LEE HEALTH POLICY & PROCEDURES

NALOXONE INTRANASAL EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT DISPENSING PROTOCOL			LOCATOR NUMBER	
T System-wide - A formal statement of values, intents (policy), and expectations (procedure) that applies to every employee throughout the System.			CHAPTER:	M03
 Y Multidisciplinary/Interdisciplinary - A formal statement of values, intents (policy), and expectations (procedure) that applies to more than one discipline and is usually of a clinical nature. Check below all areas to which this applies. 			TAB:	03
Departmental - A formal statement of values, intents (policy), and expectations (procedure) exclusive to a particular department or group of people within a department at one or multiple locations that does not impact any other area.			POLICY #:	612
Disciplines - locations to which this interdisciplinary policy applies:				
Image: Services Plant Operations Outpatient Information Systems Radiology Home Heat Laboratory Rehabilitation Services Skilled Nut Legal Services Respiratory Physician Nutrition Public Safety Rehab Home ED Nursing Services ED Physician Services Image: Services		lth rsing Services Offices		
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Approved by:				
Policy Administrator: John Armitstead, MS, RPh, FASHP Date: 4/3/2023				
As Needed:				
Date:				

PURPOSE:

To provide access to naloxone at no cost for patients admitted to the Emergency Department (ED) for treatment and determined to be at risk of experiencing an opioid related overdose.

Definitions:

Persons to receive naloxone ("At-risk Patients"):

- Individuals with a history of opioid misuse or abuse
- Individuals enrolled in medication-assisted treatment, including methadone, buprenorphine / suboxone, or naltrexone / Vivitrol
- Individuals who are on a waitlist or call-back list to receive treatment for opioid use

Misuse - Incorrect use of medication by patients, who may use a drug for a purpose other than that for which it was prescribed.

Abuse - A maladaptive pattern of substance use, leading to clinically significant impairment or distress.

Provider - A healthcare practitioner authorized to prescribe naloxone.

Florida Opioid Targeted Response Project - A program funded and administered by the Florida Department of Children and Families designed to address the opioid crisis by providing evidence based prevention, medication assisted treatment, and recovery support services. Funds appropriated for this project will be used to purchase and distribute naloxone to reduce opioid overdose deaths.

POLICY:

If, upon assessment, a person admitted to a Lee Health Emergency Department for treatment is deemed to be at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose, an emergency department healthcare practitioner authorized to prescribe naloxone may order and dispense this medication to the patient.

The patient will receive:

- One package containing two devices of naloxone Intranasal Spray
- Printed materials regarding overdose prevention and treatment, to include information regarding recognizing and responding to suspected opioid overdose and the importance of summoning emergency responders.

PROCEDURE:

- 1. The Pharmacy department will enter into agreement with the Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF) to secure supplies of intranasal naloxone to be dispensed at no charge to at-risk patients pursuant to an order entered into the electronic health record (EHR) by an emergency services healthcare provider authorized to prescribe this medication.
- Intranasal naloxone received from DCF will be packaged by the pharmacy department and stocked in ED automated dispensing units (ADUs). The package to be stocked in ADUs will include:

- a. A patient label attached to the naloxone container
- b. Patient instructions on use of naloxone as well as printed materials regarding overdose prevention and treatment, to include information regarding recognizing and responding to suspected opioid overdose and the importance of summoning emergency responders. These instructions will be provided in English and Spanish.
- 3. Upon provider order, a registered nurse will vend the naloxone from the ADU, write the patient name, ordering provider and date on the label and instruct the patient on use of the product as part of the ED discharge process. Patient instruction on use of intranasal naloxone may be completed by the RN, a Pharmacist, or the ordering provider.
- 4. Refills for intranasal naloxone will **not** be provided by emergency services staff. Patients will be instructed to contact DCF directly if a refill is needed.
- 5. The Pharmacy Department Purchaser at each participating campus will be responsible for ordering sufficient product to meet demand as well as all record keeping required to participate in the DCF naloxone program.
- 6. Continuation of this process is contingent upon the availability of intranasal naloxone at no cost from the DCF naloxone program.

REFERENCES:

SAMHSA Substance Abuse Treatment Advisory, Vol 5 Issue 2

https://store.samhsa.gov/system/files/sma12-4175.pdf

APPENDIX A – PATIENT INSTRUCTIONS ENGLISH



What is NARCAN(also called naloxone)?

- NARCAN is an FDA approved medication that is safe and effective for opioid/opiate overdose arvenals
- NARCAN is an opioid antagonist, which means it blocks the receptors in the boain from bizeling to opioid agomets found in psycodone, hydrocodone, hernin, etc.
- NARCAN mannet be almised, does not cause overdose, and has no psychoactive properties.

What are the side effects of NARCAN?

After administering islomose, the within will be in a state of withdrawal. Symptoms include

· Patigor

vomitiese

- Loss of bowei/bladder function Pever, sweating
- Upset momach,
 - Confinion.
- · Pain/aches
- discumulation
- Increased beart rate/locathing

Signs of an overdose

The #1 sign of an overdose is: UNRESPONSIVENES

Other signs include:

- o Not breathing, turning blue, snoring
- o. Vomiting
- Gasping, gargling

Risk Factors of overdose:

- · Mixing different types of drugs (opiates with alcohol and/or benzos)
- Quality and difference in purity levels based off batch
- Low Tolerance following a period of abstinence
- Using Alone behind a locked door, unable to be found
- Compromised Health due to an infection, lack of sleep
- Stressful or new environments

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Facts: Overdose & NARCAN

- The self visible option when someone is experiencing an opiate overdose is to initi resette breathing, administer NARCAN, and seek medical assistance
- Attempts to nevive someone experiencing an overdose by other means may be unnuccessful
- NARCAN is available without a doctor's prescription at some phannaties around the state
- A person arrived by NARCAN can slip back into an overdose once the nalozone wears off after 30-90 minutes. Additional doses may be needed, seek medical attention immediately.
- To find a drug treatment center near you, vicit: http://findtenatewent.samhsa.gov er mil 1-800-662-(HELP) 4357

NARCAN, or want to report the use of NARCAN, contact the Florida Poison Control Centers

(Any personal information collected is confidential)

1-800-222-1222

Responding to an overdose

Sternal Rub

Lay the person on their back and ensure nothing is in their mouth/thioat.

Check for responsiveness by running your fist up and down along the sternum (breasthone).

If they do not respond, Call 911.



Call 911

Tell the operator what you see: "The person is unconscious and not bresthing

Clearly state the street address of the overdose

Under Florida Statute 893.21, a 911 caller and victim of an overdose are protected from being charged and prosecuted for possession of illegal drugs (controlled substances)







If you suspect or witness an overdose,

CALL 911

Administer NARCAN

1 Insert nozzle into victim's nostril and perss phuger to administer first. NARCAN dose



2. Give rescue breathing: Tilt their bead back slightly, pinch their nose and give I breath every five seconds; and

3. If unresponsive, after 2-3 minutes give second NARCAN dow in other nostril.



Repeat Steps 1-3 until person wakes up or EMS arrives.

Recovery Position

If the person is unconscious, but breathing, carefully place them in the recovery position while waiting for EMS. Do not leave the person alone



Once this policy is printed, it is not considered a controlled document. Please review electronic version of this policy for the most current document.

APPENDIX B – PATIENT INSTRUCTIONS SPANISH



¿Qué es la NARCAN (también se llama naloxona)?

- La NARCAN es la medicina aprobada por la FDA que es segura y efectiva para severir soluestous de opiatos.
- NARCAN es el amidoto del opiato, lo que significa que evita que los receptores en el cenebro se liguna con el opiato de respondona, frydrocisidona, hemina, etc.
- No puede abusarse de la NARCAN, no causa sobredosis ar tiene propiedades psicoactivas.

¿Cuáles son los efectos secundarios de la NARCAN?

Despoés de la administración de NARCAN, la victura estará en un estado de abstinencia. Los sintonus acluven:

- escalofius
 - dolores musculares
 confusión
 - elevada frecuencia
- names
 vóm/tos
 agitación
- elevada tieci cantiaca

Signos de sobredosis

El signo #1 de sobredosis es: NO RESPONDE

Otros signos incluyen:

- La respiración, el cuerpo apazece azul, tensquidos
- Vómitos
- El grito ahogado, gorgoteo

Los factores de riesgo:

- La mezela de distintos tipos de drogas (opiatos con benzodiacepina y/o alcohol)
- La calidad y puteza de la droga depende del lote
- Baja tolerancia después de un periodo de abstinencia
- Estar solo o encerrado, en un lugar dificil de encontrar
- Estrés o medios ambientes nuevos
- Salud comprometida debido a infecciones o falta de suello

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Hechos: sobredosis y NARCAN

- La tinica operán cuando alguien experimenta una solucedoria de opiatos es usar respusación de rescate, administrar NARCAN y buscar asistencia médica.
- Intentos de reverta una sobredosis con otras maneras pueden ser fincasadas.
- La NARCAN está disponible sin una secrta de los médicos
- Es posible que la persona pueda volver al estado de sobredosis. El efecto de NARCAN dura un el cuerpo durante 30 a 90 minutos. Pueda requerirse más de una dosis de NARCAN se recomienda busena atención médica inmediotamente.

Para entontrar un centro de tratamiento de drogas: <u>http://finidrosatorent_aunhoa.por</u> e llaror al 1-800-662-(HEL_P) 4.357

Si tiene preguntas sobre NARCAN o si quiere registrar la administración de un kit, llame a los Centros de Toxicología de Florida

(Cualquier información personal es confidencial)

-800-222-1222

Cómo enfrentar una sobredosis

Frote el esternón

Entienda la persona en su espalda y anegúrese de que no haya nada en la boca/la garganta.

Intente despertar a la persona gritando
u) nombre y frotando el medio del pecho con los midillos (frotar el esternôc).

5 no responde, ¡llame al 911†



Llame al 911

Dile al operador lo que veu "La periona está inconsciente y no está respirando."

Indique claramente la dirección física de la sobredosis.

Bajo la ley 893.21 de Florida, la persona que llama a 911 y la victima de una sobredonie están protegidos de una eventual persecución por possión de drogas legales (unitancias controbadas).





Prevención de sobredosis de analgésico

y

Guía de NARCAN

Si sospecha o ve una sobredosis,

Llame al 911

Administre la NARCAN

 Coloque la boquilla en un orificio natal de la victuria y presiona el émbolo para administrar la primera dosir de NARCAN.



 Dé respiración boca a boca. Incline la rabera, levante el mentión y pellimpar la maria con los dedos. Dé una rempiración rada 5 segundos.

3 Si no hay impoienta despuén de dos a tres minitros, dé la segunda douis de NARCAN en el otro nareal



Repita pasos 1-3 hasta que la persona despierte o lleguen los paramédicos.

Posición de recuperación

Si la persona está inconsciente pero respiratolo, cualidoramente pomeda en posseción de recuperación hista que llegar el EMS No dejar sola a la persona.

