


Opioid Antagonist Training Resources

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In order to comply with the requirements of Wis. Stat. § 118.29 (2) and (6) any bus operator, school employee, or volunteer administering medications to students must be authorized in writing by an administrator and must receive DPI approved training. The training is a requirement to be immune from civil liability. **The DPI approves the administration of opioid antagonists via nasal routes or an auto-injector.** DPI does not approve the use of a vial and syringe by school personnel, bus operators, and volunteers to administer naloxone via intramuscular injection. Training on the use of an opioid antagonist includes both a knowledge portion and a skill demonstration.


Several state and national organizations or agencies have developed training materials. The following resources have been approved by the Department of Public Instruction (DPI) for use in training school personnel, bus operators, and volunteers in the emergency use of an opioid antagonist.


DPI recognizes that not every training resource includes instruction on when to administer cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) or use an automated external defibrillator (AED) in an overdose situation. For school personnel, bus operators, and volunteers who have no prior training or certification in responding to an unconscious victim, they may use the algorithm of Recognize, Respond, Reverse, and Refer as outlined in the National Association of School Nurses' (NASN) training modules. Emphasis should be placed on learning the signs of a suspected drug overdose and the proper administration of either the intranasal or intramuscular autoinjector form of Naloxone. School personnel, bus operators, and volunteers who may administer an opioid antagonist to a person who is suspected of an opioid-related overdose should also be taught what to do when the person responds (aftercare) or what to do if the person does not respond to the Naloxone. DPI recognizes that school staff may additionally be trained or certified in CPR and AED use. It is suggested school personnel, bus operators, and volunteers perform at their highest level of training.


School districts are not required to use these specific training resources. School districts may submit their training materials to the State School Nurse Consultant for Department of Public Instruction approval at: louise.wilson@dpi.wi.gov . At a minimum approved courses should train staff to:


- Identify a possible overdose and how to respond to it.
- Identify the antidote for an opioid overdose.
- Understand what naloxone is, how it works, and how to give it to someone who had overdosed on opioids.
- Understand how to care for the person after administering naloxone.

APPROVED TRAINING MATERIALS


[Wisconsin Department of Health Services Naloxone Training](#)  - This training is not DPI approved training on how to give naloxone by a syringe. School personnel need additional instruction on how to administer medications by injection via a syringe. DPI does not approve the use of a vial and syringe by school personnel, bus operators, and volunteers to administer naloxone via intramuscular injection.

[American Heart Association Opioid Education for Nonclinical Staff and Lay Responders](#)  - This training is not DPI approved training on how to give naloxone by a syringe. School personnel need additional instruction on how to administer medications by injection via a syringe. DPI does not approve the use of a vial and syringe by school personnel, bus operators, and volunteers to administer naloxone via intramuscular injection. Staff should be instructed to place person in recovery positions.


[American Red Cross First Aid for Opioid Overdoses Online Course](#)  - There is a cost associated with this online module.

Check out the [Opioid Antagonist/Naloxone Training Programs Approved for Use](#)  (2/15/24) for other approved trainings. The document will be updated as new courses or trainings are approved.

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS


[Opioid Antagonist Administration Quiz](#) 

[Opioid Antagonist Administration Answer Key](#) 

Opioid Antagonist Administration Skills Sheet 

NASN Naloxone Education Toolkit (<https://learn.nasn.org/courses/58011>) (revised 2023)

Flowsheet Narcan 

Flowsheet Evzio 

Opioid-Associated Emergency for Lay Responders Algorithm - American Heart Association 

Opioid Antagonist Medication Administration Guidance (FAQ) 

See the Opioid and Fentanyl section of the Resources and Publications webpage (<https://dpi.wi.gov/sspw/pupil-services/school-nurse/resources>) for more information.

NARCAN ADMINISTRATION

1. RECOGNIZE

Observe for signs of overdose:

- Pale, clammy skin
- Speech infrequent
- Not breathing or very shallow breathing
- Deep snorting or gurgling
- Unresponsive to stimuli (calling name, shaking, sternal rub)
- Slowed heart beat/pulse
- Blue lips or fingertips
- Pinpoint pupils

2. RESPOND

Immediately call for help:

- Call for help- Dial 911
 - Request Advanced Life Support
- Place the person on their back
- Tilt head
- Lift chin
- Check breathing for no more than 10 seconds
- Check to see if there is anything in their mouth blocking their airway, such as gum, toothpick, undissolved pills, syringe cap, cheeked Fentanyl patch
 - If present, remove it
- If using mask, place and hold mask over mouth and nose
- If not using mask, pinch their nose with one hand and place your mouth over their mouth
- Give 2 even, regular-sized breaths
- Blow enough air into their lungs to make their chest rise
 - If you are using a mask and don't see their chest rise, out of the corner of your eye, tilt the head back more and make sure the seal around the mouth and nose is secure
 - If you are not using a mask and don't see their chest rise, out of the corner of your eye, make sure you're pinching their nose
- Breathe again
- Give one breath every 5 seconds

4. REFER

- Have the individual transported to nearest medical facility, even if symptoms seem to get better
- Contact parent/guardians per school protocol
- Complete Naloxone Administration Report form
- Follow up with treatment referral recommendations

3. REVERSE

Administer Intra-Nasal Narcan:

- Tilt head back and give spray (4 mg) into one nostril
- If additional doses are needed, give in the other nostril

Give NARCAN Nasal Spray

Remove NARCAN Nasal Spray from the box.

Peel back the tab with the circle to open the NARCAN Nasal Spray.



Hold the NARCAN nasal spray with your thumb on the bottom of the plunger and your first and middle fingers on either side of the nozzle.



Gently insert the tip of the nozzle into either nostril.

- Tilt the person's head back and provide support under the neck with your hand. 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.



Graphic credit: (ADAPT Pharma, 2015)

- Place person in recovery position (lying on their side)
- Stay with the person until help arrives
- Maintain airway, monitor circulation, start CPR as necessary
- Seize all illegal and/or non-prescribed opioid narcotics found on victim and process in accordance with school district protocols