

Narcan Training, Storage, and Use Policy

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I. Purpose

To ensure the appropriate use and storage of naloxone (i.e., Narcan) on UCP premises, and the proper training of staff intending to use it as a life-saving emergency intervention.

II. Policy

Given the settings where UCP staff provide services and the increasing co-occurrence of mental health and substance use in the regions in which staff work, encountering individuals experiencing opioid-related overdoses is increasingly likely. As such, expanding first aid capabilities of willing staff by offering naloxone training and supplies could save the life of an overdosing client, family member, or passerby. Staff are not required to participate in any naloxone training nor are they expected to administer this medicine. For staff wishing to be trained in the use of naloxone, this policy offers guidance on how staff will be trained, how they will acquire doses of the medicine, and expectations of its storage.

III. Procedure

If requested by staff or deemed necessary by program leadership, that department's leadership will arrange for training from a qualified local public health entity or medical provider on the following:

- 1. Recognizing suspected opioid overdose.
- 2. Responding to suspected opioid overdose.
- 3. Administration of naloxone.

Once staff have satisfactorily completed this training program, the authorized medical or public health entity will distribute a small supply of naloxone directly to the trained provider. (For example, Redington-Fairview Hospital in Skowhegan gives new trainees 4 doses of the medicine).

Where naloxone is a non-narcotic with no potential for abuse or addiction, guidelines for storage are not stringent. Staff keeping their supply in their desks, filing cabinets, or in their computer carrying cases are acceptable. It is recommended that it be stored with ease of access in mind for a quick response in an emergency scenario.

If naloxone is to be kept within UCP's center-based school and childcare programs, it must be stored in office space(s) not accessed by children through the course of their day.

Beyond these guidelines, supplies of naloxone will be stored in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to avoid extreme cold, heat, or direct sunlight.

Following the use of naloxone on an overdosing individual and calling 911 to engage Emergency Medical Services (EMS), staff are required to follow their departmental incident/accident reporting protocols, and must notify their supervisor immediately.

1/19/29 Date

Scott Tash, CEO

2