



## Naloxone Emergency Response Procedure

### Purpose:

To provide emergency care, medication, and response to someone with a suspected opioid overdose.

### When to Use:

1. All trained school staff will be able to administer the medication per OOCs policy.
2. Naloxone medication can be given **to students, staff, and visitors** in the event of respiratory depression, unresponsiveness, or respiratory or cardiac arrest when an overdose from opioid is suspected of a student, staff member, or visitor during school, before and after school hours if there are students, staff and visitors in the building.

Signs and Symptoms of Opioid Overdose
• Blue skin tinge- usually lips and fingertips show first
• Body is very limp
• Face is very pale
• Pulse (heartbeat) is slow, erratic, or not there at all
• Throwing up
• Passing out
• Choking sounds or a gurgling/snoring noise
• Breathing is very slow, irregular or has stopped
• Unresponsive

### Procedure:

1. **Call 911 to get help and activate school specific emergency response**
  - Describe here the school process to call 911 and notify additional school staff to respond to the medical emergency
2. **Perform rescue breathing to provide oxygen if person is not breathing**
3. **Assess and Monitor Breathing and Heart Rate. Initiate CPR, use of AED and Rescue Breathing as needed**
  - a. For a person who is not breathing, rescue breathing is an important step in preventing an overdose death and should be done as soon as possible.
  - b. Steps for rescue breathing are:
    - ✓ Place the person on his or her back and pinch their nose or use Ambu bag to administer rescue breaths
    - ✓ Tilt chin up to open the airway. Check to see if there is anything in the mouth blocking the airway. If so, remove it.
    - ✓ Give 2 slow breaths.
    - ✓ Blow enough air into the lungs to make the chest rise.



- ✓ Assess each breath to ensure the chest is rising and falling. If it doesn't work, tilt the head back more.
- ✓ Breath again every 5-6 seconds

#### 4. Administer Naloxone

Describe here where the naloxone is located, how to get it, which type of medication you will be using and how to use it. Directions here should match the condition specific protocol signed by the medical provider for the district.

**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.



#### 5. Stay with the person until 911 arrives

- Place person in recovery position (lying on their side).
- Stay with the person. Continue rescue breathing if needed. Most people respond by returning to spontaneous breathing. The response generally occurs within 2 to 3 minutes of naloxone administration. Because naloxone has a relatively short duration of effect, overdose symptoms may return.
- When EMS arrives, the person must be transported to the nearest hospital. Send the used naloxone medication device with EMS personnel.

#### 6. Documentation, Notification, Debriefing

- Describe here the schools' procedure for documentation of the event, medication administration, notification (who, how, what, when) and after incident review practices.