

ADMINISTRATION OF NALOXONE (NARCAN)

Purpose

The School District of Jefferson (SDOJ) wishes to prevent opiate-related overdose deaths by making Naloxone available in the schools. Naloxone (also known as Narcan) is a medication found to reverse the effects of an opiate-related drug overdose. 2017 Wisconsin Act 29 permits trained school bus operators, employees, or volunteers to administer an opioid antagonist (i.e., Naloxone/Narcan) to pupils and other persons who appear to be undergoing an opioid-related drug overdose.

Medical Advisor Standing Order

The School Nurse or designee shall obtain a standing medical order from the SDOJ medical advisor who will authorize the school district to obtain, store and administer Narcan, by authorized school personnel, to any individual suspected of experiencing an opiate-related overdose while at school. The standing order shall be maintained in the School Nurse office and copies of the standing order shall be kept in each location where the Narcan is stored.

Training

Members of the Medical Emergency Response Team (MERT) in each building and the School Nurse will be trained to administer Narcan. Before being authorized to administer Narcan, individuals must:

- Complete the Wisconsin DPI approved medication training program that includes recognizing opioid-related overdoses, administering Narcan, and promptly activating the emergency medical system for drug overdoses.

A list of SDOJ individuals who have successfully completed the training will be maintained by the School Nurse.

ADOPTED: July 8, 2019

REVISED:

LEGAL REF.: Wisconsin Statutes: [118.2925](#)

CROSS REF.: JHCAB, Guidelines for Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
JHCA, Administering Medication to Students

REVIEW DATE: July 8, 2019

GUIDELINES FOR ADMINISTRATION OF NALOXONE (NARCAN)

PROCEDURES

1. Recognize the signs of an overdose:

- a. Pale, clammy skin
- b. Not breathing or very shallow breathing
- c. Deep snorting or gurgling
- d. Unresponsive to stimuli (calling name shaking, sterna rub)
- e. Slowed heart beat/pulse
- f. Blue lips or fingertips
- g. Pinpoint pupils

2. Respond:

- a. Immediately call for help – dial 911 (request advance life support)
- b. Place the person on their back
- c. Tilt head
- d. Lift chin
- e. Check for breathing for no more than 10 seconds
- f. Check to see if there is anything in their mouth blocking their airway (e.g., gum, tooth pick, undissolved pills, syringe cap, cheeked Fentanyl patch)
 - i. If present, remove it
- g. If no breathing or shallow breathing, begin rescue breathing or CPR **using a barrier mask**
- h. Give 2 even, regular-sized breaths
- i. Blow enough air into their lungs to make their chest rise. If you don't see their chest rise out of the corner of your eye, tilt the head back more and make sure the seal around the mouth and nose is secure.
 - i. If you don't see their chest rise out of the corner of your eye, tilt the head back more and make sure the seal around the mouth and nose is secure
- j. Breath again
- k. Give one breath every 5 seconds

3. **Reverse – Administer Intra-Nasal Narcan:**

- a. Tilt head back and give spray (4 mg) into one nostril

Give NARCAN Nasal Spray

Remove NARCAN Nasal Spray from the box.
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.

Gently insert the tip of the nozzle into either nostril.

- 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.



- b. Maintain airway, monitor circulation, start CPR as necessary
- c. If the person is breathing on their own, place in recovery position (lying on their side) and monitor until EMS arrives
- d. Seize all illegal and /or non-prescription opioid narcotics found on victim and give to EMS along with used Narcan
- e. School Nurse and/or site Administrator will be notified of any administration of Narcan by trained SDOJ staff

4. **Refer:**

- a. Have the individual transported to the nearest medical facility, even if symptoms seem to get better
- b. If victim is a student, contact parent/guardian per school protocol
- c. MERT member to complete the medical emergency response form and submit to School Nurse
- d. If victim is a student, follow up with treatment referral recommendation

5. **Additional Considerations:**

- a. 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
- b. Potential adverse effects include nausea, diarrhea, abdominal cramping, irritability, restlessness, muscle or bone pain, tearing or nose running, and craving of an opioid
- c. Narcan wears off in 30 to 90 minutes

PROCUREMENT

The medication will be acquired through a written prescription from the SDOJ medical advisor in accordance with Section 441.18 or 448.037 of the State Statutes. The Narcan will be administered under the standing order from the SDOJ medical advisor.

STORAGE

The Narcan will be stored in an unlocked medication cabinet in each school's main office.

MEDICAL ADVISOR'S SIGNATURE

DATE

7/8/19