Purpose Opioid overdose occurs when the amount of opioid in the body is so great the individual becomes unresponsive to stimuli and breathing becomes inadequate. Lack of oxygen affects vital organs, including the heart and brain, leading to unconsciousness, coma, and eventually death. Naloxone is indicated for the reversal of opioid overdose in the presence of respiratory depression or unresponsiveness. The purpose of this protocol it to provide school health staff with a standard by which to respond to this life-threatening event in the school setting.

Background In July, 2018, The Texas Medical Board established guidelines for unassigned opioid antagonist medication. The TMB documented that groups including law enforcement officers and school nurses can use an unassigned opioid antagonist when it has been prescribed by an individual with prescriptive authority. (Unassigned Opioid Medication in Texas Schools, TASB, 2019). Texas Health and Safety Code 483.102,. 104, states that an “organization acting under a standing order issued by a prescriber may store and distribute an opioid antagonist as long as the organization does not request or receive compensation for storage or distribution.”

Relevant Law(s) 22 Tex. Admin Code 170.6-9; Tex Health and Safety Code 483.106

Related Guidelines Greenville ISD will assist an individual suspected of opioid overdose, training all campus nurses, police officers, and other designees appointed by the superintendent to assess signs and symptoms of overdose, administer naloxone, and provide basic life support while waiting for more advanced emergency responders to arrive.

Training Campus nurses, police officers, and other designees appointed by the superintendent will complete an initial training and subsequent annual review for use of unassigned naloxone, which includes:

* + - 1. Recognition of the signs and symptoms associated with life-threatening opioid overdose
      2. How and when to administer unassigned opioid antagonist
      3. Implementation of emergency procedures when an opioid antagonist is given
      4. Proper disposal of used or expired unassigned opioid antagonist
      5. Documentation and reporting

Suspicion of an opioid overdose can be based on any of the following things:

* Presenting symptoms
* History
* Report from bystanders
* Nearby medications, illicit drugs, or drug paraphernalia
* School Nurse, Police Officer or Staff prior knowledge of person

Response Procedure:

1. Attempt to rouse and stimulate the patient (perform sternal rub by making a fist; rub your knuckles firmly up and down the breast bone)
2. Call 911, Request an AED
3. If possible, monitor and record respirations, heart rate, and noted suspected opiate overdose (as evidenced by pinpoint pupils, depressed mental status, etc.).
4. If available, administer naloxone or Narcan. If you do not have naloxone or Narcan, send someone to get it.
5. Peel the package to open and hold the device
6. Do not press until ready to give naloxone/Narcan
7. Tilt head back and firmly press spray into one nostril
8. Start rescue breathing if not breathing or CPR if there is no pulse
9. Notify parent or emergency contact and school administrator
10. Allow 1-3 minutes for medication to work. If there is no change to a person’s condition after 2-3 minutes, give another dose of naloxone (if available) in the other nostril as in Step 4 above and continue rescue breathing or CPR as indicated
11. Redose every 2 minutes until help arrives, if additional doses are available
12. If patient responds to naloxone, place person in the recovery position
13. Stay with the person until medical help arrives. Notify EMS of the naloxone administration.

Reporting Immediately after an opioid overdose event, the nurse or administrator must notify the parent, legal guardian, emergency contact, Director of Health Services, and the superintendent.

The Director of Health Services will report the use of naloxone to the prescribing healthcare provider monthly.

GISD must provide notice of this related guideline to parents and guardians of each student in the district.

If GISD desires to discontinue this program, notice of discontinuation must be given to the parent or guardian of each student within 15 calendar days.

Acquisition The District shall purchase unassigned opioid antagonist medication, such as Naloxone by a prescriber with a standing order.

Maintenance The opioid antagonist medication will be stored in the school nurse’s office in an unlocked cabinet, and carried by each campus police officer. Manufacturer recommendations will be followed as such:

* + - * Keep the opioid antagonist medication in the blister and cartons provided.
      * Store at room temperature 68 F to 77 F (20 C to 25 C)
      * Excursions permitted between 41 F to 104 F (5 C to 40 C)
      * Do not freeze or expose to excessive heat above 104 F (40 C)
      * Protect from light
      * Replace Naloxone before the expiration date

Disposal Expired Naloxone will be disposed of through the Greenville Police Departments Drug Take-Back Program.

The administration of naloxone will not extend to field trips, bus transportation and/or other school sponsored events that do not take place on each particular campus.

Texas Education Code 38.215 specifies that any person who in good faith takes, or fails to take, any action under an authorized medication guideline is immune from civil or criminal liability if they acted in good faith.

Reference <https://pol.tasb.org/PolicyOnline/PolicyDetails?key=695&code=FFAC#legalTabContent>

[https://www.tasb.org/services/legal-services/tasb-school-law- esource/students/documents/unassigned-opioid-medication-in-texas-schools.pdf](https://www.tasb.org/services/legal-services/tasb-school-law-%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20esource/students/documents/unassigned-opioid-medication-in-texas-schools.pdf)