



Iowa State University Department of Public Safety

Directive: 43.3

SUBJECT: NALOXONE HYDROCHLORIDE

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POLICY:

The Iowa State University Department of Public Safety (ISU DPS) shall establish guidelines and procedures governing Naloxone Hydrochloride use, training, storage, and reporting requirements. This policy provides officers and other designated staff with instructions on when and how to use Naloxone Hydrochloride. The objective of administering Naloxone Hydrochloride is to reduce the chance of death resulting from an opioid or synthetic opioid overdose by reversing the effects including respiratory depression, sedation, and hypotension.

DEFINITIONS:

“Opioids” - A class of drugs that may be derived naturally from the poppy plant or synthetically produced chemicals. The most common opioids are the street drug heroin and prescription pain medications, including morphine, codeine, methadone, oxycodone (Percocet, OxyContin), hydrocodone (Vicodin), hydromorphone, buprenorphine, and fentanyl. Opioids bind to specific receptors in the brain, spinal cord, and gastrointestinal tract that can affect a person’s mood, blood pressure, breathing and pain sensations.

“Opioid Overdose” - A serious medical condition that may lead to decreased or loss of consciousness, respiratory depression, coma, or death resulting from the consumption or use of an opioid, or other substance with which an opioid was combined.

PROCEDURE:

43.3.1 NALOXONE HYDROCHLORIDE

The following shall govern procedures associated with the use of Naloxone Hydrochloride.

- A. The Chief of Police shall appoint a Naloxone Hydrochloride Coordinator to administer the program. The Naloxone Hydrochloride Coordinator’s responsibilities shall include but not be limited to:
 - 1. Ensuring the Naloxone Hydrochloride kits are current and not past their expiration dates;
 - 2. Ensuring proper and efficient deployment of Naloxone Hydrochloride;
 - 3. Ensuring authorized officers and designated staff are adequately trained in its use;
 - 4. Ensuring any use of Naloxone Hydrochloride on a subject is documented; and
 - 5. Replacing Naloxone Hydrochloride kits that are either damaged, unusable, expired or have been used.

43.3.1.1 INDICATIONS AND USE

The following shall govern procedures associated with the use of Naloxone Hydrochloride.

- A. Naloxone Hydrochloride may be used when responding to a call for service of a suspected overdose, or when the officer or staff reasonably believes a person has experienced an overdose. Information that a subject is suffering from an opioid overdose includes, but is not limited to:
 - 1. When advised by the Communications Center, or being advised upon arrival on scene,
 - 2. When observing drugs, drug paraphernalia, or any other drug instruments associated with the subject, and
 - 3. Where the subject is observed to be unresponsive, demonstrates slow, shallow breathing, and/or has a weak pulse.
 - 4. Other signs of overdose may include:
 - a. Lack of response to a sternal rub,
 - b. Shallow breathing,
 - c. Blood-shot eyes,

- d. Pinpoint pupils, even in a darkened room,
 - e. Depressed or slow respiratory rate,
 - f. Difficulty breathing (labored breathing, shallow breath), and
 - g. Bluish lips or nail beds.
- B. If the subject appears to have no spontaneous breathing, and/or no pulse, the Naloxone Hydrochloride may be quickly administered, but the officer or staff **SHOULD NOT DELAY** the use of AED/CPR.

43.3.1.2 SCENE SAFETY

The following shall govern procedures associated with scene safety.

- A. Universal precautions and protections from bloodborne pathogens and communicable diseases shall be used and followed when using Naloxone Hydrochloride.
- B. Ensure the safety of the scene before using Naloxone Hydrochloride. Officers should be cognizant of the presence of needles, sharp objects, drugs and drug paraphernalia near a possible drug overdose patient.
- C. Evidence collection procedures and reporting shall be followed when evidence is collected.
- D. Officers and staff who administer Naloxone Hydrochloride should strongly consider restraining the subject before administering the Naloxone Hydrochloride. Subjects often recover from the effects of an opioid overdose quickly and may become combative.
- E. All used Naloxone Hydrochloride, and related materials shall be brought to the police department for disposal.

43.3.1.3 EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

The following shall govern procedures associated with emergency medical services.

- A. Emergency Medical Services (EMS) should be contacted to respond to the scene as soon as possible right before or immediately after the administration of Naloxone Hydrochloride.
- B. Officers or staff should continue to render first aid until relieved by EMS.
- C. Upon EMS arrival at the scene, officers or staff will immediately notify EMS personnel whether Naloxone Hydrochloride was administered and the number of doses.
- D. Subjects who have experienced an overdose from an opioid and respond to Naloxone Hydrochloride can experience a recurrence of symptoms once the effects of the Naloxone Hydrochloride have diminished.
- E. Any subject who is administered Naloxone Hydrochloride shall be evaluated by medical personnel who will take responsibility for further treatment of the subject.

43.3.1.4 DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENT

The following shall govern procedures associated with documentation requirements.

- A. Upon completing a medical assist with Naloxone Hydrochloride use, the officer shall submit a case report detailing the nature of the incident, the care the subject received, and whether the Naloxone Hydrochloride was successful (to the extent known possible at the time).
- B. In the case of a civilian employee administering Naloxone Hydrochloride, the on-duty shift supervisor shall ensure a case report is initiated.
- C. The Naloxone Hydrochloride Coordinator shall be notified of the deployment to coordinate the replacement of the Naloxone Hydrochloride.

43.3.1.5 MAINTENANCE / REPLACEMENT

The following shall govern procedures associated with maintenance and replacement of Naloxone Hydrochloride.

- A. The Naloxone Hydrochloride Coordinator will be responsible for inspecting and replacing the Naloxone Hydrochloride as needed.
- B. The Naloxone Hydrochloride Coordinator will document a minimum of two Naloxone Hydrochloride stock inspections each year.
- C. The two inspections shall be completed at approximately six-month intervals as determined by the Naloxone Hydrochloride Coordinator.
- D. Naloxone Hydrochloride is affected by extreme heat or cold temperatures. Therefore, officers and staff shall ensure the Naloxone Hydrochloride is not left in vehicles between shifts.

43.3.1.6 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The following shall govern supervisor responsibilities associated with the use of Naloxone Hydrochloride.

- A. The on-duty shift supervisor shall report to the scene of any deployment of Naloxone Hydrochloride.
- B. The on-duty shift supervisor shall notify the Manager on Call as soon as reasonable.