

Stock Opioid Antagonist Plan

This plan is written in accordance with the Board Policy 5330, Administration of Medication/Emergency Care. The Board provided for the District to acquire and maintain a supply of opioid antagonists for use in the event an authorized employee or volunteer observes an apparent overdose.

An opioid antagonist is a medication approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to prevent overdose by opioids such as heroin, morphine, and oxycodone. Opioid antagonists are the first-line treatment for an opioid overdose. The District has chosen to use Naloxone as the opioid antagonist that will be kept as stock medication. Naloxone, the generic name for Narcan, is administered as a nasal spray. Naloxone comes in prepackaged doses of 4mg.

Access to an opioid antagonist that is not prescribed to an individual and can be used in emergencies is critical. A delay in treating an apparent overdose could result in death. Naloxone should be administered immediately if the individual has signs or symptoms of an overdose. Parents & school administrators should not be concerned about adverse health effects of naloxone, if the person has not overdosed on an opioid, there is no effect on the body.

Stock Naloxone Availability:

- Each Holmen school building will stock Naloxone in the Health Office or Medical Response Team bag.
- Naloxone will be ordered by a school nurse as required, based on expiration date or usage.
- Stock Naloxone will only be available on school campuses and cannot be removed to accompany any staff or student group off campus. Overdose reactions off campus will be treated by calling for emergency personnel.

Staff Training Plan:

- Per Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (WI DPI) requirements, designated staff will receive training on:
 - Identify a possible overdose and how to respond to it.
 - Identify the antidote for an opioid overdose.
 - Understand what Naloxone is, how it works, and how to administer it to someone who has had an opioid overdose.
 - Understand how to care for the person after administering Naloxone.
- Approved Opioid Antagonist Training Resources from WI DPI will be utilized for training.
- School personnel may administer stock Naloxone to any student, staff, or visitor that they believe in good faith is suffering from an overdose reaction.
- When administering, call 911 immediately.
- The school, school nurse, or designated school personnel who provide or administer Naloxone under this plan are immune from civil liability for any harm that may result,

regardless of whether there is parental or medical provider authorization, unless the administration was a result of gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct.

Overdose Emergency Action Plan:

Signs and Symptoms of Opioid Overdose:

- Pale, clammy skin
- Speech infrequent
- Not breathing or very shallow breathing
- Deep snorting or gurgling
- Unresponsive to stimuli (calling name, shaking, sternal rub)
- Slowed heartbeat/pulse
- Blue lips or fingertips
- Pinpoint pupils

If any of the signs/symptoms above are observed, then follow these steps:

1. **ADMINISTER NALOXONE** (See medication/dosage below)
2. Call EMS (911)
3. Begin monitoring:
 - Record the time Naloxone was used and inform emergency personnel upon arrival.
 - Place the individual in the recovery position on their side
 - Provide First Aid/CPR as necessary; AED if necessary and available.
 - Seize all illegal and/or non-prescribed opioid narcotics found on the victim and process in accordance with school district protocols
4. Send used Naloxone injector(s) to the emergency department with the individual or discard appropriately

Medication/Dosage:

- Naloxone comes in a ready-to-use nasal spray.
- Each unit is 4mg.
- Instructions on how to administer Naloxone is on the product packaging
- If more than one dose is needed, alternate nostrils
- Can give additional doses every 2-3 minutes until the person is responsive or emergency personnel have arrived and taken over care.

Transporting to the hospital:

- Individuals should always be transported to the hospital following administration of Naloxone.

School Nurse Actions After Administration:

- Make sure parents/guardians are notified to follow up with a medical provider.
- Ensure complete documentation per district policy.
- Make sure replacement Naloxone is obtained.
- Review response and emergency communication, update as needed to improve outcomes.