
- Loss of consciousness:The person may pass out or become unconscious

Treatment

- Administer 4mg Narcan/Naloxone Nasal Spray as needed for known or suspected opioid overdose- If available an additional 4mg dose may be administered if no change in condition after 2-3 minutes
- Do not leave the person unattended.
- Inform the EMS dispatcher of the type of medication given.
- Contact the parent or legal guardian, if applicable.
- Student or other person shall be seen by a physician. The student's or other person's health may not immediately improve after the medication is given.

Storage

The medication has two doses stored in each Stop The Bleed kit located inside of every Automated Defibrillator (AED) cabinet throughout the district. It is readily available.