

**EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF NALOXONE
FOR OPIOID OVERDOSE**

The National Institute of Drug Abuse defines opioids as a class of drugs that includes the illegal drug such as heroin, synthetic opioids, such as fentanyl and pain relievers available legally by prescription, such as oxycodone (OxyContin), hydrocodone (Vicodin), codeine, morphine, and many others. Opioids in any form interact with opioid receptors on nerve cells in the body and brain.

The signs and symptoms of an opioid overdose may include, but are not limited to small, constricted pupils; falling asleep or loss of consciousness; slow, shallow breathing; choking or gurgling sounds; limp body; and pale, blue or cold skin (CDC). AN OPIOID OVERDOSE CAN BE REVERSED WHEN AN OPIOID ANTIDOTE IS ADMINISTERED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. NALOXONE (NARCAN) IS A COMMONLY USED OPIOID ANTIDOTE THAT HAS A LONG HISTORY OF SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE.

If there is uncertainty regarding whether an individual is having an overdose, the CDC recommends treating it as such, as there are no known negative side effects from receiving naloxone, even for individuals not experiencing an opioid overdose.

DELEGATION OF RESPONSIBILITY

The school Medical Advisor Dr. Edward Dunstan shall provide annually renewed standing orders for the administration of Naloxone to students, staff members or other individuals believed or suspected to be experiencing an opioid overdose on school grounds, or at a school-sponsored activity taking place in the school or school grounds adjacent to the school building.

Naloxone will be kept locked in a cabinet in the nurse's office. The school nurse shall be responsible for administration of Naloxone when in the building. Other individuals shall be trained in the administration of Naloxone. Individuals are only authorized to administer Naloxone after completing the training, be CPR certified and trained in the use of an automated external defibrillator (AED).