

Overdose Rescue Kit – contents of kit along with printed card detailing response

2 devices of Narcan® (naloxone hydrochloride) Nasal Spray 4 mg



CPR Face Shield



Gloves



OPIOID OVERDOSE



Are they breathing? → Call 911 for help

Signs of an overdose:

- Slow or shallow breathing
- Gasping for air when sleeping or weird snoring
- Pale or bluish skin
- Slow heartbeat, low blood pressure
- Won't wake up or respond (rub knuckles on sternum)



All you have to say:

"Someone is unresponsive and not breathing."
Give clear address and location.



Airway →

Make sure nothing is inside the person's mouth.

Rescue breathing

Oxygen saves lives. Breathe for them.

One hand on chin, tilt head back, pinch nose closed.

Make a seal over mouth & breathe in

1 breath every 5 seconds

Chest should rise, not stomach



Prepare Naloxone

Are they any better? Can you get naloxone and prepare it quickly enough that they won't go for too long without your breathing assistance?

prevention.nd.gov



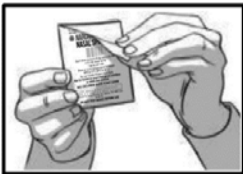
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CONTINUED ON REVERSE

HOW TO USE NARCAN NASAL SPRAY

1 Lay person on back

2 Open pack, remove Narcan



3 Hold fingers next to nozzle, thumb on plunger



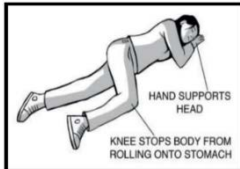
4 Tilt head, support neck, insert nozzle into 1 nostril



5 Press plunger firmly, then remove device



6 Evaluate and support, comfort in rescue position



7 Repeat with new Narcan dose every 2 to 3 minutes if not waking/normal breathing

– Continue rescue breathing if needed
– After Narcan needs medical evaluation



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NALOXONE STANDING ORDER

Naloxone is indicated for the reversal of opioid overdose induced by natural or synthetic opioids in the setting of respiratory depression or unresponsiveness. It is contraindicated in patients known to be hypersensitive to naloxone hydrochloride.

This standing order covers the possession and distribution of overdose rescue kits (ORK), to include Narcan® (naloxone hydrochloride) Nasal Spray, CPR faceshield, and overdose prevention materials, in conjunction with the Overdose Prevention and Education Project and Harm Reduction Program at Fargo Cass Public Health.

1. This standing order authorizes Fargo Cass Public Health to maintain supplies of overdose rescue kits for the purpose of distributing them to a person at risk of experiencing an opiate related overdose or a family member, friend, or other person in a position to assist a person at risk of experiencing an opiate related overdose.

Order to Dispense

Upon satisfactory assessment that the person to receive the ORK is a person at risk of experiencing an opiate related overdose or a family member, friend, or other person in a position to assist a person at risk of experiencing an opiate related overdose, and upon completion of training regarding recognizing and responding to suspected opioid overdose, dispense one naloxone kit, to include at a minimum:

- Two single spray devices of Narcan® (naloxone hydrochloride) Nasal Spray 4 mg
- CRP faceshield, gloves
- Printed materials regarding overdose prevention and treatment, to include information regarding recognizing and responding to suspected opioid overdose and the importance of summoning emergency responders

The authorized trainer will log all dispensed ORK on an approved form.

Directions for administration

Administer naloxone to a person suspected of an opioid overdose with respiratory depression or unresponsiveness as follows:

1. If practical, activate emergency medical services – call 911
2. Position to keep airway open and if indicated, initiate rescue breathing
3. Remove Narcan Nasal Spray from blister package
4. Tilt person's head back and support neck. Insert tip of nozzle into one nostril. Push the plunger firmly to give dose. Remove device from nose after giving dose.
5. If needed continue rescue breathing and monitor respiration and responsiveness of naloxone recipient.
6. If no response after 2 to 3 minutes, administer another dose of Narcan Nasal Spray into other nostril.

John R. Baird, MD, MPH

ND license number:

Date: October 5, 2017

Order Expiration Date: October 4, 2018

The mission of Fargo Cass Public Health is to assure a healthy community for all people through on-going assessment, education, advocacy, intervention, prevention and collaboration.





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October 4, 2017

Two North Dakota statutes address the use of naloxone and provision of assistance to someone who may be in need of medical assistance due to a drug overdose, providing immunity from civil and criminal liability.

1. The ND Good Samaritan Law was passed to encourage friends, family members, and bystanders to call 911 in the event of an overdose. In order to be immune from prosecution, you need to:

1. Seek emergency help – Call 911
2. Remain onsite until assistance arrives
3. Cooperate with responding personnel giving emergency medical treatment

The Law provides protection from prosecution for the individual experiencing a drug-related overdose and those seeking the emergency medical assistance. North Dakota Century Code 19-03.1-23.4

19-03.1-23.4. Overdose prevention and immunity.

An individual is immune from criminal prosecution under sections 19-03.1-22.1, 19-03.1-22.3, 19-03.1-22.5, subsection 8 of section 19-03.1-23, subsection 3 of section 19-03.2-03, and section 19-03.4-03 if in good faith that individual seeks medical assistance for another individual in need of emergency medical assistance due to a drug overdose. To receive immunity under this section, the individual receiving immunity must have remained on the scene until assistance arrived, cooperated with the medical treatment of the reported drug overdosed individual, and the overdosed individual must have been in a condition a layperson would reasonably believe to be a drug overdose requiring immediate medical assistance. Neither the individual who experiences a drug-related overdose and is in need of emergency medical assistance nor the cooperating individual seeking medical assistance may be charged or prosecuted for the criminal offenses listed in this section or for the sharing of controlled substances among those present. Immunity from prosecution under this section does not apply unless the evidence for the charge or prosecution was obtained as a result of the drug-related overdose and the need for emergency medical assistance. Good faith does not include seeking medical assistance during the course of the execution of an arrest warrant or search warrant or during a lawful search.

2. **Opioid Antagonist Use.** According to ND Law, any individual (family, friends, community member) is protected from civil or criminal liability for giving naloxone for a suspected opioid overdose. North Dakota Century Code 23-01-42

23-01-42. Opioid antagonist prescription, distribution, possession, or use - Immunity from liability.

1. As used in this section:

a. "Health care professional" means a licensed or certified health care professional who is working within the scope of practice for that profession. The term may include a physician, physician assistant, advanced practice registered nurse, and pharmacist acting in the professional's scope of practice.

b. "Opioid antagonist" means a drug:

1) That is approved by the United States food and drug administration for the treatment of a drug overdose and is recognized by the state department of health for the treatment of a drug overdose; and

2) That when administered negates or neutralizes, in whole or in part, the pharmacological effects of an opioid in the body.

2. A health care professional acting in good faith may directly or by standing order prescribe, distribute, or dispense an opioid antagonist, if the health care professional provides training to:

a. An individual at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose; or

b. A family member, friend, or other individual in a position to assist an individual at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose.

3. An individual acting in good faith may receive or possess an opioid antagonist if that individual is:

a. An individual at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose; or

b. A family member, friend, or other individual in a position to assist an individual at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose.

4. An individual acting in good faith may self-administer an opioid antagonist or administer an opioid antagonist to another individual who the administering individual suspects is at risk of experiencing an opioid overdose.

5. An individual may receive, possess, or administer an opioid antagonist under subsection 3 or 4, regardless of whether the individual is the individual for or to whom the opioid antagonist is prescribed, distributed, or dispensed.

6. An individual who prescribes, distributes, dispenses, receives, possesses, or administers an opioid antagonist as authorized under this section is immune from civil and criminal liability for such action. A health care professional who prescribes, distributes, or dispenses an opioid antagonist as authorized under this section is not subject to professional discipline for such action. This section does not expand the scope of practice of a health care professional. Immunity from liability or discipline under this subsection does not apply if the individual's actions constitute recklessness, gross negligence, or intentional misconduct.

The mission of Fargo Cass Public Health is to assure a healthy community for all people through on-going assessment, education, advocacy, intervention, prevention and collaboration.





— State of —
North Dakota

Office of the Governor

Doug Burgum
Governor

Executive Order 2017-16

Whereas, the United States is experiencing an opioid addiction and drug-overdose epidemic, impacting individuals of all ages and backgrounds; and,

Whereas, this epidemic has impacted individual citizens of North Dakota, their families and communities across the state; and,

Whereas, opioid use disorder is a devastating and life-threatening medical condition; overdose deaths in North Dakota have more than tripled from 2013 to 2015 and continue to rise; and,

Whereas, deaths that result from opioid overdose are often preventable with the use of the opioid antagonist, naloxone; and,

Whereas, North Dakota's State Legislature responded to this epidemic with legislation making naloxone available from licensed pharmacists; and,

Whereas, Executive branch agencies are responding to this epidemic through collaborative initiatives to promote evidence-based substance use treatment and to provide education and resources to all healthcare professionals, families and individuals dealing with substance use addictions, first responders, law enforcement professionals and community leaders; and,

Whereas, the North Dakota Attorney General is responding to this epidemic through participation a multi-state coalition of state attorneys general, investigating the role of opioid drug manufacturers and distributors in this national epidemic; and,

Whereas, it is imperative that North Dakota continue to assist citizens struggling with opioid and other substance use addictions, eliminate the associated stigma and remove existing roadblocks that prevent appropriate and adequate care. It is vital that naloxone be available to first responders and individuals who may witness an overdose, coupled with appropriate education and training.

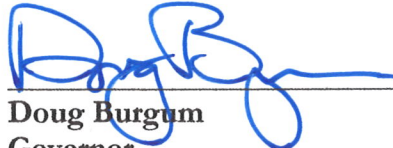
NOW, THEREFORE, Doug Burgum, Governor of North Dakota, by virtue of the authority granted under Article V, Section 1 of the North Dakota Constitution, North Dakota Century Code § 37-17.1 hereby direct that all cabinet agencies to collaborate with local and tribal governments and law enforcement to make naloxone readily accessible to first responders, to individual opioid users and their family members and to community leaders.

This order is issued based upon the foregoing and following conditions:

1. The State Health Officer and the Superintendent, North Dakota Highway Patrol are directed to review internal policies and procedures relating to the use and administration of naloxone by first responders under the jurisdiction of their respective agencies; by January 1, 2018, any discretionary actions that prevent first responders from accessing and administering naloxone will be eliminated.
2. The Executive Director of the Department of Human Services is directed to review internal policies and licensing standards for substance use facilities relating to the use and administration of naloxone; by January 1, 2018, as a condition of State licensure, all substance use facilities shall be directed to provide education and training for professional staff, on identifying and responding to an opioid overdose and the proper administration of naloxone. As appropriate, substance use facilities will provide opioid overdose education and training to patients and family members.
3. The Superintendent, North Dakota Highway Patrol is directed to assist other State, Tribal and local law enforcement agencies to develop naloxone education and training programs.

This order is effective immediately, and it shall remain in effect until further notice.

Executed at Bismarck, North Dakota, this 26 day of September 2017.



Doug Burgum
Governor

ATTEST:



Secretary of State