



# POLICY & PROCEDURE

## ELKHART LAKE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT: **NASAL NALOXONE-NARCAN**

SCOPE: All Department Personnel  
DISTRIBUTION: Policy & Procedures Manual

REFERENCE:  
2013 Wisconsin Act 200  
Wis. Stat. 256.40

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INDEX AS: NARCAN

**PURPOSE:** Fatal and nonfatal overdose can result from abuse of opiates such as morphine, heroin, fentanyl, oxycodone as found in OxyContin, Percocet and Percodan, and hydrocodone as found in Vicodin.

Naloxone, commonly known by the brand-name Narcan, is an opioid antagonist which means it displaces the opioid from receptors in the brain and can therefore reverse an opiate overdose. It is a scheduled drug, but it has no euphoric properties and minimal side effects. If it is administered to a person who is not suffering an opiate overdose, it will do no harm.

To reduce fatalities which can result from opiate overdoses, the Elkhart Lake Police Department will train its sworn staff in the proper pre-hospital administration of nasal naloxone. In order to implement a safe and responsible naloxone plan, the Department will establish and maintain a professional affiliation with Sheboygan Police Department and the Medical Director for the Sheboygan Fire department for guidance and training. At the discretion of the Medical Director, he or she may make recommendations regarding policy, oversight, training, and administration of the naloxone program developed and implemented by the Hartland Police Department.

In order to implement this policy the Elkhart Lake Police Department relies upon the following legal guidance and statute:

-2013 Wisconsin Act 200 created Wis. Stat. 256.40 which specifically addresses the administering of an opioid antagonist by first responders (which includes law

enforcement officers).

The statute requires that before any first responder administers an opioid antagonist, specific training must be received.

This Policy and Procedures consists of the following numbered sections:

- I. DEFINITIONS
- II. POLICY
- III. PROCEDURES

#### I. DEFINITIONS

- A. Opiate: An opiate is a medication or drug that is derived from opium poppy or that mimics the effect of an opiate (a synthetic opiate). Opiate drugs are narcotic sedatives that depress activity of the central nervous system, reduce pain, and induce sleep. Police officers often encounter opiates in the form of morphine, methadone, codeine, heroin, fentanyl, oxycodone (OxyContin, Percocet and Percodan) and hydrocodone (Vicodin).
- B. Naloxone: Naloxone is an opioid antagonist that can be used to counter the effects of opiate overdose. Specifically, it can displace opioids from receptors in the brain that control the central nervous system and respiratory system. It is marked under various trademarks including Narcan.
- C. Medical Director: The Medical Director shall be a designated Medical Doctor who is licensed to practice medicine in Wisconsin. The Department will follow the guidance of the Medical Director for the Sheboygan Fire Department.

#### II. POLICY

- A. Naloxone kits will be deployed to all sworn staff members for the treatment of drug overdose victims. The goal of the responding officers shall be to provide immediate assistance via the use of Naloxone where appropriate, to provide treatment commensurate with their training as first responders, to assist other EMS on scene, and to handle any criminal investigations that may arise.

#### III. PROCEDURES

- A. When an officer of the Elkhart Lake Police Department has arrived at the scene of a medical emergency prior to the arrival of EMS, and has made a determination that the patient is suffering from an opiate overdose, the responding officer should administer the Naloxone to the patient by the way of nasal passage based upon their training and the kit capacity.

The following steps should be taken:

1. Officers shall use universal body substance isolation (BSI )precautions
2. Officers should conduct a medical assessment of the patient as prescribed by Department Policies and Procedures, to include taking into account statements from witnesses and/or family members regarding drug use.
3. If the officer makes a determination that there has been an opiate overdose, the Naloxone kit should be utilized.
4. The officer shall use the nasal mist adapter in the Naloxone kit to administer the dose based upon their training. Officers should be aware that a rapid reversal of an opiate overdose may cause vomiting by the patient and/or violent behavior.
5. The patient should continue to be observed and treated as the situation dictates.
6. The treating officer should inform incoming EMS about the treatment and condition of the patient, and shall not relinquish care of the patient until relieved by a person with a higher level of training.

#### B. Reporting

1. A complete incident report of the event shall be completed by the treating officer.

#### C. Equipment and Maintenance

1. It shall be the responsibility of the sworn staff who are provided with the Naloxone kits to inspect the kit regularly to ensure they are intact and not expired.
2. Damaged/Expired Naloxone kits shall be replaced by the department. Spare kits are available if a kit is utilized.

#### D. Training

1. Sworn staff shall receive a standard training course administered by the Medical Director and the Sheboygan Fire Department prior to being allowed to carry and use Naloxone. The Department shall provide refresher training each year.

Michael A. Meeusen  
Chief of Police

This Policy and Procedure cancels and supersedes any and all written directives relative to the subject matter contained herein.

01/22/2015