

UNASSIGNED EPINEPHRINE ANAPHYLAXIS POLICY

This protocol is to be used in the care of children and / or adults who present with signs and symptoms of a severe allergic reaction while on an LISD campus. Anaphylaxis is a life-threatening allergic reaction that may involve multiple body systems. This is a medical emergency that requires immediate intervention and treatment.

Causes: Food allergies (examples may include milk, eggs, peanuts, tree nuts, shellfish, wheat, soy); insect stings (examples may include bees, hornets, yellow jackets, wasps, fire ants); latex allergies; medication; or exercise. Food allergies are the leading cause of anaphylaxis in children. Children who have asthma and food allergies are at greater risk for anaphylaxis and may often react more quickly requiring aggressive and prompt treatment.

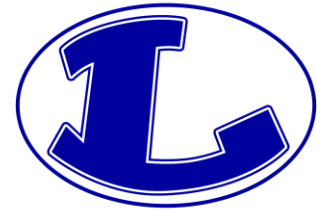
Symptoms of anaphylaxis may include any or several of the following:

- Skin: hives; rash; flushing; itching/tingling/swelling of lips, mouth, tongue, throat; nasal congestion or itchiness, runny nose, sneezing; itchy, teary, puffy eyes; sweating
- Respiratory: chest tightness; shortness of breath; wheezing; shallow respirations; difficulty swallowing; hoarseness; coughing; choking
- Gastrointestinal: nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhea
- Cardiovascular: dizziness; fainting; loss of consciousness; flushed or pale skin; cyanosis; low blood pressure; weak, thready pulse; shock
- Mental: change in level of consciousness; sense of impending doom; crying; anxiety

Treatment: Epinephrine is the emergency drug of choice for an anaphylactic reaction and must be given immediately. There should be no delay in the administration of epinephrine.

1. Administer epinephrine based on individual's weight:
 - Epinephrine auto-injector (0.15mg IM dose of epinephrine from epinephrine injection 1:2000 USP) for children weighing < 55 pounds.
 - Epinephrine auto-injector (0.3mg IM dose of epinephrine from epinephrine injection 1:1000 USP) for children weighing > 55 pounds.
2. Call EMS (911) and report anaphylactic episode. ***EMS transport is required after administration of an epinephrine injection.***
3. Place individual on back with legs elevated. If individual begins to vomit, turn to their side.
4. Notify parents / guardians / alternate adults.
5. Place AED close to the individual.
6. Monitor pulse, breathing, level of consciousness, and progression of symptoms while waiting for EMS arrival. Prepare individual for EMS transport.

Notify Director of School Health Services immediately following administration of epinephrine.



LAMPASAS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NARCAN POLICY

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines and procedures governing the utilizations of the opioid antagonist Narcan administered by trained staff of Lampasas ISD.

II. POLICY

All Lampasas ISD campuses will stock opioid antagonists (Narcan), for emergency use to assist a student, staff member, or visitor suspected of experiencing an opioid overdose.

III. DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this policy, these terms shall be defined as follows:

Drug overdose – shall mean an acute medical condition, including, but not limited to, severe physical illness, coma, mania, hysteria, or death, which is the result of consumption or use of one or more controlled substances causing an adverse reaction. An individual's condition may be deemed to be a drug overdose if a prudent person, possessing an average knowledge of medicine and health, would reasonably believe that the condition is in fact a drug overdose and requires immediate medical attention.

Narcan – shall mean a medication that can reverse an overdose caused by an opioid drug. As a narcotic antagonist, Narcan displaces opiates from receptor sites in the brain and reverses respiratory depression that usually is the cause of overdose deaths.

Opioid – shall mean illegal drugs such as heroin, as well as prescription medications used to treat pain such as morphine, codeine, methadone, oxycodone, hydrocodone, fentanyl, hydromorphone, and buprenorphine.

IV. TRAINING

Before any Department of School Health employee, school nurse, or SRO may administer Narcan under this policy, the employee must successfully complete a training program about recognizing opioid-related overdoses, administering Narcan, and promptly seeking medical attention for drug overdoses.

A list of LISD employees who successfully complete such training shall be maintained, updated, and kept in the school nurse's office.

V. PHYSICIAN STANDING ORDER

The school district's Superintendent or designee shall obtain a standing medical order from a health care provider who is licensed in Texas and whose scope of practice includes the prescribing of medication and writes the prescription for the school corporation.

The standing order shall authorize the school district to obtain, store, and administer Narcan in compliance with this policy to ensure the safety and well-being of an individual experiencing a drug overdose. The original standing order shall be maintained in the Director of School Health's office, and copies of the standing order shall be kept in the nurse's offices of each campus.

VI. STORAGE

LISD campuses will store the emergency medication in a safe location in which only school employees have access.

Narcan will be clearly marked and stored in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to avoid extreme cold, heat, and direct sunlight.

Narcan shall be made readily accessible to those employees who have completed the required training to administer it in the event of suspected drug overdose. All properly trained employees shall be made aware exactly where Narcan is being stored within the school.

VII. ADMINISTRATION OF NARCAN

In case of a suspected opioid overdose, the school nurse or other trained staff shall follow the protocols outlined in the Narcan training:

- a) Call for medical help immediately (**dial 911**).
- b) Assess breathing and perform rescue breathing if needed.
- c) Prepare and administer the Narcan as instructed in training.
- d) Continue rescue breathing (or CPR if needed) as instructed in training.
- e) Administer second dose of Narcan in 3 minutes if no response or minimal breathing or responsiveness.
- f) Place in the recovery position as instructed in training.
- g) Stay with the individual until emergency medical help arrives.
- h) Cooperate with EMS personnel responding to the incident.
- i) Notify the building administrator or designee of the incident.

VIII. FOLLOW-UP

The school nurse or trained employee will:

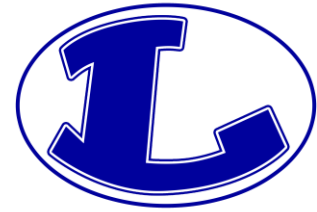
- a) Ensure that the overdose victim was transported to the emergency department, even if symptoms are better.
- b) Contact parent / guardian.
- c) Complete a Report of Narcan Administration and submit to the Texas Department of State Health Services within 10 days of the use of stock Narcan.
- d) Provide substance abuse prevention resources to the overdose victim and family, as appropriate.

IX. INDEMNIFICATION

The school corporation shall indemnify and hold harmless any employee who administers emergency medications in good faith to another individual experiencing a suspected drug overdose, if all these conditions apply:

- a) The employee did not act with the intent to harm or with reckless indifference to a substantial risk or harm in administering an emergency medication to that individual.
- b) The employee successfully completed the training contemplated by this policy.
- c) The employee promptly sought additional medical assistance before or immediately after administering the emergency medication.
- d) The employee is administering the emergency medication pursuant to this policy.

**LAMPASAS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES
207 W. 8TH STREET
LAMPASAS, TX 76550**



**WRITTEN NOTICE OF UNASSIGNED EPINEPHRINE AUTO-INJECTORS IN SCHOOL
IN ACCORDANCE WITH TEXAS EDUCATION CODE §38.215**

Texas Education Code §38.215 states, “If a school district, open-enrollment charter school, or private school implements a policy under this subchapter for the maintenance, administration, and disposal of epinephrine auto-injectors, the district shall provide written notice to a parent or guardian of each student enrolled in the district or school. Notice required under this section must be provided before the policy is implemented by the district or school and before the start of each school year.”

Lampasas ISD Department of School Health Services and the district’s Director of School Health Services manages Unassigned Epinephrine Auto-Injector policy implementation, including training of school personnel, and the acquisition or purchase, usage, expiration, and disposal of unassigned epinephrine auto-injectors within the school district.

Unassigned epinephrine auto-injectors are stocked by Lampasas ISD and are indicated for children or adults who are believed to be experiencing anaphylaxis on a school campus and do not have or carry their own emergency medication. Anaphylaxis is a life-threatening allergic reaction that may involve multiple body systems. This is a medical emergency that requires immediate intervention and treatment.

**WRITTEN NOTICE OF UNASSIGNED OPIOID ANTAGONISTS (NARCAN) IN SCHOOL
IN ACCORDANCE WITH TEXAS EDUCATION CODE §170.6**

Lampasas ISD Department of School Health Services and the district’s Director of School Health Services manages Unassigned Opioid Antagonist policy implementation, including training of school personnel, and the acquisition or purchase, usage, expiration, and disposal of unassigned opioid antagonists within the school district.

Unassigned opioid antagonists are purchased and stored by each Lampasas ISD campus to assist a person who may be experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose. Only a registered nurse or other designated and trained district employee shall be authorized to administer this medication and may do so only in accordance with a standing order or procedures approved by a physician licensed to practice medicine in the state of Texas.