

[See POLICY ALERT No. 210 & 217]

5330.04 ADMINISTERING AN OPIOID ANTIDOTE

New Jersey's "Overdose Prevention Act" encourages the wider prescription and distribution of an opioid antidote to prevent opioid overdose. In accordance with N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.24.a, school districts are required to adopt and implement policies and procedures to maintain and administer an opioid antidote to any student, school personnel, or other person believed to be experiencing an opioid overdose during school hours or during on-site school-sponsored activities to block the opioid's life-threatening effects. Schools with any of the grades nine through twelve must comply with the provisions of the law as specified in N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.24.A(1).

The school nurse and a designated employee who volunteers to administer an opioid antidote pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.24.c. are required to be trained for the administration of an opioid antidote in accordance with N.J.S.A. 18A:40-12.25.b. The school nurse or a designated employee who volunteers to administer an opioid antidote shall be promptly available on site at the school during regular school hours and during school-sponsored functions that take place in the school or on school grounds adjacent to the school building at any time.

In accordance with N.J.S.A. 24:6J-4.a.(1)(e), the school district's physician, as a health care practitioner as defined in N.J.S.A. 24:6J-3, may prescribe or dispense an opioid antidote directly or through a standing order to the school district for a school district certified school nurse or designated volunteer employee to overdose victims, provided the school physician deems a school district trained certified school nurse or trained designated volunteer employee is capable of administering the opioid antidote to an overdose victim in an emergency. The physician's standing order must specify a trained school district certified school nurse or trained designated volunteer employee is authorized to administer the opioid antidote to overdose victims. In accordance with N.J.S.A. 24:6J-5.a.(1), the school physician issuing the standing order shall ensure that overdose prevention information is provided to the school district and the certified school nurse(s) authorized to administer an opioid antidote. The overdose prevention information shall include, but not be limited to: information on opioid overdose prevention and recognition; instructions on how to perform rescue breathing and resuscitation; information on opioid antidote dosage and instructions on opioid antidote administration; information describing the importance of calling 911 emergency telephone service for assistance with an opioid overdose; and



instructions for appropriate care of an overdose victim after administration of the opioid antidote.

Upon receiving a report of a possible opioid overdose during school hours or during an on-site school-sponsored activity, the Principal, Principal's designee, or supervising staff member will immediately call 911. The school nurse, during school hours, and if available at an on-site school-sponsored activity, the school nurse or designated volunteer employee, will also be immediately called. In accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 24:6J-4.d.(1), the school nurse or designated volunteer employee who has received overdose prevention training pursuant to N.J.S.A. 24:6J-5.a.(1) and has been deemed capable of administering the opioid antidote by the school physician may administer the opioid antidote to a student, school personnel, or other person in an emergency if the school nurse or designated volunteer employee believes, in good faith, that the person is experiencing an opioid overdose. Good faith shall not include willful misconduct, gross negligence, or recklessness.

The school nurse, designated volunteer employee, and/or other school staff members shall keep the student, school personnel, or other person comfortable until emergency medical responders arrive on the scene. Any student who receives an opioid antidote by the school nurse, designated volunteer employee, or by an emergency medical responder shall be transported to the nearest hospital with a school staff member designated by the Principal, Principal's designee, or supervising staff member of the on-site school-sponsored activity.

The Principal, Principal's designee, or supervising staff member will notify the parent of any student or a family member or other contact person for a school staff member who may be experiencing a possible opioid overdose as soon as practicable. The Principal, Principal's designee, or supervising staff member of the on-site school-sponsored activity shall notify the Superintendent of Schools whenever an opioid antidote is administered by a school nurse, designated volunteer employee, or an emergency medical responder.

The school nurse shall be responsible to store the opioid antidote that has been prescribed by the school physician in a safe and secure location, but locked and easily accessible document the administration of an opioid antidote on a student's health record; monitor the on-site inventory and replacement of the opioid antidote supply; and plan for the disposal of administered opioid antidote and expired opioid antidote applicator.



Any student or school staff member who is found to be under the influence of a controlled dangerous substance shall be subject to the provisions of applicable statutes and administrative codes and Board policies and regulations regarding substance use.

In accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 24:6J-4.d.(2), the school district the school nurse, designated volunteer employee, shall not, as a result of any acts or omissions, be subject to any criminal or civil liability for administering an opioid antidote in accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 24:6J-1 et seq.

Nothing in this Policy shall prohibit the administration of an opioid antidote to a student, school personnel, or other person in an emergency during school hours or during on-site school-sponsored activities by an emergency medical responder or by a person authorized to administer an opioid antidote in accordance with N.J.S.A. 24:6J-1 et seq.

Notwithstanding the provisions of any law, rule, regulation, ordinance, or institutional or organizational directive to the contrary, any person or entity authorized to administer an opioid antidote pursuant to N.J.S.A. 24:6J-4, may administer to an overdose victim, with full immunity: a single dose of any type of opioid antidote that has been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for use in the treatment of opioid overdoses; and up to three doses of an opioid antidote that is administered through an intranasal application, or through an intramuscular auto-injector, as may be necessary to revive the overdose victim. Prior consultation with, or approval by, a third-party physician or other medical personnel shall not be required before an authorized person or entity may administer up to three doses of an opioid antidote, as provided in N.J.S.A. 24:6J-4, to the same overdose victim.

This Policy shall be reviewed and approved by the school physician and Board Attorney prior to Board adoption and whenever the Policy is revised. This Policy shall be made available to school staff members, parents, and students in staff and student handbooks, published on the district's website, or through any other appropriate means.

N.J.S.A. 24:6J-1 et seq.

May 24, 2016 New Jersey Department of Education Memorandum - Information for Schools Regarding Opioid Overdose Prevention

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Revised: 14 March 2019

