

NALOXONE (NARCAN) ADMINISTRATION

As a means of enhancing the health and safety of its students, staff and visitors, the district may obtain, maintain, and administer doses of an opioid antagonist, specifically Naloxone, for emergency use to assist a student, staff member, or visitor believed or suspected to be experiencing an opioid overdose while on school property. The District shall store Naloxone at the office in the main building.

Definitions

For purposes of this policy:

- *Drug overdose* means an acute medical condition, including, but not limited to, severe physical illness, coma, mania, hysteria or death, which is the result of consumption or use of one or more controlled substances causing an adverse reaction. The signs of opioid overdose include unresponsiveness; nonconsciousness; shallow breathing with rate less than 10 breaths per minute or not breathing at all; blue or gray face, especially fingernails and lips; and loud, uneven snoring or gurgling noises.
- *Opioids* are illegal drugs such as heroin, as well as prescription medications used to treat pain such as morphine, codeine, methadone, oxycodone (OxyContin, Percodan, Percocet), hydrocodone (Vicodin), fentanyl, hydromorphone (Dilaudid), and buprenorphine.
- *Opioid antagonist* is defined in NDCC 23-01-42(1)(b) as a drug: (
 1. That is approved by the United States food and drug administration for the treatment of a drug overdose and is recognized by the state department of health for the treatment of a drug overdose; and
 2. That when administered negates or neutralizes, in whole or in part, the pharmacological effects of an opioid in the body.
- *Naloxone (Narcan)* is an opioid antagonist and prescription medication that can temporarily reverse an overdose caused by an opioid drug.
- *School property* is defined in NDCC 15.1-19-10 (6)(b) as all land within the perimeter of the school site and all school buildings, structures, facilities, and school vehicles, whether owned or leased by a school district, and the site of any school-sponsored event or activity.

Delegation of Responsibility

The Principal or designee shall establish appropriate internal procedures in accordance with the North Dakota Department of Health protocols for the acquisition, storing, and administration of Naloxone and related emergency response procedures.

The Principal may designate one individual per school building to provide oversight to monitor these internal procedures. The name of each coordinator must be listed in administrative regulations (see ACBE-AR).

The Principal may authorize district employees to be trained annually in the administration of Naloxone by a licensed or certified health care professional. Only trained personnel shall administer the Naloxone.

Administration of Naloxone shall not be required in circumstances of unavailability of Naloxone, unavailability of a trained Naloxone employee, and/or uncertainty as to whether an opioid overdose is occurring, among other reasons. This policy shall not create a duty on the part of the District and/or its personnel to administer Naloxone.

Education

The District shall develop a plan for annually informing all parents/guardians, students, and staff about this policy and specifically:

1. The availability of Naloxone to treat opioid drug overdoses and what it does;
2. The symptoms of opioid drug overdoses;
3. How students and staff should report suspected overdoses;
4. The protection from criminal prosecution provided by law for persons who report a suspected overdose using their real name and remain with the overdosing person until emergency medical services (EMS) or law enforcement arrive, as well as for the person whose overdose they report; and]
5. The protection from civil liability provided by law for persons who report overdoses or administer Naloxone in overdose emergencies.

The District shall pay the cost of all district-authorized education and training for school medication providers.

Parental Notification and Referral

The Principal or designee shall notify the parent/guardian as soon as practicable when a student is involved in an incident using a controlled substance.

The District shall provide substance abuse prevention resources to any student or employee using a controlled substance and shall take disciplinary action for district policy violation.

Immunity from Liability

An individual who receives, possesses, or administers an opioid antagonist in accordance with law is immune from civil and criminal liability for such action. Immunity from liability or discipline does not apply if the individual's actions constitute recklessness, gross negligence, or intentional misconduct.

Indemnification

The District shall indemnify and hold harmless any employee who administers Naloxone pursuant to this policy, in accordance with law, and in good faith to another individual experiencing a suspected drug overdose, if all of these conditions apply:

1. The employee did not act with the intent to harm or with reckless indifference to a substantial risk of harm in administering Naloxone to that individual;
2. The employee successfully completed the training contemplated by this policy;
3. The employee promptly sought additional medical assistance before or immediately after administering Naloxone; and,
4. The employee is administering Naloxone pursuant to this policy.

Complementing NDSBA Templates (may contain items not adopted by the Board)

- ACBE-BR, Naloxone (Narcan) Procedures
- ACBE-AR, Building Level Naloxone (Narcan) Policy Coordinator
- ACBD-E9, Medication Incident Report
- DEAA, Drug & Alcohol Free Workplace
- FF, Student Conduct & Discipline
- FFA, Student Alcohol & Other Drug Use/Abuse
- FFE, Extracurricular Participation Requirements

End of Apple Creek School District Policy ACBEAdopted: August 13, 2018

[04/18]