Naloxone

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I. REASON FOR THIS POLICY

This policy is intended to affirm the University of South Dakota’s (University) commitment to maintaining a safe and healthy substance-free workplace for all employees, students, and visitors, and to increase awareness regarding opioid addiction and prevention. This policy addresses the accessibility of an opioid antagonist for emergency administration by trained persons at the University to assist in preventing overdose deaths at the University.

II. STATEMENT OF POLICY

It is the policy of the University to make naloxone available to selected properly trained individuals to aide in the assistance of any person(s) who may be suffering from an opioid overdose.

III. DEFINITIONS

Naloxone – A life-saving medication that can reverse an overdose from opioids—including heroin, fentanyl, and prescription opioid medications – when given in time.
**Narcan** – A brand name medication of the generic drug naloxone.

**Opioids** – A class of drugs used to reduce pain including legal prescription pain killers like oxycodone (OxyContin®), hydrocodone (Vicodin®), morphine, codeine, fentanyl, and others. Heroin, which is illegal, is also an opioid.

**Overdose** – An injury to the body (poisoning) that happens when a drug is taken in excessive amounts. An overdose can be fatal or nonfatal.

**IV. PROCEDURES**

A. It is the policy of the University that naloxone, in the form of Narcan, may be made available to properly trained individuals to aid in the emergency response to a suspected opioid overdose on the University campus.

1. For purposes of this policy, the University Chief of Police is designated as the Narcan Coordinator and shall oversee the implementation and management of the acquisition, distribution, transport, storage, maintenance, training and use of Narcan at the University and affiliated property.
2. The Chief of Police shall ensure proper documentation of the distribution of the Narcan.
3. The Chief of Police shall be responsible of the implementation of a training program related to the safe use of Narcan and documentation of relevant training as developed by the South Dakota Department of Health.

B. Whenever possible, public safety personnel (including law enforcement, emergency medical personnel, firefighters, etc.) will be the primary responders who administer naloxone. In the event the administration of naloxone is appropriate prior to public safety personnel arrival, individuals trained in accordance with section A of this policy may:

1. Call 9-1-1 and request immediate response.
2. Check for and remove any items that may cause bodily injury, such as weapons or needles.
3. Additional personnel, responding to the scene, will:
   a. Assist in directing emergency medical services (EMS) to the scene;
   b. Assist in providing rescue breathing, if needed;
   c. Assist in calming the individual receiving the naloxone.
4. The primary responder who administers the naloxone should note the time and does(s) given to the affected person for notification to EMS personnel and for reporting purposes.
5. In cases where non-public safety personnel administer naloxone, a report should be made to the University Police Department as soon as practical to include:
   a. Approximate time of dosage.
b. Circumstances of the incident, such as location, how the responder was notified, etc.
c. If the does(s) were effective.
d. Any other intervention provided.

C. The implementation of the naloxone program at the University and related training does not create a duty to act on the behalf of the trained individuals unless otherwise obligated by their professional roles. All individuals are encouraged to be active bystanders and to immediately dial 9-1-1 in the event someone needs emergency assistance.

V. RELATED DOCUMENTS, FORMS AND TOOLS

South Dakota Codified Law 34-20A