



SOUTH DAKOTA  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

# Naloxone Administration South Dakota Employer



South Dakota  
Department of  
**Social Services**



# Training Objectives

- **What are Opioids?**
- **What are the Risks?**
- **What are the Signs of an Overdose?**
- **Overdose Prevention - How to Keep my Team Safe**
- **What is Naloxone (Narcan)?**
- **Administrative Rule & Governing Laws -Who can Administer and Dispense the Medication?**
- **Employer FAQs**  
(where to store it, what conditions can it be in or not be in, who should be trained, how often should be they trained, and how, can it leave the site, can it be sent home with a worker, etc)
- **How to Administer NARCAN**
- **RECAP**

## House Bill 1162

A licensed health care professional may, directly or by standing order, dispense or distribute an opioid antagonist to an employer. An employer may acquire and make available on the employer's premises an opioid antagonist that is dispensed or distributed by a licensed health care professional, in accordance with this section, if the employer does the following:

- (1) Develops a protocol for the transport, storage, maintenance, and location of the opioid antagonist;
- (2) Provides training and instruction, developed by the Department of Health and made available on the Department of Health website, to employees or personnel authorized to administer an opioid antagonist on the employer's premises; and
- (3) Prominently posts instructions on the administration of an opioid antagonist and post-administration protocol, if the employer makes it accessible to the public. An employer, employee, or other authorized personnel of an employer may not be held liable for any death, injury, or damage that arises out of the administration of, the self-administration of, or the failure to administer an opioid antagonist, if such action or inaction constitutes ordinary negligence.

**\*See continued on next slide**

## House Bill 1162

(1) Develops a protocol for the transport, storage, maintenance, and location of the opioid antagonist;

### What does this mean?

- Create a protocol for the workplace that specifies the storage, maintenance, and location of Naloxone.
  - It is recommended that the employer follow the manufacturers instructions on the opioid antagonist packaging.

## House Bill 1162

(2) Provides training and instruction, developed by the Department of Health and made available on the Department of Health website, to employees or personnel authorized to administer an opioid antagonist on the employer's premises;

### What does this mean?

- Share Naloxone Administration South Dakota Employer PowerPoint with those that are planning to be trained in Naloxone administration.

## House Bill 1162

(3) Prominently posts instructions on the administration of an opioid antagonist and post-administration protocol, if the employer makes it accessible to the public. An employer, employee, or other authorized personnel of an employer may not be held liable for any death, injury, or damage that arises out of the administration of, the self-administration of, or the failure to administer an opioid antagonist, if such action or inaction constitutes ordinary negligence.

### What does this mean?

- ❑ If you are planning on making Naloxone accessible to the public, instructions must be posted for public viewing.
- ❑ An individual may not be held liable for death, injury, or any damage that arises from administering Naloxone.

# What is an Opioid?

Opioids are highly addictive narcotic substances commonly prescribed for chronic pain, or after surgery or injury. Opioids must be used with extreme caution even though they can provide powerful relief for those struggling with chronic pain.

While they may provide relief for those struggling with chronic pain, opioids should be used only as directed by a prescriber.

\*South Dakota opioid deaths have increased since 2012.

\*High possibility that Opioid substances (fentanyl) is being mixed in with marijuana, crack, speed, methamphetamine, etc.. being sold on the black market (streets).

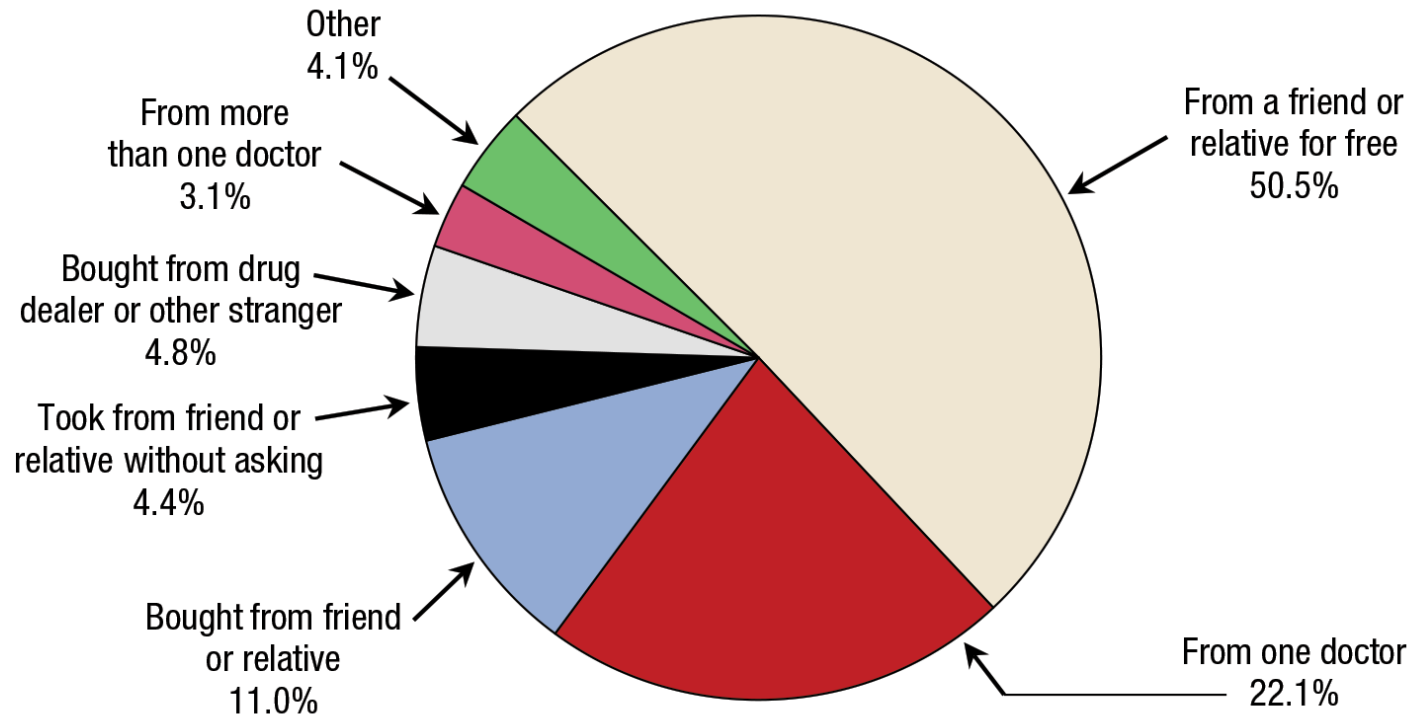


## COMMONLY PRESCRIBED OPIOIDS

- Oxycodone
- Hydrocodone
- Morphine
- Codeine
- Fentanyl



## How are Opioids Obtained?





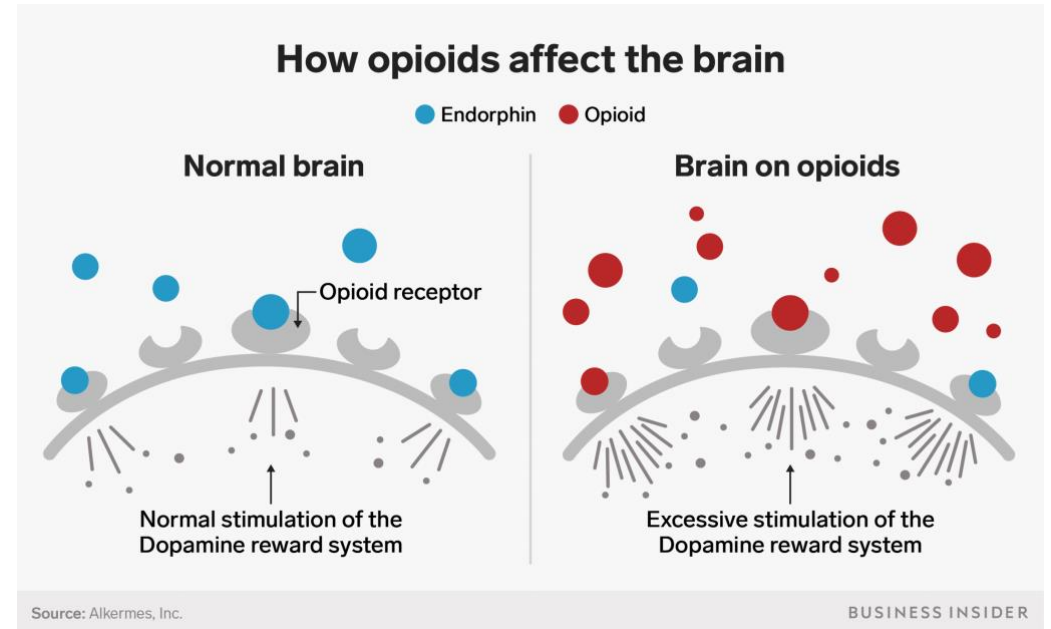
# How Opioids Affect the Brain

**Opioids activate receptors in the brain to block pain signals. They can cause;**

- Drowsiness
- Confusion
- nausea
- shallow breathing
- or stop a person's breathing completely.

**Opioids can also cause euphoria when;**

- more pills than prescribed are taken
- pills are mixed with alcohol or other medications,
- or they are taken for other reasons than they are intended



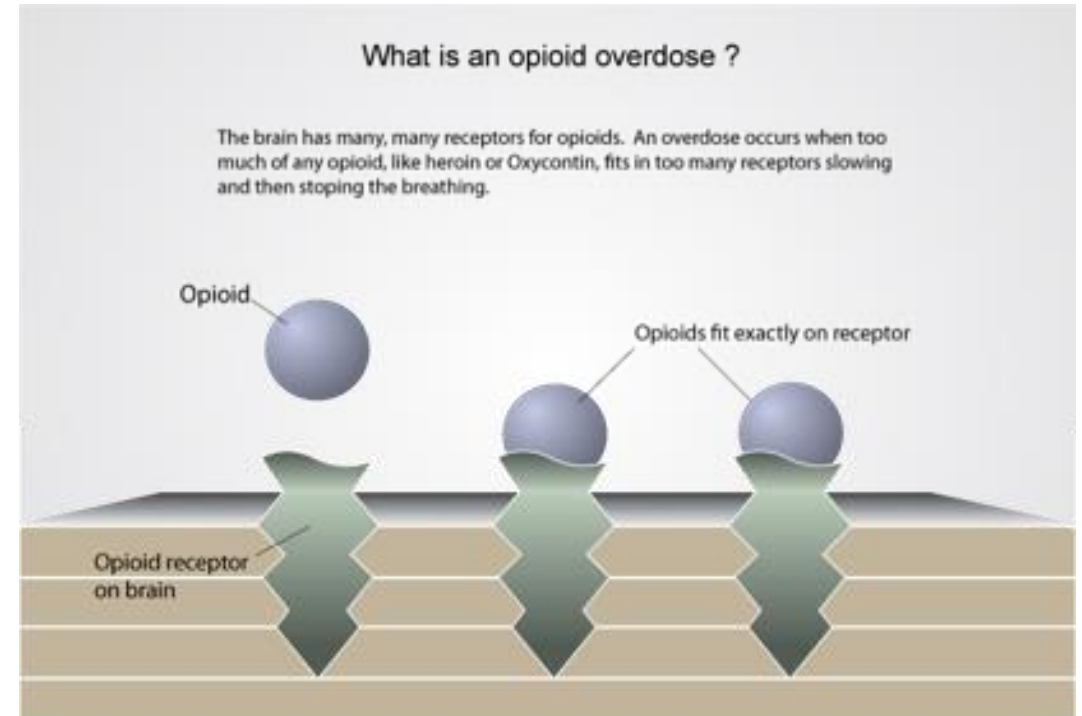
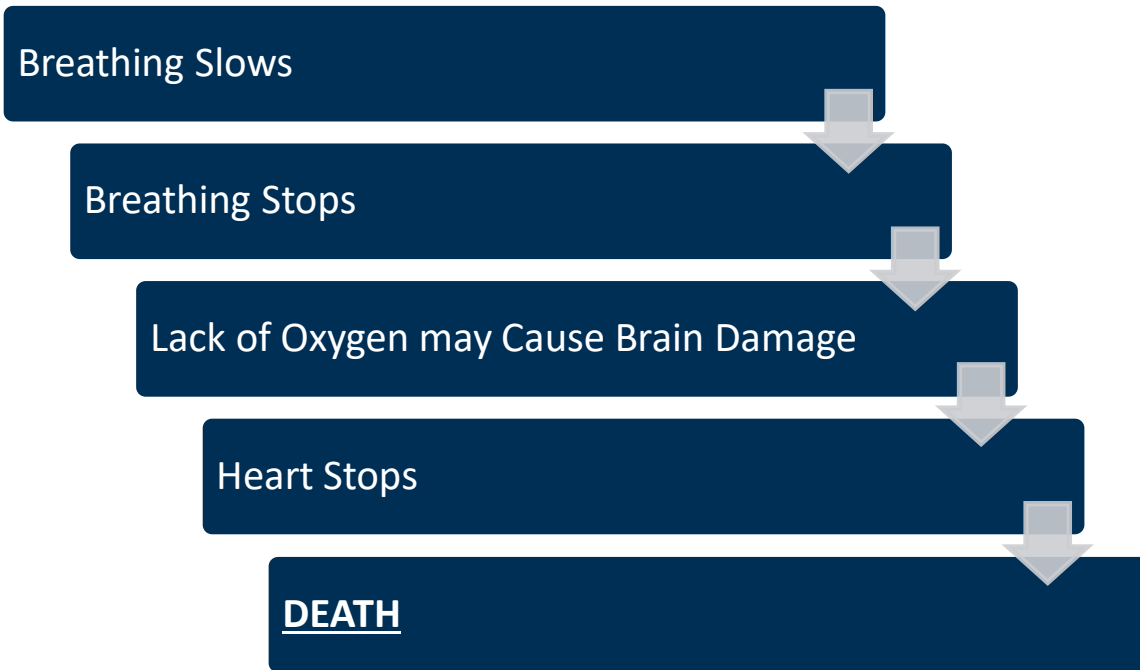
# Opioid Overdose



- Anyone taking a prescription opioid is at risk for an overdose, whether unintentional or not. If you have opioids in your home (fentanyl, hydrocodone, morphine, or codeine), there are things you can do to keep your loved ones safe:
  - Know the signs of an overdose
  - Get Naloxone (NARCAN) Nasal Spray from your pharmacy
  - Order a medication lock box for safe storage
    - May be obtained through *Helpline Center*
    - <https://www.avoidopioidsd.com/take-action/medication-lock-boxes/>
  - Dispose of unused medications
    - PharmaDrop receptacles at Local Law Enforcement facilities or Lewis pharmacy businesses



# How Overdose Occurs





## High/Overmedicated vs. Actual Overdose

High/Overmedicated	Overdose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Small Pupils</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Small Pupils</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Drowsy, but arousable (responds to sternal rub)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Not Arousable (no response to sternal rub)</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Drowsy, but breathing (8 or more times per minute)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Not Speaking</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Slurred Speech</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Breathing slow, or not at all (Absent or &lt;8 times per minute, and/or blue/gray lips and fingernail beds)</li></ul>

**Stimulate and observe**

**Rescue breaths/CPR +  
administer Naloxone**



## Naloxone (Narcan) SAVES LIVES

Anyone at risk of an opioid-related overdose or those who could assist a person in an emergency situation can get Naloxone (NARCAN) from a South Dakota pharmacy without a prescription.

Naloxone is a safe medication used to reverse opioid overdose. It quickly restores normal respirations to a person whose breathing has slowed or stopped as a result of overdosing with heroin or prescription opioid pain medications.

Naloxone is **NOT** a substitute for medical care. Call 911 for emergency medical help immediately after giving the first dose of Naloxone, even if the person wakes up.



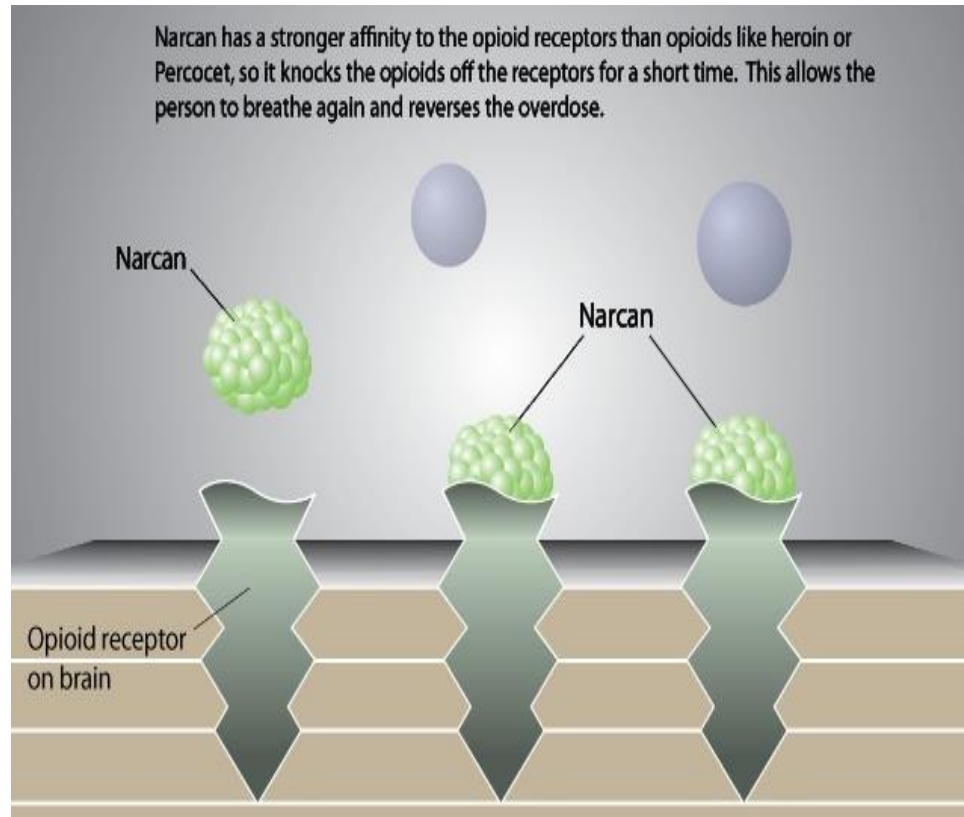
# What is NARCAN Nasal Spray?

## Narcan vs. Naloxone



- ❑ NARCAN<sup>®</sup> Nasal Spray contains naloxone, which can be used to temporarily reverse opioid overdose. Anyone can administer NARCAN<sup>®</sup>. It has no potential for abuse or addiction.
- ❑ When naloxone was first approved to reverse opioid overdoses, its brand name was “Narcan.” There are now other formulations and brand names for naloxone, but many people continue to call all of these products “Narcan.” However, the proper generic name is “naloxone.”

## How Does Naloxone Work?



- Narcan knocks the opioids off the opioid receptors, blocking opioids from the receptor.
- Temporarily takes away the “high”, giving the person the chance to breathe.
- Narcan works in 1 to 3 minutes, and lasts 60 minutes.
- Narcan can neither be abused nor cause an overdose effect.
  - *Only contraindication is known sensitivity, which is extremely rare.*
  - **NOT RECOMMENDED ON NEO-NATAL PATIENTS**





# How to Treat a Suspected Overdose



# Protect Yourself

\*Care should not be delayed if these items are not available.

If available, apply gloves prior to Naloxone administration.



The Pocket Mask is designed for mouth to mask ventilation of a non-breathing adult. It is also used as a barrier that will direct expired air from the patient away from the user. The Pocket Mask is equipped with a filter-protected, replaceable, one-way valve.





# Recognize the Overdose

- Acknowledge the symptoms
- Try to wake the person up
- Shout and/or perform a sternal rub



**Sternal Rub**

<b>Opioid Overdose</b> Signs and symptoms of an opioid overdose include:	
<p><b>Unresponsiveness or unconsciousness.</b></p>	<p><b>Pinpoint pupils.</b></p>
<p><b>Snoring or gurgling sounds coming from mouth.</b></p>	<p><b>Blue lips or fingernails.</b></p>
<p><b>Shallow, slowed or stopped breathing.</b></p>	<p><b>Cold or clammy skin.</b></p>



# Call 911

Keep 911 on the phone until help arrives.  
Provide updates as they become available to the 911 operator.





# Administer Nasal Naloxone



- ❑ Retrieve Package (NARCAN)
- ❑ Remove single dose from package
- ❑ Remove foil backing
- ❑ Now ready to administer 4mg intranasally
  - Gently insert the tip of the nozzle into one nostril, until your fingers on either side of the nozzle are against the bottom of the person's nose.
  - Press the plunger firmly to give the dose of Narcan Nasal Spray.
  - Remove the Narcan Nasal Spray from the nostril after giving the dose.

# Evaluate Breathing

Check for breathing

Give CPR if you have been trained or provide rescue breaths.

- Tilt the head back, open the mouth, and pinch the nose.
- Start with 2 breaths into the mouth, and continue with 1 breath every 5 seconds
- Continue until help arrives





## Re-Evaluate

**After 5 minutes, evaluate and repeat administration of Naloxone if person is still not conscious or breathing on their own.**

\*Consider using opposite nostril than first administration.





## Continued Resuscitation

Continue with resuscitation efforts until the patient's condition improves and an ambulance arrives on scene to assume patient care.

Individuals may re-overdose, so it is important to stay with them until help arrives.



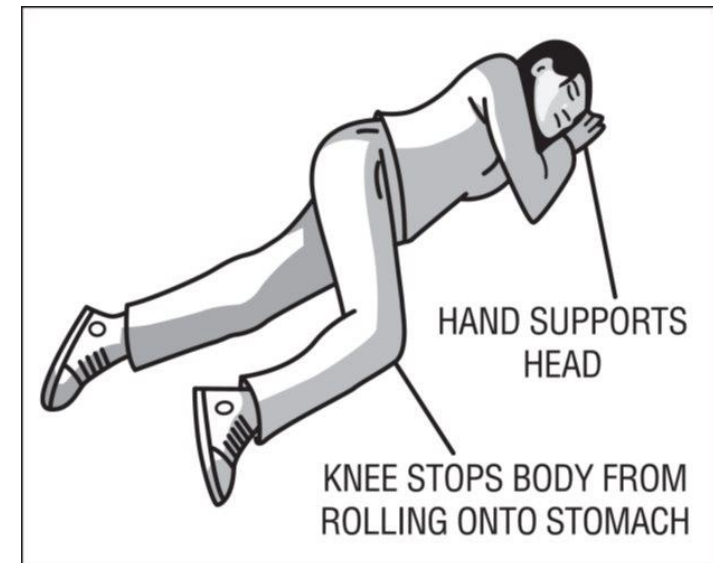




## What Happens When the Individual Responds to Naloxone?

Once the individual responds to Naloxone, place them in “Recovery Position” (lying on their side with their knee bent) to assist their breathing and protect them if vomiting occurs.

Contact Emergency Medical Services



## Important Considerations to Remember

- Always keep scene safety as your top priority
  - If patient condition improves (wakes up), combative and want to leave, DO NOT fight/detain. Provide clothing/physical description, direction of travel to Law Enforcement
- Make sure EMS has been dispatched and keep them updated
- If the patient does not have a pulse, immediately begin CPR in conjunction with administration of Narcan
- If the patient is gasping for air, or is not breathing, initiate CPR/Rescue breathing as necessary in addition to Naloxone administration
- Naloxone works quickly (1-3 minutes) and typically lasts 60 minutes



# Frequently Asked Questions



## What if I give someone Narcan who doesn't need it?

- ❑ **Naloxone Will Not Harm Someone Who Does Not Have Opioids in Their System.**
- ❑ If someone is having a medical emergency other than an opioid overdose – such as a diabetic coma or cardiac arrest – giving them naloxone will generally not have any effect or cause them additional harm.
- ❑ **Good Samaritan laws are in place in South Dakota to protect people who offer aid to those in distress. Additionally, NARCAN® is not a controlled substance, so people should not be reluctant to use it to help others who may be in an overdose situation.**

## Can I give too much Narcan?

No, individuals may not overdose on Naloxone. However, if the individual is dependent on opioids, they may experience increased withdrawal symptoms with repeated doses of naloxone. Withdrawal symptoms such as:

- Nausea/Vomiting
- Muscle Discomfort
- Diarrhea
- Disorientation
- Chills
- Combativeness



# How Should Naloxone be Stored?

- In a place where every employee knows where it is.
- Store at controlled room temperature 59-77 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Naloxone should be replaced prior to the expiration date.



# Will Naloxone work on an alcohol Overdose?

No, Naloxone only works on opioids.

If you suspect a polypharmacy  
(Opioid) being used,  
along with Alcohol  
Administer Naloxone



## What if it is a cocaine or methamphetamine overdose?

No, Naloxone only works on opioids.





## Which of my employees should be trained, and how often should they be trained?

Ensure that all employees have gone through the employer training.

It is recommended that employees review the Naloxone administration on an annual basis.



# Recap

- **Opioids are highly addictive narcotic substances commonly prescribed for chronic pain, or after surgery or injury.**
- **House Bill 1162 was passed in 2023 authorizing employers to acquire and make available opioid antagonists.**
- **Risks of opioids include:**
  - drowsiness
  - Confusion
  - Nausea
  - shallow breathing
  - stop a person's breathing completely
- **Preventing overdose is key. You may do so by:**
  - Knowing the signs of an overdose
  - Get Naloxone (NARCAN) Nasal Spray from your pharmacy
  - Order a medication lock box for safe storage
  - Dispose of unused medications
- **Naloxone (NARCAN) can SAVE LIVES**
- **How to treat a suspected opioid overdose**



# Resources

## [Avoidopioids.com](https://avoidopioids.com)

What are Opioids?

Find Help

Take Action

Providers

Pharmacy

Key Data

About



# Additional Resources

Phone 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline

Medication Lock Boxes

<https://www.avoidopioidsd.com/take-action/medication-lock-boxes/>



Questions?