



*National
Association of
School Nurses*

Naloxone in Schools

Subtitle

The Opioid Epidemic

- Young adults (age 18 to 25) are the biggest abusers of prescription opioid pain relievers, ADHD stimulants, and anti-anxiety drugs



(National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2016)



+ A Statistic
roke the Cycle

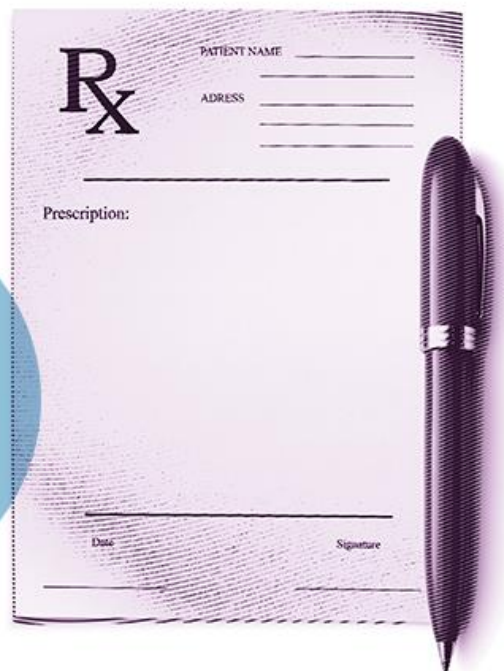
The Opioid Epidemic

- In 2014, 467,000 adolescents were current nonmedical users of pain reliever, with 168,000 having an addiction to prescription pain relievers

(Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2015)

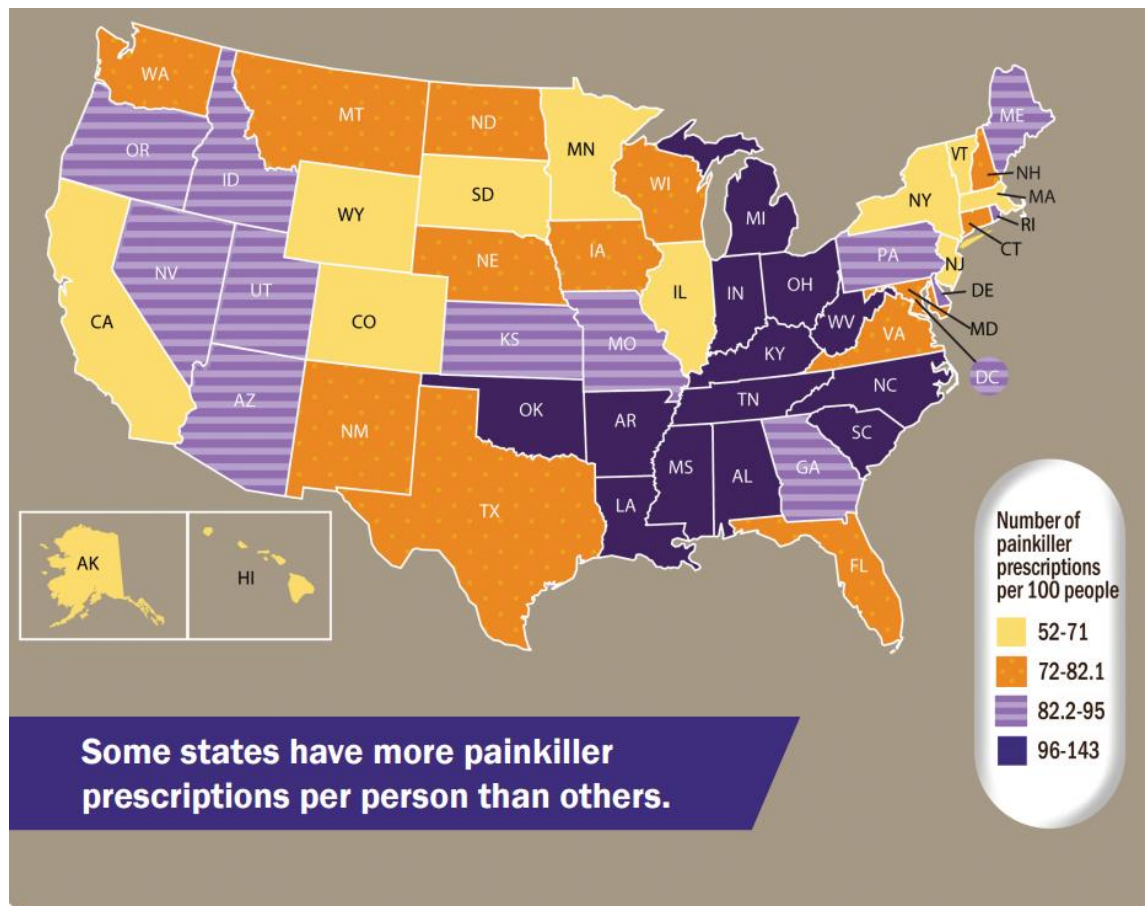
Photo source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Division of Unintentional Injury Prevention, 2016

The Opioid Epidemic



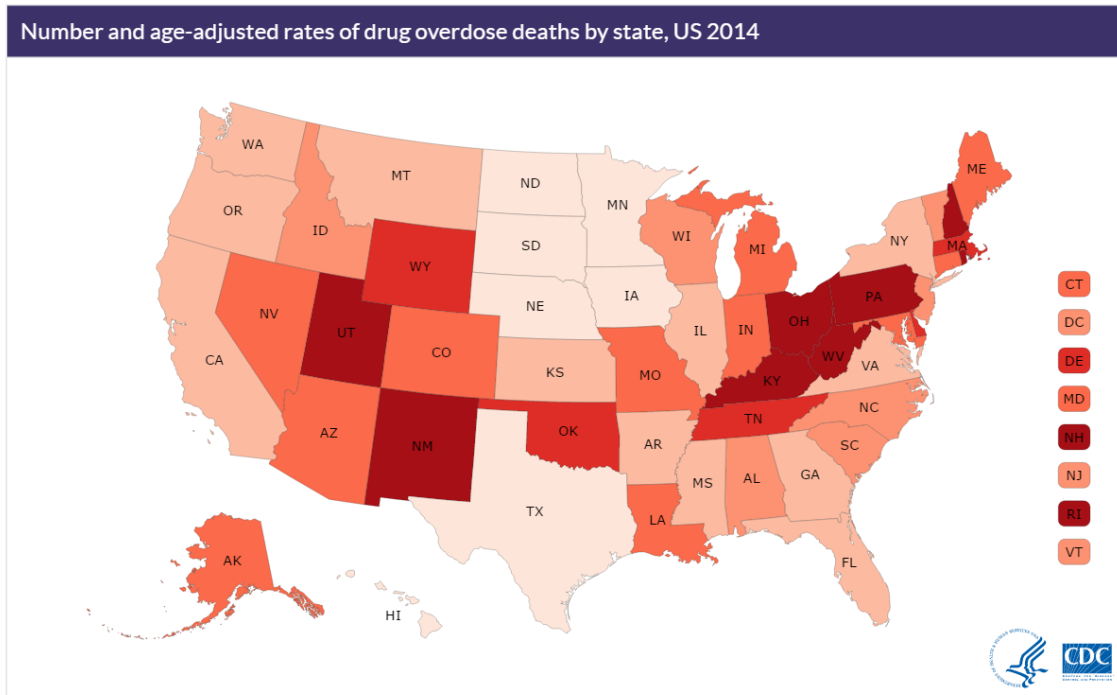
of all opioid overdose
deaths involve a
prescription opioid.

Data on Opioid Use



SOURCE: CDC Vital Signs, July 2014. cdc.gov/vitalsigns.

Data on Opioid Overdose Deaths



2014 Age-adjusted rate

- 2.8 to 11.0
- 11.1 to 13.5
- 13.6 to 16.0
- 16.1 to 18.5
- 18.6 to 21.0
- 21.0 to 35.5

Graphic Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Division of Unintentional Injury Prevention, 2016

The Opioid Epidemic

- A trend exists for adolescents using prescription opioid agents to substitute heroin because it is significantly cheaper than pills (approximately half of the cost) and is often more readily available

(Fogger & McGuinness, 2015)

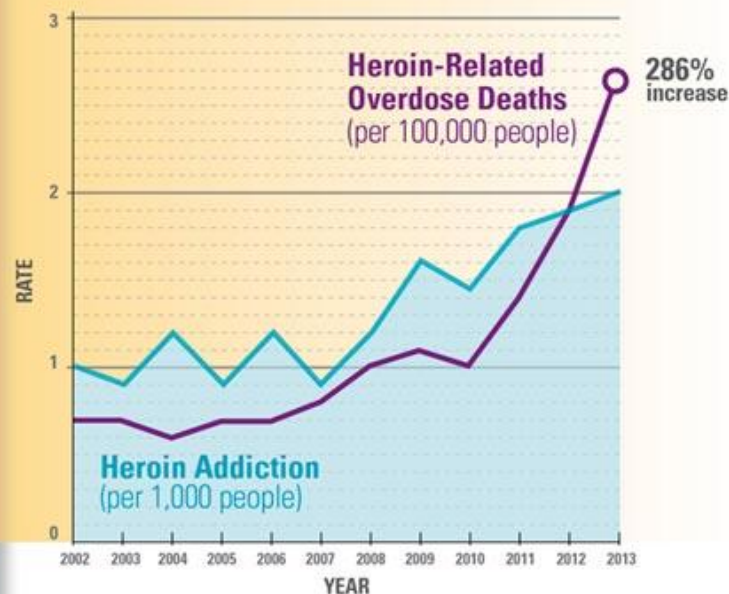


Heroin Use

Heroin Use Has INCREASED Among Most Demographic Groups

	2002-2004*	2011-2013*	% CHANGE
SEX			
Male	2.4	3.6	50%
Female	0.8	1.6	100%
AGE, YEARS			
12-17	1.8	1.6	--
18-25	3.5	7.3	109%
26 or older	1.2	1.9	58%
RACE/ETHNICITY			
Non-Hispanic white	1.4	3	114%
Other	2	1.7	--
ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Less than \$20,000	3.4	5.5	62%
\$20,000-\$49,999	1.3	2.3	77%
\$50,000 or more	1	1.6	60%
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE			
None	4.2	6.7	60%
Medicaid	4.3	4.7	--
Private or other	0.8	1.3	63%

Heroin Addiction and Overdose Deaths are Climbing



SOURCES: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2002-2013.
National Vital Statistics System, 2002-2013.



Opioid Overdose

- Opioid drug attaches to brain receptors that affect breathing
- Person slows breathing and eventually stops breathing
- Oxygen starvation eventually stops other vital organs like the heart, then the brain

(National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2014)

Overdose

Oxygen starvation leads to:

Unconsciousness



Coma



Death

Within 3-5 minutes without oxygen, brain damage starts to occur, soon followed by death

(Harm Reduction Coalition, n.d.)

Average EMS Response Time

- The average EMS response is XX
- Within **3-5 minutes without oxygen**, brain damage starts to occur, soon followed by death



Community Access to Naloxone

- Do EMS, police and fire fighters carry naloxone?
- Does school's police office carry naloxone?

District Policy

- District policies that may conflict with Stock naloxone



Good Samaritan Law

- Good Samaritan Law in our state.....

Support of Naloxone

- There is support for a Stock Naloxone Program from:

Safety of Using Naloxone

- Naloxone is the first line treatment for opioid overdose
- Should be administered IMMEDIATELY
- Parents & school administrators should not be concerned about adverse health effects of naloxone
 - If the person has not overdosed on an opioid, there is no effect on the body!

(Green, Heimer, & Grau, 2008)

Naloxone

- Cost of naloxone:
- Shelf life: 12-18 months



Photo source: Amphastar Pharmaceuticals, 2016

Currently not FDA-approved for nasal administration with an atomizer and requires assembly.



Cost of Naloxone

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(College of Psychiatric and Neurologic Pharmacists, 2015)

Cost of Naloxone

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(College of Psychiatric and Neurologic Pharmacists, 2015)

Photo source: Kaleo Pharma, 2016



Next Steps

References

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