

# MEDINA POLICE DEPARTMENT GENERAL ORDER

**ORDER NO:** 2018-036

**SUBJECT:** Intranasal Naloxone

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** March 12, 2018

**RESCINDS ORDER NO:**

**DISTRIBUTION:** All Department Personnel

**PURPOSE:** The purpose of this policy is to establish broad guidelines and regulations governing the utilization of Naloxone by trained personnel within the Medina Police Department. The objective is to treat and reduce injuries and fatalities due to opioid involved overdoses when law enforcement is involved at the scene of a suspected overdose.

I. **POLICY:** Medina Police Department personnel may possess and administer Naloxone only after they received the proper (in house) training in the utilization of intranasal Naloxone which is regulated by the New York State Department of Public Health - Public Health Law Section 3309 and 10 NYCRR 80.138

II. **DEFINITIONS:**

A. Opioid

A medication or drug that is derived from the opium poppy seed or that mimics the effect of an opiate. They are narcotic sedatives that depress activity in the central nervous system (reducing pain, induce sleep, and in overdoses cause subjects to stop breathing). Morphine, methadone, codeine, heroin, fentanyl, oxycodone, and hydrocone are examples of opiates.

B. Naloxone

A prescription medication that can be used to reverse the effects of an opiate overdose. Specifically, it displaces opioids from the receptors in the brain that control the central nervous and respiratory system.

III. **PROCEDURE**

A. Each officer of the Medina Police Department, after completing an in house training on the utilization of intranasal Naloxone, will be allowed to administer such medication.

1. Each officer will be issued one (1) Overdose Rescue Kit after completion of the training.

2. Each officer will be required to carry their issued Overdose Rescue Kit on them/or in their duty bag during their tour of duty.
3. Each officer of the Medina Police Department must consider that the primary responding agency in these cases is EMS or the Medina Fire/Ambulance Service with the Medina Police Department assisting.

B. Procedural considerations must be taken into account during overdose incidents.

1. If EMS is already on scene, Medina Police Officers trained in administering intranasal Naloxone, **will not** administer their issued intranasal Naloxone.
2. If a Medina Police Officer arrives on an overdose scene prior to EMS's arrival or encounters an overdose that hasn't been dispatched it is the **officer's discretion** whether or not to administer their issued intranasal Naloxone.
  - i. **Officer's discretion should be based upon officer safety, EMS's estimated time of arrival to the scene, evaluation of the victim's need for treatment, etc.**
3. If a Medina Police Officer or other law enforcement officer is accidentally exposed to an opiate and is experiencing an overdose from that exposure, a Medina Police Officer **will administer** their issued intranasal Naloxone to that particular victim if EMS is not on scene.

C. Procedural duties the officer must take after administering Naloxone

1. If an officer utilizes their issued Overdose Rescue Kit on a victim they shall remain with the victim until EMS arrives on scene.
2. If intranasal Naloxone is administered, the officer who administered the Naloxone will advise EMS upon their arrival that Naloxone was issued and the dosage administered to the victim.
3. If intranasal Naloxone is administered, the officer who administered the Naloxone will complete an incident report and the New York State Public Safety Naloxone Quality Improvement Usage Report Form (see attached form). A copy of the form will be attached to the incident report and the original sent to the NYS Department of Health. Completing the form is necessary for replacing the Overdose Rescue Kit that was utilized.

#### IV. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

- A. Each officer of the Medina Police Department should have a working knowledge of the 911 Good Samaritan Law and how it pertains to law enforcement officers making arrests in overdose incidents.

- New York State Penal Law 220.78

1. A person who, in good faith, seeks health care for someone who is experiencing a drug or alcohol overdose or other life threatening medical emergency shall not be charged or prosecuted for a controlled substance offense under article two hundred twenty or a marihuana offense under article two hundred twenty-one of this title, other than an offense involving sale for consideration or other benefit or gain, or charged or prosecuted for possession of alcohol by a person under age twenty-one years under [section sixty-five-c of the alcoholic beverage control law](#), or for possession of drug paraphernalia under article thirty-nine of the general business law, with respect to any controlled substance, marihuana, alcohol or paraphernalia that was obtained as a result of such seeking or receiving of health care.

By Order Of:

Chad D. Kenward  
Chief of Police