


NH DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS POLICY AND PROCEDURE DIRECTIVE	CHAPTER <u>General Administration</u> STATEMENT NUMBER <u>1.57</u>
SUBJECT: ADMINISTRATION OF NASAL NALOXONE IN FIELD SERVICES PROPONENT: <u>Michael McAlister, Director</u> <i>Name/Title</i> <u>Field Services 271-5652</u> <i>Office Phone #</i>	EFFECTIVE DATE <u>09/21/2018</u> REVIEW DATE <u>09/21/2020</u> SUPERSEDES PPD# _____ DATED <u>08/31/2018</u>
ISSUING OFFICER:  <i>Helen E. Hanks, Commissioner</i>	DIRECTOR'S INITIALS _____ DATE _____ APPENDIX ATTACHED: YES _____ NO _____
REFERENCE NO: See reference section on last page of PPD.	

I. PURPOSE:

The purpose of this policy is to provide probation/parole officers with guidelines regarding the use of Naloxone as part of force protection within the department. Due to the dangers posed to probation/parole officers who may come in contact with opioids during the course of their normal duties, Naloxone will be used to assist officers who may be experiencing an opioid related overdose due to exposure. Naloxone may also be used to assist any other person experiencing an overdose that probation/parole officers encounter in the course of their normal duties. Officers will not seek out overdose situations that do not occur during the course of their normal duties, unless encountering an emergency situation, or providing assistance at the request of law enforcement.

II. APPLICABILITY:

To all Division of Field Services staff.

III. POLICY:

It is the policy of the Department of Corrections, Division of Field Services to provide and utilize Naloxone as a protection measure for probation/parole officers and Department of Corrections Staff who might be suffering an opioid related overdose from exposure. While not the primary intent, it is also that policy of the Department of Corrections, Division of Field Services to provide assistance to any persons who may be experiencing an opioid overdose who are encountered by a probation/parole officer in the normal course of their duties. Use of naloxone is authorized pursuant to NH RSA 318-B:15 and NH RSA 508:12.

IV. DEFINITIONS

- A. EMS-Emergency Medical Services that provide emergency medical care.
- B. Naloxone-FDA approved nasal spray for the emergency treatment of a known or suspected opioid overdose.
- C. Opioids-heroin, fentanyl, morphine, buprenorphine, codeine, hydromorphone, hydrocodone, methadone, oxycodone, or other opiate based substance.

- D. Opioid Overdose-An acute condition including but not limited to extreme physical illness, decreased level of consciousness, respiratory depression, coma or death resulting from the consumption or use of an opioid or other substance that a person would reasonably believe to be an opioid overdose that requires medical attention.
- E. Universal Precautions-an approach to infection control to treat all human blood or body fluids as if they are infectious.

V. PROCEDURES:

A. Training

1. Prior to the issuance of Naloxone, probation/parole officer shall be trained according to the standards established by the Director of Security and Training.
2. Probation/parole officers should also be trained and certified in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) through an organization approved by the Director of Security and Training.
3. Probation/parole officers shall maintain training requirements related to Naloxone and CPR as per the requirements established by the Director of Security and Training.

B. Naloxone

1. Naloxone will be provided to each field office, for use when in the field, in a clearly marked kit for intranasal use. Each kit will include 2 doses.
2. Naloxone kits should be stored at room temperature. NARCAN® Nasal Spray may be stored for short periods up to 104°F. Do not freeze NARCAN® Nasal Spray. Be aware of these restrictions when kept in the state-issued vehicle.
3. Naloxone kits shall not be stored in state-issued vehicles overnight.

C. Use of Naloxone

If an officer, becomes exposed to an opioid substance and begins to feel effects or symptoms that could lead to overdose, that officer should immediately report it to another officer, and if alone they should initiate a call to 911.

If an officer, that has been issued a Naloxone kit, encounters or responds to another officer who appears to be experiencing symptoms related to opioid exposure, or who is experiencing an overdose (actions pursuant to NH RSA 318:B-12), or they encounter any person that appears to be experiencing a drug overdose (actions pursuant to NH RSA 508:12(I)(III)), the officer shall:

1. Contact 911/emergency communications by radio or telephone, advise of a possible opioid overdose and request EMS and Law Enforcement response; If the surroundings are determined to be safe and the Probation Parole Officer has donned appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE):
2. Perform assessment – check for unresponsiveness, vital signs such as breathing and pulse;
3. Prior to the administration of Naloxone, ensure the officer/person is in a safe location and remove any sharp or heavy objects from immediate reach. The sudden onset of immediate opioid withdrawal may result in physical symptoms such as agitation, rapid heart rate, nausea, seizures, difficulty breathing;
4. Administer the Naloxone nasal spray according to the manufacturer's instructions and remain with the officer/person until EMS arrives;
5. If necessary, administer CPR, if CPR certified, until the victim is revived or EMS arrives;
6. Only seize all illegal and/or non-prescribed narcotics found around the area of the overdose if you have the appropriate personal protective equipment to safely seize the illegal and/or non-prescribed narcotics, otherwise wait for law enforcement to arrive to assist in safely taking the substances into evidence. All seized items will be transferred into

the custody of law enforcement;

7. Once used, the intranasal Naloxone device, and PPE are considered bio-hazardous material and shall be properly disposed in a sharps container.

D. Reporting

1. After utilization of Naloxone, officers will immediately notify a supervisor that Naloxone has been administered for an overdose; and submit an incident report to the Director of Field Services no later than the next business day.
2. If Naloxone is used to assist a person under parole/supervision of Field Services, the event will also be documented in CORIS.

F. Storage and Replacement

1. The Naloxone kit will be stored in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Kits should be stored as to avoid extreme cold, heat and direct sunlight. Kits shall not be stored in state-issued vehicles overnight. Each Chief PPO will identify and brief staff of the location of storage.
2. Missing, damaged or expired kits will be reported on an incident report form through the chain-of-command to the Director of Field Services.
3. Requests for replacement Naloxone kits shall be made in writing on State approved purchasing request forms through the chain-of-command to the Director of Field Services.

REFERENCES:

NH RSA 318-B:15, NH RSA 508:12

Other:

McALISTER/lb