



Naloxone (Narcan) Initiatives and the Court System



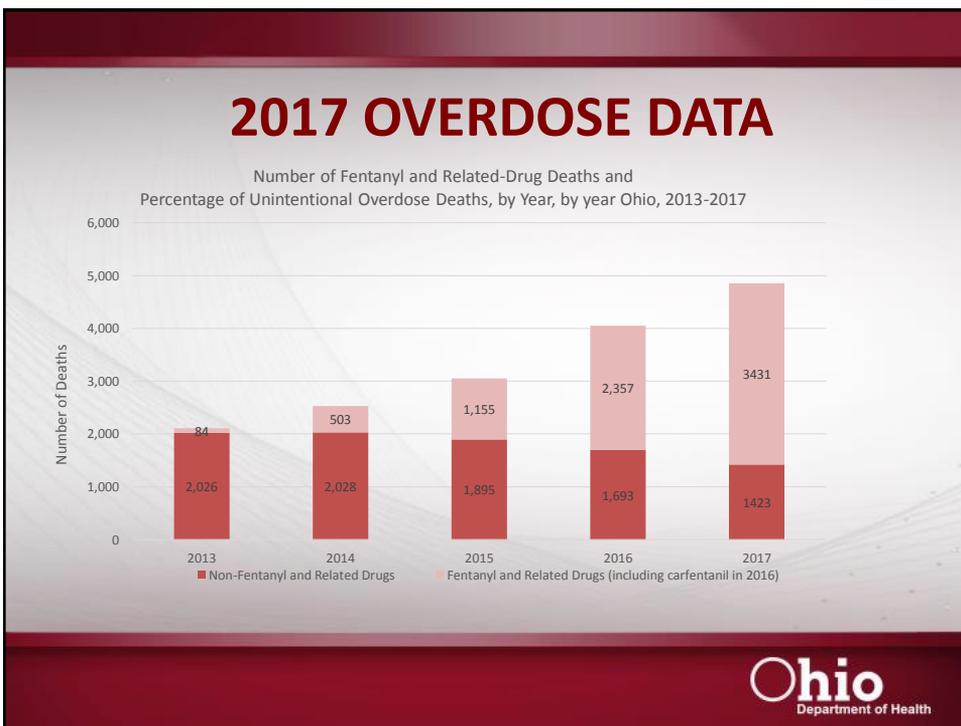
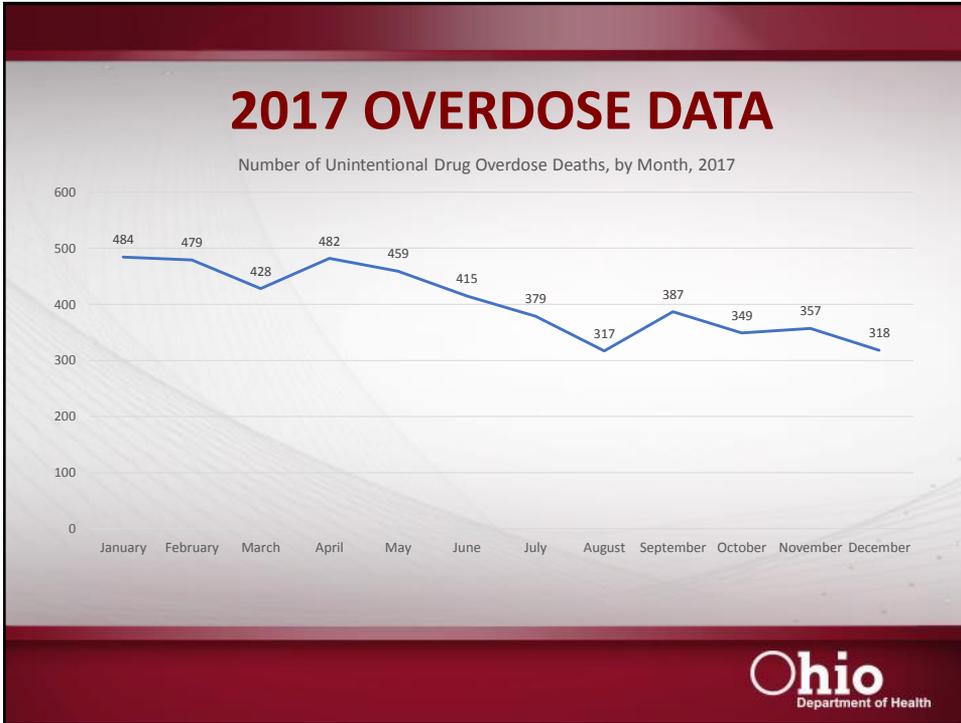
Jolene Defiore-Hymer, Section Chief
Violence and Injury Prevention Section

2018 Specialized Docket Conference
October 12, 2018 2:45-4:00

Learning Objectives

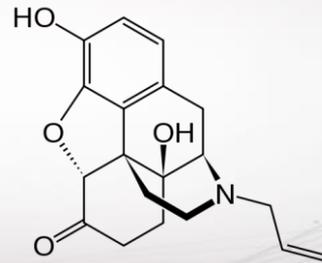
- Describe how Project DAWN programs prevent opioid overdose death by providing naloxone and training to the community
- Compare different models of partnership between local court systems and Project DAWN programs
- Identify potential strategies through which the learner's own organization can prevent opioid overdose death through the use of naloxone





Naloxone: the basics

- Commonly known as Narcan (brand name)
- Opioid antagonist
- Fast-acting, safe, easy to use
- Prescription medication



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Naloxone laws in Ohio

- House Bill 170, March 2014: Allowed for third-party prescription
- House Bill 4, July 2015: Allowed naloxone to be personally furnished without a prescription via a protocol
- House Bill 110, June 2016: “Good Samaritan Law”
- Senate Bill 319, April 2017: Allows service entities to keep naloxone onsite in case of an emergency

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Naloxone formulations

- Intravenous/intramuscular
- Intramuscular via auto-injector
- Intranasal
 - NARCAN® Nasal Spray
 - Needle-less syringe with nasal atomizer



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Project DAWN (Deaths Avoided With Naloxone)

- Leslie struggled with addiction for many years before passing away from a witnessed overdose in 2009
- First Project DAWN site established in Leslie's hometown of Portsmouth, Ohio in 2012
- Any program that provides free naloxone and training to community members is a Project DAWN



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Project DAWN kit

Typical kit:

- Storage pouch
- 2 doses of naloxone
- Training DVD
- Reference materials
- Face mask (for rescue breathing)



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“Service entity” naloxone model

- Went into effect on April 6, 2017
- Permits naloxone to be available **for administration** at locations that serve individuals who may be at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose
 - Colleges, universities, schools, health departments, courts, probation departments, jails, homeless shelters, etc.
- Removes the requirement that the site be licensed as a terminal distributor of dangerous drugs

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Service entity protocol

- Agency must establish a protocol signed by a licensed prescriber or local board of health
- Guidance document and sample protocol from State of Ohio Board of Pharmacy



Legal protections for service entities

- **ORC 4729.514:** A Service Entity or an employee, volunteer, or contractor of a Service Entity is not liable for or subject to any of the following [...]: damages in any civil action, prosecution in any criminal proceeding, or professional disciplinary action.
- **ORC 4731.943:** A physician who in good faith authorizes an individual to administer naloxone under this section is not liable for or subject to any of the following for any act or omission of the authorized individual: damages in any civil action, prosecution in any criminal proceeding, or professional disciplinary action.

Where service entities can get naloxone

- Local Project DAWN program
 - www.odh.ohio.gov/projectdawn
- Ohio's Pharmacy Service Center
 - www.mha.ohio.gov → supports → Ohio Pharmacy Services
- Licensed terminal distributor of dangerous drugs
 - Health departments, pharmacies, hospitals



Take Charge Ohio

- www.takechargeohio.org



Naloxone is an important tool in the fight
against overdose and substance abuse
disorder.

It is not the solution.



Contact Information

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Studies on naloxone-related risk compensation

- Seal KH, Thawley R, Gee L, et al. Naloxone distribution and cardiopulmonary resuscitation training for injection drug users to prevent heroin overdose death: a pilot intervention study. *J Urban Health*. 2005 Jun;82(2):303–311.
- Maxwell S, Bigg D, Stanczykiewicz K, et al. Prescribing naloxone to actively injecting heroin users: a program to reduce heroin overdose deaths. *J Addict Dis*. 2006 Jan;25(3):89–96.
- Galea S, Worthington N, Piper TM, Nandi VV, Curtis M, Rosenthal DM: Provision of naloxone to injection drug users as an overdose prevention strategy: early evidence from a pilot study in New York City. *Addict Behav*. 2006, 31 (5): 907-912.
- Wagner KD, Valente TW, Casanova M, et al. Evaluation of an overdose prevention and response training programme for injection drug users in the Skid Row area of Los Angeles, CA. *Int J Drug Policy*. 2010 May;21(3):186–193
- Rees, Daniel I., et al. "With a little help from my friends: The effects of naloxone access and Good Samaritan laws on opioid related deaths," National Bureau of Economic Research. February 2017.
- Jones JD, Campbell A, Metz VE, Comer SD. No evidence of compensatory drug use risk behavior among heroin users after receiving take-home naloxone. *Addict Behav*. 2017 Aug;71:104-106.
- McDonald R, Strang S. Are take-home naloxone programmes effective? Systematic review utilizing application of the Bradford Hill criteria. *Addiction*. 2016 Jul;111(7):1177-87.