

## **STANDING ORDER FOR ADMINISTRATION OF NALOXONE BY SCHOOL PERSONNEL**

**Authority:** NMSA 1978, 24-23-1.B: Any person acting under a standing order issued by a licensed prescriber may store or distribute an opioid antagonist; and, NMSA 1978, 24-23-1.E A person may administer an opioid antagonist to another person if the person: 1) in good faith, believes the other person is experiencing a drug overdose; and 2) acts with reasonable care in administering the drug to the other person.

**Purpose:** To contribute to decreasing morbidity and mortality related to opioid overdose, this standing order permits:

- School nurses to obtain, store, and administer naloxone; and,
- Non-clinical staff and volunteers of schools who have completed an overdose prevention and naloxone administration class to obtain, store, and administer naloxone.

**Obtaining Naloxone:** Naloxone may be obtained from any entity which is willing to provide it to the school, whether by donation or purchase. This includes, but is not limited to: Pharmacists, pharmacies, pharmaceutical manufacturers, or pharmaceutical supply organizations, medical facilities, health organizations, or licensed prescribers. Individual or group donors may pay for medication, but it must be provided directly to the school from an entity licensed to store or distribute medications.

**Naloxone storage for schools:** Naloxone may be stored at any school so long as the storage location is kept secure, with entry limited to staff and individuals designated by the school nurse. Naloxone must be checked monthly for expiration. In the event it expires, new naloxone must be obtained and the expired naloxone properly disposed.

### **Assessment:**

Any school nurse, or designated individual who has gone through training, may administer naloxone to an individual who presents with a possible overdose so long as the person administering naloxone:

- 1) in good faith, believes the other person is experiencing a drug overdose;  
and,
- 2) acts with reasonable care in administering the naloxone to the other person.

### **Order**





For any individual who presents with a possible overdose:

1. Activate EMS/call 911.
2. Administer intranasal naloxone by inserting the atomizer end into the nostril and pushing the plunger at the base of the device. Either of these devices may be utilized:
  - a. *Naloxone 2 mg/2 ml in prefilled syringe for intranasal use using a Mucosal Atomization Device (MAD)*  
OR
  - b. *Naloxone 4 mg/0.1 ml in FDA-approved intranasal administration devices*

**Warning:** Naloxone reversal of an opioid overdose can be rapid – following administration, the patient may regain consciousness quickly, but may be confused, agitated, irritable, and/or combative (due to precipitated withdrawal and possibly due to hypoxia). Safely restrain the patient and find a quiet place for the client to rest.

3. Provide rescue breathing/CPR as needed. If CPR is not necessary, place the patient on their side (to prevent aspiration).
4. If a comatose patient with suspected overdose fails to awaken with naloxone within 5 minutes, administer a second dose of naloxone (ampule or spray) via one of the two intranasal forms as above. Consider alternate causes for the condition (e.g., MI, hypoglycemia).
5. Stay with the individual until EMS or other medical services arrive. Naloxone may rarely cause adverse effects in individuals with contraindications, so the person must be observed during this time, either by the person who administered naloxone, another trained individual, EMS personnel, or a clinically licensed individual.
6. Naloxone wears off after 30-90 minutes - respiratory depression may re-occur with long-acting opioids. Additional doses of naloxone may be required until emergency medical assistance becomes available.
7. Documentation of the administration of naloxone on the Adverse Reporting Form for Schools should be completed within 72 hours of the event and submitted to the Regional School Health Advocate.
8. A copy of the drug information sheet is located at <http://nmhealth.org/about/phd/idb/hrp/>.
9. School staff, including school nurses and other staff members, may utilize the NMDOH administration curriculum: *Overdose Prevention and Rescue Breathing in 20 Minutes or Less* educational handout, located at <http://nmhealth.org/about/phd/idb/hrp/>.

**This standing order shall remain in effect until rescinded.**

Licensed Prescriber	NPI	Signature	Date
Christopher Novak NW Region (Acting) RHO	1508834110		8/3/16
Christopher Novak NE Region (Acting) RHO	1508834110		8/3/16
Winona Stoltzfus SE Region (Acting) RHO	1053387811		8/15/16
Eugene Marciniak SW Region	1407830458		8/15/16