

ISD. 2687 Naloxone Protocol

Document reviewed and updated: June 12th, 2023

1. **CONDITION FOR PROTOCOL:** To reduce risk of death from an opioid overdose.
2. **POLICY OF PROTOCOL:** The district licensed school nurse will implement this protocol for naloxone administration.
3. **CONDITION-SPECIFIC CRITERIA AND PRESCRIBED ACTIONS:**

	Criteria	Prescribed Action
Indication	<p>Signs and symptoms of opioid overdose in any aged person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Loss of consciousness and/or person is unresponsive ● Breathing is very slow, irregular or has stopped ● Face is very pale ● Blue tinge to lips or fingers ● Body is limp ● Pulse (heartbeat) is slow, erratic, or not there at all ● Vomiting ● Choking sounds or a gurgling/snoring noise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Call 911 to get help and activate school specific emergency response ● Assess and monitor breathing and heart rate. Initiate CPR, use of AED and rescue breathing as needed ● Administer naloxone as prescribed. ● Continue to monitor, provide rescue breathing as needed for the person until 911 arrives.
Contra-indication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Known hypersensitivity to naloxone hydrochloride or any of the other ingredients. ● The safety profile of naloxone is remarkably high when given to individuals who are not opioid intoxicated or opioid dependent, naloxone produces no clinical effects, even at high doses. Moreover, although rapid opioid withdrawal in opioid-tolerant individuals may be unpleasant, it is not life threatening. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Call 911 to get help and activate school specific emergency response ● Assess and monitor breathing and heart rate. Initiate CPR, use of AED and rescue breathing as needed. ● Administer naloxone as prescribed ● Continue to monitor, provide rescue breathing as needed for person until 911 arrives

Precaution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The duration of action of most opioids may exceed that of naloxone resulting in a return of respiratory or central nervous system depression after initial improvement in symptoms. ● While naloxone is life saving for suspected opioid overdose, there are other health conditions that may have similar symptoms in emergency situations such as diabetic ketoacidosis, electrolyte imbalance, hypothermia, meningitis, apnea, stroke, subdural hematoma for which Naloxone will not help the person which is why 911 must be called. ● The use of naloxone in persons who are opioid dependent may precipitate opioid withdrawal characterized by the following signs and symptoms: body aches, diarrhea, tachycardia, fever, runny nose, sneezing, piloerection, sweating, yawning, nausea or vomiting, nervousness, restlessness, or irritability, shivering or trembling, abdominal cramps, weakness, and increased blood pressure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Call 911 to get help and activate school specific emergency response ● Assess and monitor breathing and heart rate. Initiate CPR, use of AED and rescue breathing as needed ● Administer naloxone as prescribed ● Continue to monitor, provide rescue breathing as needed for person until 911 arrives
------------	---	---

4. PRESCRIPTION: (This section must include the name of the drug, dosage of the drug, the route of administration, schedule or timing, and any other special instructions.)

5. THIS IS A MEDICAL EMERGENCY. Call 911. Withdrawal can be unpleasant; Person may just breathe but not have full arousal or person may need continued rescue breathing and support.

6. QUESTIONS OR CONCERNS: Call _____ at _____.

This protocol shall remain in effect until rescinded.

Name of Medical Provider: _____

Signature of Medical Provider: _____

Date: _____