



Due to the increasing rates of overdoses due to opioids such as Fentanyl, many public entities including schools are starting to carry opioid antagonists. Naloxone is an opioid antagonist which can be used in emergency situations to slow or stop the effects of a drug overdose. One of the most common forms of naloxone is Narcan. Beginning the 2023-2024 school year, all IDEA schools will carry naloxone as part of emergency response equipment.

Naloxone is a medication that can reverse an overdose that is caused by an opioid drug such as a prescription pain medication or Fentanyl. Most commonly, it is a nasal spray. According to the CDC, naloxone can be given safely to people of all ages, from infants to older adults. This includes an adolescent or young adult who may have unintentionally taken an opioid. Naloxone will not harm someone if you give it to them and they are not overdosing on an opioid.

Per state law, a person who, acting in good faith and with reasonable care, administers or does not administer an opioid antagonist such as naloxone or Narcan to another person whom the person believes is suffering an opioid-related drug overdose is not subject to criminal prosecution, sanction under any professional licensing statute, or civil liability, for an act or omission resulting from the administration of or failure to administer the opioid antagonist.

Emergency services personnel are authorized to administer naloxone to a person who appears to be suffering an opioid-related drug overdose, as clinically indicated. Emergency services personnel are categorized as staff who provide services for the benefit of the public during emergency situations. At IDEA, Campus Crisis Team Members are considered emergency services personnel and will be trained in how to identify emergency situations that may necessitate the use of naloxone and how to properly administer emergency medication.

Naloxone will be stored in the emergency bag or cart which is to remain in the clinic at all times. The clinic doors must remain locked when not occupied by the campus Health Aide, Nurse, or trained clinic backup staff member.

Parents must be notified of the school's adoption of a naloxone policy. Parents do have the option to opt out of allowing the emergency administration of naloxone for their child due to allergy or other reasons. Parents must submit decision to opt out in writing. A list of students whose parents opted out of naloxone emergency treatment must be stored with the medication on campus.

If naloxone is used, the staff member who administered the medication must complete a [Naloxone Reporting Form](#), detailing the nature of the incident, the care the individual received, and the fact that the naloxone was deployed. Naloxone Reporting Forms must be completed within 24 hours of the incident, and sent to the Risk Management, Safety & Security, and Student Health & Wellness department leads.

