

Idaho Department of Correction 	<b>Standard Operating Procedure</b>	Title: <b>Administration of Naloxone</b>	Page: <b>1 of 4</b>
		Control Number: <b>701.04.02.021</b>	Version: <b>1.0</b>

**David Birch, chief of the division of probation and parole, approved this document on  
06/13/18.**

Open to the public:  Yes

## SCOPE

This standard operating procedure (SOP) applies to all division of probation and parole staff members involved in training, maintenance, and reporting related to the administration of Naloxone.

### Revision Summary

This is a new standard operating procedure that provides information regarding the administration of Naloxone (Narcan) when trained probation and parole officers encounter an incident where an overdose is known or suspected.

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## BOARD OF CORRECTION IDAPA RULE NUMBER

None

## POLICY CONTROL NUMBER 701

Probation and Parole Supervision Strategies

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## PURPOSE

The purpose of this standard operating procedure (SOP) is to establish uniform procedures for administering intranasal Naloxone (hereafter referred to as Narcan) when a trained staff member knows or suspects an opiate overdose.

## RESPONSIBILITY

### *Chief and Deputy Chief*

The chief and deputy chief of the division of probation and parole are responsible for overseeing probation and parole supervision and ensuring implementation of this SOP.

### *District Managers or Designees*

District managers or designees are responsible for implementing this SOP and for ensuring designated staff members are trained in the administration of Narcan and are practicing the guidelines, standards, and procedures provided herein.

### *Division Staff*

All division staff members who are trained in the administration of Narcan are responsible for practicing the guidelines, standards, and procedures provided herein.

## STANDARD PROCEDURES

### 1. Training and Narcan Kit Care/Maintenance

Designated staff members must complete an annual Narcan training session, that has been approved by the division chief. Training information is found at <https://www.narcan.com/> and contains specific information as well as training videos for administration of Narcan by law enforcement personnel. Upon completion of all components of the training, the staff member will be authorized to carry and use Narcan as outlined in this SOP.

Narcan kits will be available in all districts and are issued by the district manager or designee.

The district manager is responsible for the tracking of all Narcan kits, maintenance and replacement of proper supplies, and storage of supplies in a temperature controlled environment in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Staff members who have been issued a Narcan kit may carry it at their discretion and are responsible for its proper care and storage as instructed in their training, after issuance.

### 2. Procedures

When an opiate overdose is known or suspected, the staff member will assess the individual for symptoms of an overdose pursuant to the training they received.

Staff members are trained to recognize symptoms of opiate overdose, as described on the Narcan website, some of which include: not breathing, blue lips and/or blue skin, a limp body, decreased heart rate, lack of consciousness, deep snoring/gurgling, unresponsiveness to external stimuli, and/or pale clammy skin. Additional symptoms may include labored breathing or any signs that breathing has become difficult, slowed respiration of less than 12 breaths during a minute, confused state that doesn't improve, drowsiness and an inability to stay awake even when trying to stay alert, asking to be left alone or to be allowed to "just go to sleep", mood swings, such as extreme happiness

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followed by extreme sadness, vomiting, very slow movement or no movement at all, and/or extreme nausea.

Narcan has no effect on people who are not under the influence of opiates. If it is unknown whether a drug has been ingested or whether the drug is an opiate, Narcan may be safely administered if opiate overdose symptoms are present.

Once the staff member has confirmed the presence of opiate overdose symptoms, they will:

- a) Check for responsiveness and immediately request EMS assistance
- b) Ensure universal precautions are taken to prevent exposure to potential blood-borne pathogens
- c) Administer the intranasal Narcan in accordance with provided training
- d) Place the individual in a recovery position:



- e) Continue to monitor the individual's respirations to determine the need for a second dose of Narcan as described in training, until transferred to the care of medical professionals

The staff member should be aware that the rapid reversal of an opiate overdose may cause projectile vomiting by the individual and/or violent behavior.

### 3. Reporting

If Narcan is used by a trained staff member for a suspected overdose, they must:

- a) As soon as possible, within one hour of occurrence, contact the district manager or designee and report the situation
- b) If the individual to whom Narcan was administered was an IDOC offender, document the event in the Offender Management System (OMS)
- c) Submit a 105 Report with details of the incident
- d) Contact the district manager or designee for a replacement Narcan kit, if necessary.

### DEFINITIONS

**Naloxone:** a prescription drug which reverses the toxic effects of opioids by competing with the presence of opiates in the brain. It is a fast acting drug that acts within one to eight minutes of administration. It is safe to carry and administer with no potential harmful side effects and is impossible to abuse.

**Narcan:** FDA-approved nasal spray form of naloxone for the emergency treatment of a known or suspected opioid overdose.

**Opiates:** Synthetic or natural substances, prescribed and/or illicit, that cause sedation or pain relief effects. Excessive levels of opiates depress vital bodily functions such as respirations and maintaining consciousness. There are three primary types of opiates:

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Natural such as codeine and morphine; synthetic such as methadone and fentanyl; and semi-synthetic such as Oxycodone and Hydrocodone. The most common illicit form of an opiate is Heroin.

**Opiate Overdose:** a life-threatening effect of an opiate on the human body often depressing the respiratory and central nervous systems resulting in a decreased level of consciousness. An opiate overdose can be reversed if proper medical treatment is administered in a timely manner.

## **REFERENCES**

Department Policy 701 *Probation and Parole Supervision Strategies*

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