

Administration of Non-Student Specific Narcan/Naloxone Randolph School District

The School District of Randolph wishes to prevent opioid-related overdose deaths by making Narcan available in the school. Defined in Wisconsin Statue (ss) 450.01 (13v)(a) Narcan (also known as Naloxone) is a medication found to reverse the effects of an opioid-related drug overdose which can be life-threatening and may occur within seconds to minutes after ingestion. Opioid drugs are narcotic sedatives that depress activity of the central nervous system, reduce pain and induce sleep. Randolph School District will plan for the management of all persons present at school who develop this life-threatening emergency.

The following procedure for emergency use of Narcan is to be used only by appropriately trained staff to administer the medication to a person (pupil, staff member, volunteer, or other) who is believed to be suffering from an opioid overdose. This procedure has been developed by the School Nurse and has been reviewed and approved by the District's Medical Advisor. The person administering the Narcan must, as soon as practicable, dial "911" or in an area where "911" is not available, the telephone number for an emergency medical service provider. The district does not discriminate on the basis of any characteristic protected under state or federal law.

Any district employee may be authorized to administer Narcan who:

- is willing to assume that responsibility,
- is authorized by the school District Administrator or his/her designee,
- has received Department of Public Instruction approved training, within four years, for the administration of Narcan
- Has been sufficiently instructed by the District Nurse:
 - i. In recognizing the signs and symptoms of opioid overdose,
 - ii. On the proper administration of Narcan,
 - iii. On proper follow-up procedures following the administration of Narcan.
- Has successfully completed an annual return demonstration of the administration of Narcan and has been deemed competent by the District Nurse.

Randolph School District and designated school personnel that provide or administer Narcan under this plan are immune from civil liability for any harm that may result, regardless of whether there is parental or medical provider authorization.

12/1/22
[Signature]
This policy has been reviewed and approved by the District Medical Advisor
Policy Adopted: _____

Procedure:

The district will maintain a supply of two Narcan doses, stored in the Middle/High School building, near the AED. Narcan standing orders must be renewed annually and with any change in prescriber. Narcan will be stored in a secure, unlocked area that is labeled Overdose Emergency Kit.

RECOGNIZE

Common Symptoms of an Opioid Overdose:

- Pale, clammy skin
- Speech that is 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 fingertip
- Pinpoint pupils

RESPOND IMMEDIATELY

- Call 911 - request advanced life support and alert District Nurse
- Place the person on their back
- Tilt their head and lift their chin
- Check breathing for no more than 10 seconds
- Check to see if there is anything in their mouth blocking their airway, such as gum, toothpick, undissolved pills, syringe cap, or cheeked Fentanyl patch - If present, remove it.
- Give breaths if not breathing
 - If using a mask, place and hold the mask over the mouth and nose
 - If not using a mask, pinch their nose with one hand and place your mouth over their mouth. Give 2 even, regular-sized breaths. Blow enough air into their lungs to make their chest rise.
 - Give one breath every 5 seconds.

REVERSE

- **As soon as available - GIVE NARCAN IMMEDIATELY** into one nostril
 - Remove from box
 - Peel the back tab with the circle to open the package
 - Hold spray with the nozzle between 2nd and 3rd fingers and thumb on the bottom
 - Tilt head back and place nozzle into 1 nare until fingers are pressing up against nostril
 - Press the plunger firmly with the thumb
 - Remove the spray and note what time you administered
- **If no response from person after 2-3 min, give an additional dose of Narcan in other nostril**
- **It is safer to give Narcan than to delay treatment**
- **Place the person in the recovery position (lying on their side)**
- **Stay with the person and continue to monitor closely until help arrives**
- **Monitor airway and circulation, start CPR/rescue breathing as necessary**

REFER

- Upon the arrival of emergency medical personnel, the care, and responsibility of the person are then handed over. Even if symptoms subside, the individual must be transported and evaluated by a physician. Narcan has a short half-life and may wear off quickly (30-90 minutes).
- The person will not be allowed to remain at school or return to school on the day Narcan is given.
- Ensure parent/guardian has been contacted.
- Complete appropriate documentation (incident report, medication administration, etc.)
- School staff involved in emergency response and those on the medical alert team should meet to debrief on the incident and make any necessary changes to policy or procedure or emergency action plan. 12/1/22
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Procedure Adopted: _____

Additional Considerations:

The victim may be angry or combative when he or she wakes up, therefore, it is important to stand back from the victim and, if possible, have a second adult present. Potential adverse effects include nausea, diarrhea, abdominal cramping, irritability, restlessness, muscle or bone pain, tearing or nose running, and craving of an opioid. Narcan wears off in 30 to 90 minutes.

Narcan will be stored in a safe, unlocked, and accessible location that is clearly labeled. The District Nurse will assume the responsibility for maintaining a monthly schedule for tracking the medication status, contents of medication, and expiration dates as well as ordering replacement Narcan for those expired or used. A list of individuals who have successfully completed the training will be maintained by the school nurse.

If Narcan is administered to a person who is not suffering an opioid overdose, it will do no harm. Narcan can be administered to any child greater than a month old if needed. Examples of opioids include heroin, fentanyl, oxycodone (OxyContin), hydrocodone (Vicodin), codeine, and morphine.

Note- Non-student-specific Narcan is not permitted to be taken out of the school building for field trips and other school-related activities. If a student or other person is appearing to be suffering from an overdose on a field trip, immediately call "911." Narcan and/or trained staff may not be available for administration during before or after school events (practices, games, etc.), and in this case, "911" should be called if needed.

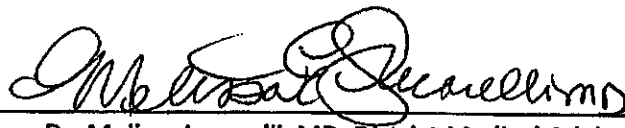
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Dr. Melissa Lucarelli, MD, District Medical Advisor

12/7/2022
Date



Katie Breitlow, RN BSN, Randolph School District Nurse

12/7.2022
Date

Procedure Adopted: _____