



Ohio Administrative Code

Rule 3362-5-45 Naloxone access for emergency use.

Effective: [May 6, 2023](#)

(A) Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines governing the use of Naloxone for emergency situations on campus. Naloxone may be carried and administered by officers of the Shawnee state university department of public safety, or accessed and administered by other members of the community via cabinets maintained by the university. This policy is intended to recognize the potential life-saving role first responders and bystanders can play when encountering persons suffering from apparent opioid overdose.

(B) Definitions

(1) EMS - "emergency medical services" that provide pre-hospital emergency medical care; such practitioners provide out-of-hospital care for those with an illness or injury.

(2) Naloxone - an opioid receptor antagonist and antidote for opioid overdose produced in intramuscular, intranasal, or intravenous forms.

(3) Opioid - a drug containing opium or similar synthetic compound derived from opium or synthetically produced from opium, including but not limited to heroin, oxycodone, and fentanyl.

(4) 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 another substance with which an opioid was combined, or a condition that a layperson would reasonably believe to be an opioid-related drug overdose that requires medical assistance.

(5) Universal precautions - an approach to infection control to treat all human blood and certain human body fluids as if they were known to be infectious for HIV, HBV and other blood-borne



pathogens.

(C) Department of public safety

(1) Police and security officers in the department of public safety will be trained in the use and administration of Naloxone.

(2) The university will make reasonable best efforts to have officers carry Naloxone doses in their vehicles and to have ready access to Naloxone in the department of public safety offices.

(D) Public Access

(1) Shawnee state university will provide public access to Naloxone for the purpose of aiding, or assisting in the aid of, any person(s) who may be suffering from an apparent opioid overdose. This access will be accomplished through the installation of Naloxone emergency cabinets in various buildings around campus.

(2) All participation in this program and/or the administration of Naloxone by employees, students, or the general public is strictly voluntary. All are encouraged to understand the universal precautions required to administer this treatment.

(E) Naloxone cabinet contents

Each cabinet will include:

(1) Bilingual instructions (tear-away cards) for administering intranasal Naloxone that include specific instructions to call EMS.

(2) Two doses of intranasal Naloxone.

(3) One rescue breathing barrier device with gloves and alcohol.

(F) Storage and replacement



Inspection of cabinets installed by Shawnee state university shall be the responsibility of the university. In accordance with section 3715.50 of the Revised Code, such inspections shall be conducted within a reasonable time period and shall ensure the following:

- (1) Each unit is securely fastened to a permanent structure.
- (2) The Naloxone is intact and not expired.
- (3) Rescue breathing barrier device, gloves, and alcohol are present.
- (4) SSU department of public safety contact information, along with signs of an opioid overdose, are listed on the box.
- (5) Instructions for use are present.
- (6) The unit safety seal is functional.
- (7) Naloxone is stored in accordance with manufacturer instructions to avoid extreme cold, heat, and direct sunlight to the extent possible.

Information on the Ohio department of health's project DAWN:

<https://odh.ohio.gov/know-our-programs/violence-injury-prevention-program/projectdawn/>