

Guide to Implementing the use of **NARCAN®** on Campus

When nasal Naloxone (NARCAN®) is used on a college campus, it is best to have a written policy and procedure in place guiding Naloxone use, storage, and documentation. Here is a guide for a “best practice” written policy.

Nearly 50,000 people died from an opioid-involved overdose in 2019. One study found that bystanders were present in more than one in three overdoses involving opioids. With the right tools, bystanders can act to prevent overdose deaths. Anyone can carry naloxone, give it to someone experiencing an overdose, and potentially save a life ([CDC](#)).

Purpose:

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines governing the use, storage, and documentation of nasal Naloxone (NARCAN®) administered by (designated employees) at (name) Technical College.

Note: if you place Naloxone in areas where non-employees can access and may administer, please note within the policy document what non-employees should do if they administer NARCAN®, such as report it to Campus Safety and Security authorities.

Definition:

It is recommended to define Naloxone in the policy and cite the source. You may want to use the State of Wisconsin Statute 450.01(13v) or the National Institutes of Health (NIH) definition which can be found at <https://nida.nih.gov/publications/drugfacts/naloxone>

Note: If your County’s Public Health Department has a definition identified in its’ training programs and materials – citing the definition in this section will effectively ensure consistent language is being used by the College and responders in your community.

Policy Statement:

Wisconsin statute has a provision indicating a prescription is not necessary to obtain or administer naloxone (known by the brand name Narcan®). Wisconsin statute further authorizes individuals in a position to assist another at risk for overdose to do so when they have been properly trained to recognize an overdose and administer naloxone. As long as a person administers naloxone in good faith, the person “shall be immune from civil or criminal liability for any outcomes resulting from the administration of the opioid antagonist to that person.” Wisconsin Statutes s.450.11 (1i) (c) 2.

Availability:

Identifying in this section of the policy all locations where Naloxone may be found on campus, including information such as, stand-alone; in an AED kit; in a First Aid kit, etc. are considered a best practice.

Naloxone Care Plan:

Define when and who will be checking Naloxone supplies to ensure it hasn't expired; been affected by temperature; removed; damaged; etc. How will affected product will be dispose? Who will replace product?

Administration:

Define who is to be trained to carry Naloxone and who will administer Naloxone at the College.

Training:

This section should contain who will receive additional Naloxone training, who will provide the training, and define how often. It may be identified here that CERT, ERT, or Security teams may receive additional training to support administration of Naloxone in emergency situations. Many times, the organization providing Naloxone (ex: Voice for Recovery) will provide training which should be included in this document.

Steps for Administration of Naloxone:

Using guidelines provided by the College's and individual's training source (i.e. County Health's guidelines) is recommended.

Note: Regular review of the Narcan Policy or Procedure is recommended as training, locations, and steps for administering may change over time.

Documentation:

Required documentation procedure after Narcan® is administered should be put in a section of its own or defined elsewhere in the policy. It is a best practice to outline in the policy information necessary for documenting and reporting the event; including procedural information for notifying Public Safety (contact information), and/or advising if there is an online form such as a safety report needing to be completed (i.e. Maxient), where to go to access the online form, and identify the party responsible for reporting.

Good Samaritan Law Wisconsin:

Citing excerpts from the State of Wisconsin's 1977 Good Samaritan Statues or the 2013 Wisconsin Act 200 in the policy/protocol may be considered a best practice for informing College members of what they should or shouldn't be doing. Many Counties in Wisconsin post this information on their websites. If your College works with a County that has this information posted on their website, citing the County's website as a source for review is an acceptable practice. Two examples follow:

<https://www.waukeshacounty.gov/goodsamaritanstatue>

<https://www.kenoshacounty.org/1916/Narcan-Distribution-Program>

****Additional Notes for Consideration:** This part does not need to be included in the policy, but is important to address.

Distribution:

Providing life-saving measures during a medical emergency is not the same as “distributing Naloxone.” Distribution language is intended to define a circumstance where a College acts like a pharmacy and gives out Naloxone to individuals at the College or people from the public. This type of activity falls under Wisconsin State Law. Dispensing Opioid Overdose Prevention medication to groups of people requires a medical director to follow the laws and procedures outlined in “Statewide Naloxone Standing Order for Pharmacists” <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/forms/f01802.pdf>. Distribution activities require training, medical knowledge, giving information to the receiving individual and being able to answer medical focused questions. **Contact DMI before planning any distribution on your campus.**

Examples of policies and protocols are available on the DMI website
www.districtsmutualinsurance.com

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