Standing Order for Distribution of Naloxone Kits to Schools and School Personnel

Authorized by: Jason Murray, MD, FACEP, Medical Director

Initial Effective Date: 7/13//2023

Replaces: Not Applicable

Reviewed: NARevised: NA

Contact: Director of Population Health

Purpose

To provide school personnel, students, families and communities with access to overdose prevention on and around school grounds and at school events in order to prevent fatal overdoses.

Policy

Naloxone is indicated for the reversal of synthetic or natural opioid overdose in the setting of respiratory depression or unresponsiveness. It is contraindicated in patients known to be hypersensitive (that have an allergy) to naloxone hydrochloride. This policy provides a standing order for the distribution and possession of naloxone rescue kits, to include naloxone hydrochloride, intranasal and/or intramuscular delivery systems (for healthcare professionals), all appropriately related injection supplies and durable goods, overdose prevention materials, and localized recovery related resources. According to KRS 217.186(6), schools may keep naloxone on the property to be used in an overdose emergency if the school board permits. This policy governs the distribution of naloxone to schools so that trained school personnel may receive and utilize naloxone rescue kits on individuals who appear to be experiencing an opiate-related overdose.

Process

Dispensing of Naloxone Rescue Kits

Schools and/or school districts may receive naloxone rescue kits from NKY Health upon completion of all overdose education and naloxone training requirements. The school and/or district must also agree to all terms and conditions in the School Naloxone Protocol developed by NKY Health.

Naloxone Rescue Kit

Each Naloxone Rescue Kit will include at a minimum:

- Naloxone in a standard formulation equivalent to two doses.
- Two nasal mucosal atomizers -OR- two intramuscular syringes, as needed.
- Alcohol pads and nitrile gloves (for intramuscular naloxone only).
- Printed materials regarding overdose prevention, to include information regarding recognizing and responding to a suspected opioid overdose and the importance of summoning emergency responders.
- Localized recovery related resource list and contact information.

Reporting

Before naloxone rescue kits are dispensed the following information will be discussed and requested:

- 1. Basic information from the school requesting naloxone, including but not limited to: name of school, address, zip code, county and whether or not they have used naloxone in the past month to save a life.
- 2. Basic information from individuals representing the school who are trained to administer naloxone will be requested including, name, position, age, and county of residence.
- 3. Verbal and/or video training on naloxone administration.
- 4. Naloxone rescue kit and staff training documentation in the established database system. Complete the following information for each kit distributed:
 - a. Date received kit with Naloxone
 - b. Date received Naloxone training
 - c. Lot # of Naloxone kit
 - d. Expiration Date of Naloxone kit
- 5. Schools will ensure required documentation is maintained in their system as well as any required reporting if completed.

Standing Orders to Distribute Naloxone to School Personnel and Schools

Naloxone is indicated for the reversal of synthetic or natural opioid overdose in the setting of respiratory depression or unresponsiveness. It is contraindicated in patients known to be hypersensitive (that have an allergy) to naloxone hydrochloride.

This standing order covers the distribution and possession of naloxone rescue kits, to include naloxone hydrochloride, intranasal and/or intramuscular delivery systems, all appropriately related injection supplies and durable goods, overdose prevention materials, and localized recovery related resources.

This standing order authorizes schools and school districts to maintain supplies of naloxone rescue kits for the purpose of administration to a person or persons who may be experiencing an opiate-related overdose. A person capable of administering naloxone in an emergency opiate-related overdose situation as permitted by law under and https://apps.legislature.ky.gov/law/statutes/statute.aspx?id=52963

Once the use of naloxone is initiated, school personnel should enact and follow their respective school internal emergency response plan/procedures, including having someone call emergency services (911) and get the AED.

Standing order for Distibution at schools 7.13.23.docx

Final Audit Report

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The district should maintain record of school personnel who are trained to administer naloxone. The district should record this medication and/or the use of the medication as required by law or policy.

The Northern Kentucky Health Department should be contacted for training and to replace used or expired kits.

Son A. Murray, ND (Jul 13, 2023 21:59 EDT)	07/13/2023
Physician's Signature	Date
KY-48302	
License Number	•
Jason A Murray, M.D., FACEP	06/30/2024
Physician's Name (print)	Order Expiration Date

Overdose and Naloxone Administration Protocol for Schools and School Districts

Authorized by: Jason Murray, MD, FACEP, Medical Director

Initial Effective Date: 07/13/2023

Replaces: Not Applicable

Reviewed: NARevised: NA

Purpose

To provide school personnel, students, families and communities with access to overdose prevention on and around school grounds and at school events in order to prevent fatal overdoses.

Policy

Recent data indicate that many, if not most substances are unknowingly laced with Fentanyl, a powerful synthetic opioid that increases the risk for potential overdoses. According to KRS 217.186(6), schools may keep naloxone on the property to be used in an overdose emergency if the school board permits. This procedure details the components needed for trained school personnel to receive and utilize naloxone rescue kits on individuals who appear to be experiencing an opiate-related overdose.

While waiting for emergency services to arrive for individuals who are suspected to be experiencing overdose, there are interventions that trained staff can do for the individual. Having access to naloxone, that temporarily reverses an opioid overdose, can aid in saving a life while waiting for emergency services to arrive.

It may be hard to tell whether a person is experiencing an overdose. If you are not sure, treat it like an overdose - you could save a life. Signs and symptoms to look for include:

- Small constricted "pinpoint pupils"
- Falling asleep or losing consciousness
- Slow, weak or no breathing
- Choking or gurgling sounds
- Limp body
- Cold and/or clammy skin
- Discolored skin (especially in lips and nails)

Basic Terms

By signing this protocol, the school and/or school district agree to the following:

- The School's Board of Education or governing body has agreed to possessing and using naloxone on and around school property in circumstances where an overdose is suspected.
- Trained school personnel may implement overdose and naloxone protocol as outlined.
 Training should consist of a verbal and/or video presentation on overdose signs and symptoms, response efforts and how to utilize naloxone.
- Schools are responsible for monitoring expiration dates and usage of naloxone rescue kits.
 Replacements should be obtained from NKY Health. NKY Health may contact you to check on naloxone expiration dates and usage.
- If operating under the approval of NKY Health protocol, naloxone should be obtained from NKY Health. Basic information from the school requesting naloxone, including but not limited to: name of school, address, zip code, county and whether or not they have used naloxone in the past month to save a life.
- Schools should maintain a list of individuals trained to administer naloxone. Basic information from individuals representing the school who are trained to administer naloxone will be requested by NKY Health, including, name, position, age, and county where distributed.
- Schools will ensure required documentation is maintained in their system as well as any required reporting is completed.

Response Process

- 1. If a person appears to be unresponsive and/or unconscious, try to wake them by calling their name or talking to them loudly. If they do not respond, try waking them with a pain stimulus like pinching the ear or rubbing their sternum.
- 2. Assess surroundings during the response process:
 - a. Ask questions of bystanders such as "Does anyone have information on what happened?"
 - b. Directly observe the person look for signs of injections on the skin or other opioid use
 - c. Observe the surroundings look for medication bottles or signs of other opioid use.
- 3. Check breathing and responsiveness; if they are not breathing and are unresponsive immediately call for assistance, give a location of the emergency and have someone call emergency services (911) and get the AED and naloxone as described in the AED policy.
- 4. If a pulse is present and the person remains unconscious, trained staff can administer naloxone to the unresponsive person. If a pulse is not present, staff will use the AED machine or initiate CPR and give naloxone as soon as possible, but not to delay CPR. (See the AED policy). Do not wait for emergency workers to arrive.
- 5. Administer naloxone.
 - 1. <u>Intranasal Instructions</u> -For the Narcan nasal spray 4mg dose: Peel back the tab with the circle to open the Narcan nasal spray. Hold the Narcan nasal spray with your thumb on the bottom of the plunger and your first and middle fingers on either side of the nozzle. Tilt the person's head back and provide support under the neck with your hand. Gently insert the tip of the nozzle into one nostril, until your fingers on either side of the nozzle are against the bottom of the person's nose. Press the plunger firmly to give the dose of Narcan nasal spray. Remove the Narcan nasal spray from the nostril after giving the dose.

- 2. <u>Multi-Dose Vial Instructions (for medical personnel located in the school)</u> Draw up a full vial of 0.4mg (1mL) Naloxone with the syringe supplied with the naloxone (1 inch needle). Administer naloxone in the victim's deltoid (shoulder muscle), outer thigh muscle, or upper and outer quadrant of the buttocks. Clothing does not need to be removed to administer this injection.
- 3. <u>Auto-Injector (Evzio) Instructions</u> Pull auto-injector from the outer case. Pull off the red safety guard. Place the black end against the middle of the patient's outer thigh, through clothing (pants, jeans, etc.) if necessary, then press firmly and hold in place for 5 seconds. Injector should make a click and a hiss if activated correctly.
- 6. Utilizing naloxone in the event of a suspected overdose is a temporary treatment. More than one dose might be needed under some circumstances.
- 7. If the person is still unresponsive after giving naloxone, and has a pulse, wait between 2 to 3 minutes before administering a second dose of naloxone. If the person also no longer has a pulse, apply AED pads or initiate CPR. (See AED policy).
- 8. When the individual begins breathing on their own, lay them on their side in the recovery position and monitor breathing and pulse.
- 9. Upon awakening, try to keep the person awake and breathing.
- 10. Stay with the person until emergency assistance arrives.
- 11. After the person is transported to a medical facility, document the situation and response on the appropriate forms.

I understand that the school is operating under the protocol set forth by Northern Kentucky Health Department and that the school and/or district has the appropriate approval to receive and utilize naloxone on and around school grounds.

This agreement may be terminated by either party, at any time. If this agreement is no longer necessary or approval is revoked on part of the school and/or district, please notify NKY Health

NKY Health Signature

Date

NKY Health Printed Name

License, if applicable

9/14/2023

School Representative Signature

Haren Byrd School Board Chairperson

School Representative Printed Name

Board of Education

8330 US 42

School Address

