



ENTHEOS ACADEMY

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5309 Administration of Naloxone (Narcan) Policy

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to establish procedures for the safe administration of naloxone (Narcan) in the event of an opiate-related drug overdose at Entheos Academy. This policy ensures staff are prepared to respond appropriately to suspected overdose emergencies on school grounds. It supports compliance with Utah law and prioritizes student and community health and safety.

Definitions

- **Opiate Antagonist:** Naloxone hydrochloride or any similarly acting, non-controlled drug approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for diagnosing or treating an opiate-related drug overdose.
- **Opiate-Related Drug Overdose Event:** An acute condition such as respiratory depression or decreased consciousness due to the use of an opiate, or a substance combined with an opiate, that a reasonable person would believe requires immediate medical attention.

Policy

Allowances

A. Entheos Academy recognizes the legal authority and public health imperative to provide emergency assistance through the administration of naloxone (Narcan) in response to suspected opiate-related overdose events on school property.

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B. Naloxone may be administered to any individual—student, staff, or visitor—who exhibits signs of an opiate-related drug overdose, including slowed or stopped breathing, unresponsiveness to verbal or physical stimuli, or other indications of opioid intoxication.

C. School staff who act in good faith in administering naloxone are protected from civil liability for any acts or omissions resulting from such administration, in accordance with Utah Code §26-55-107.

D. A minimum of two to three staff members at each Entheos Academy campus shall be trained in the recognition of opiate-related overdose symptoms and the proper administration of naloxone.

E. School Administrators will coordinate annual training, which includes proper naloxone administration, storage requirements, and post-administration emergency procedures, such as contacting emergency medical services.

Limitations

A. Naloxone may only be administered by trained personnel who have completed the approved training course

B. The use of naloxone does not replace the need for emergency medical response. 911 must be called immediately following administration.

C. Naloxone may not be administered to individuals who are not exhibiting symptoms consistent with an opioid-related overdose.

When Needed

A. Naloxone may be used in any emergency situation on school grounds when a trained staff member reasonably believes a person is experiencing an opiate-related overdose.

B. Situations may include, but are not limited to, respiratory arrest or depression, unconsciousness, or unresponsiveness occurring on school grounds, in classrooms, restrooms, or surrounding areas.

Additional Details

- Naloxone must be stored in a clearly labeled, unlocked but secure and easily accessible location known to all trained staff.

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- All use of naloxone must be documented, including:
 - Name of the person to whom it was administered (if known)
 - Name of the staff member who administered the medication
 - Date and time of administration
 - Notification of emergency services and parent/guardian, if applicable
- Replacement of used or expired naloxone doses will be coordinated by the school administrators.

REF:

- Utah Code §26-55-101 et seq. – Opiate Overdose Response Act
- Utah Code §26-55-107 – Exemptions from liability
- FDA Guidelines on Naloxone Use
- Entheos Academy Emergency Medical Response Protocol
- Entheos Academy Staff Training Documentation for Naloxone Administration