TOGETHERARKANSAS
Opioid Response Initiative

Your logo here

NALOXONE WORKPLACE POLICY TEMPLATE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that all **[insert business name]** staff are able to obtain naloxone, be trained in the administration of naloxone, and administer naloxone to an individual during a perceived medical emergency if necessary.

POLICY:

It is the policy of the **[insert business name]** that all current staff be trained in the use of naloxone. Training on the use of naloxone will be incorporated into initial employee training for all new employees and is available to view at https://bit.ly/4rhbu3v.

DEFINITIONS:

Naloxone: an opioid receptor antagonist and antidote for opioid overdose produced in intramuscular, intranasal, and intravenous forms. Naloxone is specifically used to counteract life-threatening depression of the central nervous system and respiratory system. Narcan is a brand name for intranasal naloxone.

Opioids: a class of drugs that interact with opioid receptors on nerve cells in the body and brain. Opioids include the entire family of opiates including natural, synthetic, and semi-synthetic forms. Opioids include drugs such as heroin, synthetic opioids such as fentanyl, and pain relievers available legally by prescription such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, and morphine.

Opioid Overdose: an acute condition including, but not limited to, extreme physical illness, decreased level of consciousness, respiratory depression, coma, or death resulting from the consumption or use of an opioid or another substance with which an opioid was combined, or that a layperson would reasonably believe to be an opioid-related drug overdose that requires medical assistance.

GENERAL PROCEDURES:

1. **[insert business name]** shall designate a Naloxone Coordinator to oversee the Naloxone Administration program within each office location. The Naloxone Coordinator's responsibilities include:
   A. Visually inspecting all naloxone kits to ensure they are current, unexpired and that all necessary supplies are available.
   B. Ensure that any use of naloxone is reported in the Arkansas Naloxone Administration form.
2. **[Insert business name]** shall deploy naloxone units contained in a wall-mountable Nalox-Box to all offices, as outlined in the distribution plan. The Nalox-Box will be located next to an existing AED storage box or other established location.

PROCEDURES FOR USE:

1. Recognize the Signs of Opioid Overdose.

Suspected or confirmed opioid overdose consists primarily of:

- Unresponsiveness to stimuli such as calling the victim's name, shaking them, or performing a sternal rub
- Pale, clammy skin
- Not breathing or very shallow breathing
- Deep snoring or gurgling breaths
- Slowed heartbeat/pulse rate
- Cyanotic skin color (blue lips, etc.)
- Pinpoint pupils

Suspicion of opioid overdose can be based on:

- Presenting symptoms
- Reports from bystanders
- Staff prior knowledge of the victim
- Nearby medications, illicit drugs, or drug paraphernalia

2. Respond to the Opioid Overdose

1. Immediately call for emergency help – **dial 911**
    - Check the victim's breathing. If needed, deliver first aid per your level of training.
    - Administer naloxone.
2. Administer naloxone per the manufacturer's instructions, or follow along with the written and verbal instructions at www.arorp.org/revivear-app/save-now.
3. If possible, begin rescue breathing for two minutes.
4. If there is no response after two minutes of rescue breathing, administer a second dose of naloxone and resume rescue breathing until the person begins breathing on their own or EMS arrives.
5. Once the victim resumes breathing normally, place them in the recovery position, lying on their side.
6. Stay with the victim until emergency medical help arrives to take over care.

3. Documentation of Naloxone Use

When naloxone is administered, whether to yourself or someone else, the person who administered the dose is asked to complete this Arkansas Naloxone Administration form to track the data and efficacy of statewide prevention efforts. This data allows organizations like the Arkansas Opioid Recovery Partnership to continue funding naloxone for organizations across the state. The name and contact information of the individual who administered the naloxone is optional. According to the Joshua Ashley-Pauley Act, individuals who call 911 for themselves or for another individual experiencing an overdose are protected from legal prosecution.

TOGETHER ARKANSAS
BUSINESS HERO LOCATION
EMERGENCY NALOXONE ON-SITE

Scan here to access the Arkansas Naloxone Administration form

redcap.uwyo.edu/surveys/?s=83M4PEHFNFMAT734

SUPPORTING DRUG-FREE & STIGMA-FREE WORKPLACES.