



Naloxone Emergency Response Procedure Mahtomedi Public Schools

Purpose:

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

Naloxone Procurement:

The District Nurse will collaborate with the Director of Student Support Services to determine means the district will obtain naloxone as this could change. A standing order to obtain naloxone will be secured and maintained for the procurement of naloxone. Currently, Naloxone will be procured from the Steve Rummier HOPE Network. The Steve Rummier HOPE Network will also provide naloxone at a cost to the district.

When to Use:

1. Staff Identification for training:
 - a. The District Nurse will work in partnership with the Director of Student Support Services and building level administration to identify staff to be trained on an annual basis on the administration of Naloxone. This will include the following list of staff:
 - i. District Nurse (BSN, PHM, LSN)
 - ii. Building Nurse (RN, LPN)
 - iii. Health Office Paraprofessional
 - iv. Passages: All Passages Transition Program staff will be trained annually
2. Naloxone may be administered to students, or staff in the event of respiratory depression, unresponsiveness, or respiratory or cardiac arrest when an overdose from opioid is suspected of a student or staff member.
3. Naloxone will be available during the school day.

Signs & 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

- a. Notify building administrators, School Resource Officer, District Nurse, and the students parent or guardian.

2. Perform rescue breathing to provide oxygen if person is not breathing

3. Assess and Monitor Breathing and Heart Rate. Initiate CPR, use 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:
 - i. Place the person on his or her back and pinch their nose or use CPR Mask to administer rescue breaths
 - ii. Tilt chin up to open airway. Check to see if there is anything in the mouth blocking the airway. If so, remove it.
 - iii. Give 2 slow breaths.
 - iv. Blow enough air into the lungs to ensure the chest is rising and falling. If it doesn't work, tilt the head back more.
 - v. Breath again every 5-6 seconds.

4. Administer Naloxone

- a. The Mahtomedi District will utilize Nasal Naloxone Spray. Naloxone will be clearly labeled and will be stored in a secured location in the health office.
- b. STEPS TO ADMINISTER NASAL NALOXONE SPRAY:
 - i. Remove Naloxone Nasal Spray from the Overdose Response Kit. Peel back the tab with the circle to open the Naloxone Nasal Spray.
 - ii. Hold the Naloxone Nasal Spray with your thumb on the bottom of the plunger and your first and middle fingers on either side of the nozzle.
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. Press the plunger firmly to give the dose of Naloxone Nasal Spray.
 - v. Remove the Naloxone Nasal Spray from the nostril after giving the dose.

- vi. If additional Naloxone Nasal Sprays are available, Steps To Administer Nasal Naloxone Spray i-v may be repeated every 2 to 3 minutes until the person responds or emergency medical help is received. If giving additional Nasal Naloxone Dose, alternate nostrils.

5. Stay with the person until 911 arrives

- a. Place him or her in recovery position (lying on their side)
- b. Stay with him or her. 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.

6. Documentation, Notification, and Debriefing

- a. Document events & naloxone administration in Synergy Health portal, and also on the Student Incident Injury Report Form.
- b. The following staff must be notified of the incident:
 - i. Building administrator
 - ii. SRO
 - iii. Superintendent
 - iv. Director of Student Support Services
 - v. District Nurse

