



## Standing Order for Naloxone (Narcan): School Year 2022 -2023

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**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. 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. [hb0277hcs \(nmlegis.gov\)](http://hb0277hcs.nmlegis.gov)

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

- School nurses to obtain, store, administer, and distribute naloxone (Narcan); 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 that 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:** Naloxone may be stored at any school provided the storage location is kept secure. Naloxone must be checked monthly for expiration. Expired naloxone must be properly disposed of. It may be placed in regular trash as long as it is away from children.

### Naloxone Educational Resources:

- NMDOH Harm reduction website: <http://nmhealth.org/about/phd/idb/hrp/>.
- NASN Naloxone Toolkit: [Naloxone in Schools Toolkit | NASN Learning Center](#)
- [Naloxone | SAMHSA](#)

**Assessment:** Any school nurse or 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.

### Standing Order:

**For any individual who presents with a possible opioid overdose:**

1. Assess level of responsiveness with question “are you OK?” and sternal rub.
2. Activate EMS/call 911.
3. Direct someone to call family, parent, or guardian.
4. Assess breathing. Initiate rescue breathing/CPR as needed while readying naloxone.
5. Administer intranasal naloxone. 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). Ensure staff and patient







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are in a safe environment.

6. Place the patient in recovery position (lying on their side) once breathing has resumed to prevent aspiration, if tolerated.
7. If there is no immediate reversal of the opioid, place person on their back and initiate/resume rescue breathing/CPR as needed.
8. If a comatose patient with suspected overdose fails to awaken with naloxone within 3-5 minutes, administer a second dose of naloxone. Consider alternate causes for the condition (e.g., heart attack, low blood sugar).
9. Stay with the individual until EMS or other medical services arrive. Naloxone may rarely cause adverse effects in individuals, 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.
10. Naloxone wears off after 30-90 minutes, and respiratory depression may re-occur with long- acting opioids. Additional doses of naloxone may be required until emergency medical assistance is available.
11. The school must submit an NMDOH Adverse Event Form to the Regional School Health Advocate (SHA) within 72 hours of administration of the medication. The form can be found at: <https://www.nmhealth.org/publication/view/form/4197/>

This *NMDOH standing order for Narcan*, shall remain in effect until rescinded or until July 1, 2023.

Licensed Prescriber	NPI	Signature	Date
Christopher Novak NE Region RHO (acting)	1508834110		05/28/22
Eugene Marciniak SE Region RHO (Acting)	1407830458		06/03/22
Eugene Marciniak SW Region RHO	1407830458		06/03/22
Christopher Novak NW Region RHO (acting)	1508834110		05/28/22