



# California Health Sciences University

UNIVERSITY

## NALOXONE POLICY

### **PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to establish procedures to govern an "Overdose Prevention Program," through the deployment of Naloxone by trained and qualified campus security, faculty, staff, and students. The objective is to reduce injuries and fatalities resulting from opioid overdoses, in the instances where emergency medical personnel have not yet arrived or are otherwise not immediately available.

### **SCOPE**

Campus security, faculty, staff, and students have the potential to be first responders to a person who is experiencing or suspected of experiencing an opioid-related overdose.

### **POLICY STATEMENT**

It is the policy of California Health Sciences University that appropriately trained campus security, and appropriate faculty, staff, and students are authorized to administer Naloxone.

- All those authorized to administer Naloxone must have first completed training in accordance with the mandated training guidelines determined and established by California Civil Code 1714.22.
- The Director of Security or his designee who has been trained in accordance with mandated training guidelines shall deploy Naloxone kits in First Aid boxes throughout the CHSU community. However, there is no legal obligation to administer Naloxone; those who have received Naloxone training will retain the discretionary authority to administer or not administer Naloxone to persons experiencing or suspected of experiencing opioid-related overdoses.



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- Those who administer Naloxone, are protected from civil and criminal liability if they "act with reasonable care" and "in good faith". This is accomplished by administering Naloxone according to established training protocols.

### DEFINITIONS

- A. **Opioid:** Opioids are controlled substances derived from the opium poppy plant or synthesized from chemical components of opium. Examples include heroin, morphine, fentanyl, oxycontin, oxycodone, and hydrocodone.
- B. **Naloxone:**<sup>1</sup> Naloxone is an opioid antagonist drug, used to counter the effects of opioid overdose. Naloxone is specifically used to counteract life-threatening depression of the central nervous system and respiratory system. Naloxone is marketed under various trademarks including NARCAN®. Naloxone should not be mistaken for naltrexone, an opioid receptor antagonist used in the treatment of opioid use disorder rather than acute overdoses.
- C. **Drug Overdose:** For the purpose of this policy drug overdose is defined as an acute medical condition, including, but not limited to, severe physical illness or a limp body, coma or loss of consciousness, unresponsiveness, pinpoint pupils, pale face, blue lips and /or nail beds, clammy skin, not breathing or breathing slowly, shallow breathing, snoring, gurgling and/or vomiting.

### RELATED INFORMATION AND PROCEDURES

#### A. AUTHORITY

The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) has issued a statewide standing order to help reduce morbidity and mortality associated with opioid overdose by facilitating the distribution and administration of Naloxone Hydrochloride (Naloxone) in California. As explained by the CDPH ([Naloxone Standing Order FAQs \(ca.gov\)](#)), the standing order was issued in 2017 by the state Public Health Officer to: 1) Allow community organizations and other entities in California, including colleges and universities, to distribute naloxone to

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<sup>1</sup> Throughout this policy, Naloxone will be referred to as "Naloxone" rather than under the trademarked brand NARCAN®



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persons at risk of an opioid-related overdose; and 2) Allow for the administration of naloxone by a family member, friend, or other person to a person experiencing` or reasonably suspected of experiencing an opioid overdose. Before the standing order was issued, many community organizations and entities found it difficult to obtain the required standing order from an appropriate health care provider. CDPH issued the standing order to address this need and support equitable naloxone access.

### **B. PROGRAM COORDINATOR**

The Director of Security will serve as the university's Program Coordinator and will work in collaboration with the Fresno County Health Department and designated campus personnel and/or students. The Director of Security will be responsible for tracking, storage, maintenance, replacement of used and expired Naloxone kits, and reporting.

### **C. INITIAL TRAINING**

Campus security, faculty, staff, and students may not administer Naloxone without having first completed the mandated training offered by the university's Overdose Prevention Task Force (OPTF).<sup>2</sup> Trainees will receive initial training that meets the requirements of the California Civil Code, including, at a minimum, the causes of an opioid overdose, patient assessment (signs/symptomology of overdose), universal precautions, rescue breathing, seeking medical attention, and the use and administration of intra-nasal Naloxone. Upon completion of training, those trained will have their training recorded with the Program Coordinator.

#### **1. Continuing Training**

Campus security, and appropriate faculty, staff, and students will receive an annual refresher course in the use of or deployment of Naloxone by the university's Overdose Prevention Task Force (OPTF).

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<sup>2</sup> The OPTF is a program deployed by the national Student Osteopathic Medical Association (SOMA) to create campus-tailored action plans to prevent overdose-related deaths and facilitate naloxone distribution/education.



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### **D. NALOXONE DEPLOYMENT**

CHSU'S Director of Security or his designee who has been trained in accordance with mandated training guidelines shall deploy Naloxone kits to designated first aid kits on campus.

### **E. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES**

Those who have completed the prescribed mandated Naloxone training are authorized to administer Naloxone when they reasonably believe someone is experiencing an opioid-related overdose. The incidents for which Naloxone is used should be treated as a medical emergency, which will include these steps:

- Call 911 and request medical aid response.
- Maintain universal precautions;
- Perform patient assessment;
- Determine responsiveness;
- Update 911 of potential overdose state;
- Follow Naloxone use protocol;
- Immediately notify responding emergency medical personnel that Naloxone has been administered, and
- Notify the Director of Security

### **F. DOCUMENTATION/NALOXONE REPORTS**

Upon completion of the incident, the Director of Security shall submit a detailed Incident Report documenting the name and contact information for the individual who administered the Naloxone, nature of the incident, the fact Naloxone was deployed, and how the incident on campus was resolved (ie.911 was called, who responded to call, where the patient was taken for care, the care the patient received, etc.).

### **G. INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPLACEMENT**

The maintenance and replacement of Naloxone kits will be the responsibility of the Director



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of Security. Used, lost, or damaged Naloxone kits will be reported to the Director of Security.

### **1. Procurement**

Naloxone is a medicine that requires a prescription from a physician or a standing order from the CDPH to obtain. The Director of Security or his designee will work in conjunction with the CDPH for the procurement of Naloxone.

The CDPH requires all uses of Naloxone are reported at the time of standing order application renewal, every two years. The Director of Security or designee will keep records necessary to meet the reporting requirements.

### **2. Disposal**

All undeployed Naloxone will be disposed of consistent with the instructions and requirements (if any) of CDPH and other applicable governmental authorities. The disposal of Naloxone will be the responsibility of the Director of Security (or his/her designee).

## **H. REFERENCE CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE 1714.22**



# California Health Sciences University



State of California—Health and Human Services Agency  
California Department of Public Health



## Naloxone Standing Order

### Purpose

The purpose of this standing order is to help reduce morbidity and mortality associated with opioid overdose by facilitating the distribution and administration of Naloxone Hydrochloride (Naloxone). Naloxone is an opioid antagonist indicated for the complete or partial reversal of opioid overdose, including respiratory depression, induced by natural and synthetic opioids. It may be delivered intramuscularly with a needle or intranasally. Naloxone is indicated for emergency treatment of a known or suspected opioid overdose. It is not a substitute for emergency medical care.

This standing order authorizes:

Non-prescribing entities in California to distribute naloxone to individuals at risk of opioid overdose, their family members and friends, or other persons in a position to assist during an opioid-related overdose, who have completed an opioid overdose prevention and treatment training program.

The administration of naloxone received from the entity using this standing order to assist a person experiencing or reasonably suspected of experiencing an opioid overdose, by a family member, friend, or other person who has received opioid overdose prevention and treatment training from an opioid overdose prevention and treatment training program.

### Authority

This standing order is issued pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (c) of Section 1714.22 of the California Civil Code, which allows a licensed health care provider authorized to prescribe an opioid antagonist to issue a standing order for the distribution and administration of naloxone.

### Terms and Conditions

By submitting the online application form, the entity:

1. Certifies that the contact and location information provided on the online application form is correct.
2. Will ensure that any of its affiliates or subcontractors apply for their own standing order.
3. Agrees to allow the California Department of Public Health to contact the entity using the information provided on the application form.
4. Agrees to allow the California Department of Public Health to use the information provided on the application form to track the use of the standing order and conduct other public health and epidemiological surveillance activities.
5. Acknowledges that the standing order cannot be used to purchase or sell naloxone.
6. Agrees to ensure that entities and individuals receiving and administering naloxone receive opioid overdose prevention and treatment training as defined in this standing order.
7. Agrees to maintain and report information regarding the number of doses of naloxone distributed under this standing order at the time of renewal.
8. If known/available, agrees to maintain and report information upon renewal regarding the number of reversals which occurred using naloxone distributed under this standing order.
9. Agrees to re-apply for the standing order if there is a change in the information required on the online application form.
10. Agrees to maintain a copy of the standing order, which will include these terms and conditions.



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## Definitions

A. "Non-prescribing entities" means organizations that do not employ or contract with a medical provider that has a license to prescribe and can issue a standing order and provide oversight for the distribution and administration of naloxone.

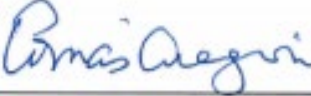
6/12/22, 9:44 AM Naloxone Standing Order

B. "Opioid overdose prevention and treatment training program" means any program operated by a local health jurisdiction or that is registered by a local health jurisdiction to train individuals to prevent, recognize, and respond to an opiate overdose, and that provides, at a minimum, training in all of the following:

1. The causes of an opiate overdose.
2. Mouth to mouth resuscitation.
3. How to contact appropriate emergency medical services.
4. How to administer an opioid antagonist.

Additionally, the training program should include how to recognize an opioid overdose. An example of an "overdose prevention and treatment training program" that is registered with or operated by a local health jurisdiction includes, but is not limited to:

[Administering Naloxone - CDPH training video](#)

 <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/> Director and State Public Health Officer Signature	G 68687 <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/> License Number
Tomás J. Aragón, MD, DrPH <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/> Director and State Public Health Officer Name (printed)	
7/8/21 <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/> Date	7/8/23 <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/> Expiration Date



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## **RESPONSIBILITIES**

A. Operations and Security Department

## **HISTORY (R\*)**

Approval Date:

April 5, 2023

Revision Date(s):

March 13, 2023

December 20, 2022

Reviewed Date(s):

March 10, 2023

**R:** Director of Security

**A:** Director of Security, Vice President of Operations

**C:** Legal, Provost

**I:** CHSU Community