

PURPOSE

It is the policy of the Petoskey District Library (PDL) to provide a safe environment for all patrons. This policy establishes guidelines and procedures governing the maintenance and administration of intranasal naloxone/Narcan at PDL. Staff may participate in the administration of opioid antagonists as allowed by Michigan Public Act 39 of the Public Acts of 2019, to combat the continuing rise in opioid deaths in Michigan and potentially save the lives of library patrons, volunteers, or staff.

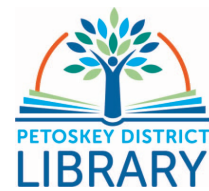
MICHIGAN LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Michigan Public Act 39 of Public Acts 2019, "Administration of Opioid antagonists Act," Approved June 26, 2019, effective September 24, 2019 (the "Act").

The Act provides both criminal and civil immunity to PDL for purchasing, possessing, or distributing an opioid antagonist under the Act and the employees or agents of PDL who possess or in good faith administer an opioid antagonist in compliance with the Act.

In accordance with the Act, the PDL Board authorizes PDL Director to proceed with instituting a board-sanctioned opioid overdose prevention program following the procedures outlined in this policy.

- A. **Provision of Opioid Antagonist.** As permitted by the Act, PDL shall provide and maintain on-site at the main Library (500 E Mitchell) opioid antagonists to treat a case of suspected opioid-related overdose in PDL or on Library property. PDL may purchase and possess an opioid antagonist for the purpose of implementing the Act.
- B. **Distribution and Administration of Opioid antagonist.** An employee may possess an opioid antagonist and may administer that opioid antagonist to an individual if both of the following apply:
 - a. Employee has been trained in the proper administration of that opioid antagonist; and
 - b. Employee believes that the individual is experiencing an opioid-related overdose.
- C. **Training of Employees or Agents.**
 - a. Employees of PDL may be trained in the proper administration of an opioid antagonist.
 - b. The training shall be conducted by a person who is accredited for the administration and use of an opioid antagonist.
 - c. After the initial training, supplemental training shall occur at least every two years.
- D. **Procurement and Storage of Opioid antagonist.**
 - a. PDL director or designee is authorized to procure the opioid antagonist as allowed by the Act.
 - b. PDL shall have the additional following supplies available for use by an employee:
 - i. At least 2 doses of the Opioid antagonist in the main Library.
 - ii. Gloves and Face mask
 - iii. Step-by-step instructions for the administration of the opioid antagonist
 - iv. Breathing barrier
 - c. Opioid antagonist will be clearly marked and stored in a secure location. All employees will be informed of the location and have access to the opioid antagonist. Opioid antagonist will be stored in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to avoid extreme cold, heat, and direct sunlight. Inspection of the Opioid antagonist shall be conducted regularly.



E. Response Procedures.

a. **SIGNS OF POSSIBLE OVERDOSE**

- i. person will not wake up or respond to voice (this is the #1 sign to look for)
- ii. snoring or gurgling sounds
- iii. breathing is very slow, or irregular, or has stopped
- iv. pupils are pinpoint
- v. blue lips and/or nail beds
- vi. clammy skin

b. **OPIOID ANTAGONISTIC PROTOCOL:**

- i. Assess the scene for your own safety. If the situation is unsafe, do not attempt to get to the victim.
- ii. Call 911.
- iii. If possible, alert other staff to the situation and ask for assistance, especially with crowd control.
- iv. Put on gloves and breathing mask.
- v. Put the individual on their back. Do NOT attempt to move them from a chair to the floor.
- vi. Administer a dose of opioid antagonist: read and follow directions on the box.
- vii. If trained in rescue breathing, commence rescue breathing using an appropriate breathing barrier.
- viii. If the person is on the floor, put them in the recovery position.
- ix. Watch closely, but from a safe distance. Be aware that the effect of opioid antagonist is to cause immediate withdrawal from an opioid high. The person might be ill or confused. Offer reassurance and support, but do not compromise your safety. NEVER attempt to restrain the person.
- x. If the person does not respond within 2-3 minutes, administer another dose of opioid antagonist in the other nostril.
- xi. Once EMS has arrived, take time for self-care. Allow another staff member to continue with crowd control and limiting gossip about the incident.
- xii. Fill out PDL's incident report and submit to PDL Director. The report is a Library Record as that term is defined in PDL Privacy Act.
- xiii. This protocol will be updated as necessary.