

## **PROCEDURES FOR EMERGENCY OPIOID OVERDOSE AND ADMINISTRATION OF ANTIDOTE NALOXONE**

Our schools should have a procedure to ensure that all staff are familiar with the protocol that must be followed in cases of possible opioid overdose during school hours and during on-site school sponsored activity. The following steps should be considered and approved by the School Board.

1. 9-1-1- should be called immediately to ensure that emergency medical personnel are dispatched to respond to a suspected drug overdose.
2. The nurse should be called immediately during the hours she is on-site. If the nurse is not available, then another staff member or (EMT) on staff who has been designated to administer the opioid antidote and has received the required training should be called.
3. The administer should determine whether any other responses are needed (CPR/Rescue Breaths/AED).
4. The administer may proceed to administer the opioid antidote until emergency medical responders arrive on the scene.
5. Any individual who receives an opioid antidote shall be transported to a hospital emergency room by emergency services personnel, even if the person's symptoms appear to have resolved. If the victim is a school staff member, the listed emergency contact should be notified.

### **POINTS OF CONSIDERATION**

When providing for appropriate care of an overdose victim after administration of an opioid antidote be aware that overdose victims may present with agitation or combativeness due to experiencing severe withdrawal symptoms from the administration of the opioid antidote and may need help to remain calm.

### **POST ADMINISTRATION**

Any student or school staff member who is found to be under the influence of a controlled dangerous substance shall be subject to administrative codes put in place by other Board policies and regulations regarding substance use and possession.

Written by Sharon Holway BSN, RN School Nurse

Adopted: January 22, 2020