

Lubbock-Cooper ISD Naloxone Management Plan

Intent

Lubbock-Cooper ISD is committed to providing a safe and nurturing environment for students. The district understands the increased risk for opioid-related overdoses for school-aged students.

Lubbock-Cooper ISD is committed to working in cooperation with parents, students, and physicians to minimize the risk of opioid-related overdoses and maintain a safe educational environment for all students. In accordance with Senate Bill 1462, Texas Health and Human Services, Texas Health and Safety Code, Lubbock-Cooper is committed to:

- Reducing the likelihood of student deaths related to opioid-related drugs;
- Ensuring a rapid and effective response in the case of opioid overdose;
- Making naloxone (a known opioid antagonist) available to Lubbock-Cooper police officers and nurses;
- Annually updating standing orders for naloxone and the medical protocol for suspected opioid overdose with the district's medical advisor; and
- Training all Lubbock-Cooper police and nursing staff on the use of naloxone

Definitions

An **opioid-related overdose** is a condition evidenced by symptoms (including extreme physical illness, decreased level of consciousness, constriction of the pupils, respiratory depression, or coma) that a layperson would reasonably believe to be the result of the consumption or use of an opioid.

An **opioid antagonist** is a drug that binds to opioid receptors and blocks or otherwise inhibits the effects of opioids acting on those receptors; e.g. Narcan or naloxone. Opioid antagonists will temporarily reverse the potentially deadly respiratory depressive effects of legal and illicit drugs. When administered quickly and effectively, opioid antagonists have the potential to immediately restore breathing to a victim experiencing an opioid overdose

Identifying Students with an Opioid Related Overdose

- A. Signs and Symptoms of an opioid overdose:
- a. Loud, uneven snoring or gurgling noises
 - b. Shallow, slow breaths (fewer than 10 breaths per minute)
 - c. Pale, blue or gray, clammy skin
 - d. Unresponsive to stimuli such as noise, shaking, or sternal rub; unconsciousness
 - e. Constricted pupils
 - f. Limp body
- B. Suspicion of opioid overdose can be based on:
- a. Presenting symptoms
 - b. History of use of opioids
 - c. Reports of use of opioids from bystander
 - d. Nearby medication, illicit drugs or drug paraphernalia

Emergency Response

In the event of an emergency, response measures outlined in the standing orders for naloxone and the medical protocol for suspected opioid overdose will be followed. If naloxone is administered in response to a suspected opioid related overdose, 911 shall be called and school staff shall notify the student's parent/guardian as soon as possible.

Emergency Medications

Medication Storage Lubbock-Cooper ISD will purchase and maintain naloxone nasal spray as long as medication is available. The secondary school nurse office will store a minimum of one naloxone nasal spray in their emergency response cart or bags for emergency use. Police officers will maintain a minimum of one dose of naloxone nasal spray on their person for quick response when responding to suspected opioid overdose.

Medication Use Lubbock-Cooper ISD trained staff will administer the naloxone nasal spray as directed by the standing orders for naloxone and the medical protocol for suspected opioid overdose with the district's medical advisor. In the event of a suspected opioid overdose, staff have been advised to administer medication as soon as possible to restore breathing to the individual.

Evaluation and Review

This policy shall be reviewed and updated on a regular basis, particularly after an suspected opioid overdose has occurred and naloxone nasal spray was used.