

Summers County Board of Education

Scope: This policy is established to authorize the possession and use of opioid antagonists for emergency medical care or treatment to a student, school personnel or a person for an adverse opioid event during regular school hours, at a school function, or at an event on school property.

Authority: W.Va. Code §18-5-22d; W.Va. Code §18-5-22; State Board Policy 2422.7; Naloxone Guide for School Nurses.

Adopted: May 23, 2023.

Amended:

Reviewed: May 9, 2023.

MAINTENANCE AND USE OF OPIOID ANTAGONIST

This Board recognizes that the opioid epidemic is affecting many West Virginians, including youth and students, which has resulted in a rising number of fatal overdoses.

This Board recognizes that W. Va. Code §18-5-22d authorizes county boards to possess and maintain at the school a supply of an opioid antagonist for use in emergency medical care or treatment for an adverse opioid event, and further that opioid antagonists must be maintained by the school in a secure location which is only accessible by medical personnel and authorized nonmedical personnel and not by students.

This Board recognizes that it must follow the protocols/standards for dosage set forth by the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources; that the certified school RN shall train the designated school personnel for administration of an opioid antagonist, deem competent, and authorize them to administer an opioid antagonist; that the opioid antagonist may be given to a student, school personnel, or any person on school property during regular school hours; and that administration of the opioid antagonist may be given when the authorized personnel believes, based upon their training, that the individual is experiencing an adverse opioid event.

This Board recognizes that the State Board of Education has consulted with the State Health Officer and promulgate rules necessary to effectuate the provisions of W.Va. Code §18-5-22d, including but not limited to the following:

1. The criteria for selection and minimum requirements of nonmedical school personnel who may administer opioid antagonist following the necessary training;
2. The training requirements necessary for nonmedical school personnel to be authorized to administer an opioid antagonist;
3. Training on what constitutes an adverse opioid event;
4. Storage requirements for maintaining the opioid antagonist within the schools;

5. Comprehensive notice requirements to the parents of a student who was administered a school maintained opioid antagonist including who administered the antagonist, the rationale for administering the antagonist, the approximate time of the administration of the opioid antagonist and any other necessary elements to make the student's parents fully aware of the circumstances surrounding the administration of the antagonist;
6. Any and all necessary documentation to be kept and maintained regarding receipt, inventory, storage and usage of all opioid antagonist;
7. Detailed reporting requirements for county boards of education on incidents of use of school maintained opioid antagonist during a school year; and
8. Any other requirements necessary to fully implement this section.

This Board recognizes that State Board of Education Policy 2422.7 provides that county boards of education must follow the protocols/standards for dosage set forth by the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources. The Department of Health and Human Resources, in consultation with the Bureau for Behavioral Health, Office of Drug Control Policy, and the West Virginia Department of Education, issued the Naloxone Guide for School Nurses, which, among other things, provides a School Naloxone Policy Template and certain appendices that county boards of education may adopt.

Authorization

The Board hereby authorizes opioid antagonists to be stocked and maintained in Summers County Schools in a secure location which is only accessible by medical personnel and authorized nonmedical personnel and which is not accessible by students, under a standing order by a licensed prescriber with specific protocols for administration by certified school registered nurses, other licensed registered nurses, licensed practical nurses working in the school.

All licensed prescribers who prescribe an opioid antagonist to a school or county shall provide educational materials and training to the certified school RN, other licensed nurses, and school employees working in the opiate-related overdose prevention and treatment programs, as well as materials on administering the prescribed opioid antagonist.

The Superintendent shall develop administrative guidelines consistent with this policy and the Naloxone Guide for School Nurses.

Authorized Administration of Opioid Antagonist & Required Training

A school nurse, as set forth in W.Va. Code §18-5-22, is authorized to administer an opioid antagonist to a student, school personnel or a person during regular school hours, at a school function, or at an event on school property when the school nurse medically believes the individual is experiencing an adverse opioid event.

The protocols/standards for dosage set forth by the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources, as may be amended from time to time, shall be followed.

The certified school RN shall train the designated school personnel for administration of an opioid antagonist, deem competent, and authorize them to administer an opioid antagonist.

Nonmedical school personnel who have been trained in the administration of an opioid antagonist and who have been designated and authorized by the school to administer the opioid antagonist are authorized

to administer an opioid antagonist to a student, school personnel or a person during regular school hours, at a school function, at an event on school property when the authorized and designated nonmedical school personnel reasonably believes, based upon their training, that the individual is experiencing an adverse opioid event.

Notice to Parents & Additional Medical Treatment

Prior notice to the parents of a student of the administration of the opioid antagonist is not required.

Immediately following the administration of the opioid antagonist, the school shall provide notice to the parent of a student who received the opioid antagonist. The notice shall include who administered the opioid antagonist, the rationale for administering the antagonist, the approximate time of the administration of the opioid antagonist, and any other necessary elements to make the student's parent/guardian fully aware of the circumstances surrounding the administration of the antagonist.

Any certified school RN, other licensed nurse, and designated school personnel working in the school who administers an opioid antagonist to a person believed to be suffering from an opioid-related overdose is required to seek additional medical treatment at a medical facility for that person immediately following the administration of the opioid antagonist to avoid further complications resulting from a suspected opioid-related overdose.

Immunity

A school nurse or trained and authorized nonmedical school personnel who administer an opioid antagonist as provided in this section is immune from liability for any civil action arising out of an act or omission resulting from the administration of the opioid antagonist unless the act or omission was the result of the school nurse or trained and authorized nonmedical school personnel's gross negligence or willful misconduct.

Nothing in W.Va. Code 18-5-22d requires this Board to possess an opioid antagonist and this Board is immune from liability from any civil action arising from any school in Summers County not possessing an opioid antagonist in the school.

Data Collection & Compilation

The Board shall collect and compile aggregate data on adverse opioid events resulting in the administration of school maintained opioid antagonist in the county during a school year and forward the data to State Superintendent of Schools to be used to prepare an annual report to be presented to the Joint Committee on Government and Finance by December 31 of each year.

All medication administration errors (e.g., wrong dose, incorrect medication administered, other medication administration errors) will be reported to the West Virginia Poison Center by calling 1-800-222-1222 after emergency medical services have transported the student or staff member to acute care. The notification should include the name of the student, the student's age and gender, date and the approximate time the incident occurred, symptoms observed, who administered the injection, the name of the school the student attends, a contact telephone number, the rationale for administering the injection, the response to the epinephrine administration or opioid antagonist, the dose of epinephrine or opioid antagonist administered, and any other necessary elements to provide a complete report for the individual situation.