



Naloxone in the Workplace

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Lake County General Health District



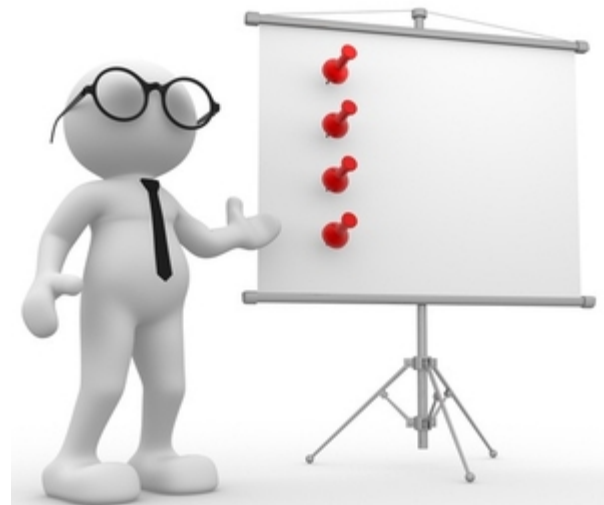
**Lake County
General Health District**

Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.



Discussion Topics

- What are opioids?
- What is Naloxone?
- The Opioid Epidemic
- Naloxone in the Workplace
- Project DAWN



What are Opioids/Opiates?

- Opioids are pain-relieving drugs that interact with opioid receptors on nerve cells in the body and brain.
- Opioids are generally safe when taken for a short time as prescribed by a doctor.
- Opioids are frequently misused because, in addition to pain relief, they produce euphoria.
- Regular use of opioids, even as prescribed by a doctor, can produce dependence.
- When misused or abused, opioid pain relievers can lead to fatal overdose.



Examples of Opioids

- Carfentanil
- Codeine
- Demerol
- Dilaudid
- Fentanyl
- Heroin
- Hydrocodone (Vicodin®)
- Methadone
- Morphine
- Oxycodone (OxyContin®)
- Tramadol





WHAT IS NALOXONE (NARCAN®)?

What is Naloxone?



- Naloxone (also known as Narcan) is a medication that can reverse an overdose caused by an opioid drug.
- Naloxone blocks the effects of opioids on the brain and restores breathing.
- Naloxone has been used safely by emergency medical professionals for more than 40 years and has only this one critical function: to reverse the effects of opioids in order to prevent overdose death.
- Naloxone has no potential for abuse.

What is Naloxone?

- If naloxone is administered to a person who is dependent on opioids, it will produce withdrawal symptoms. Withdrawal, although uncomfortable, is not life-threatening
- Naloxone **does not** reverse overdoses that are caused by non-opioid drugs, such as cocaine, ecstasy, benzodiazepines (e.g. Xanax, Klonopin and Valium), methamphetamines, LSD, GHB, Ketamine, other club drugs, steroids, or alcohol.



DEEPER LOOK AT OPIOID EPIDEMIC

Drug overdose in Ohio



- In 2007, drug overdose became the leading cause for unintentional injury death in Ohio
- Drug overdose fatalities cost Ohioans **\$4.9 million each year** in direct medical costs.
- On average, **six people die every day** in Ohio due to drug overdose
- 75% of overdose deaths in Ohio involve an opioid

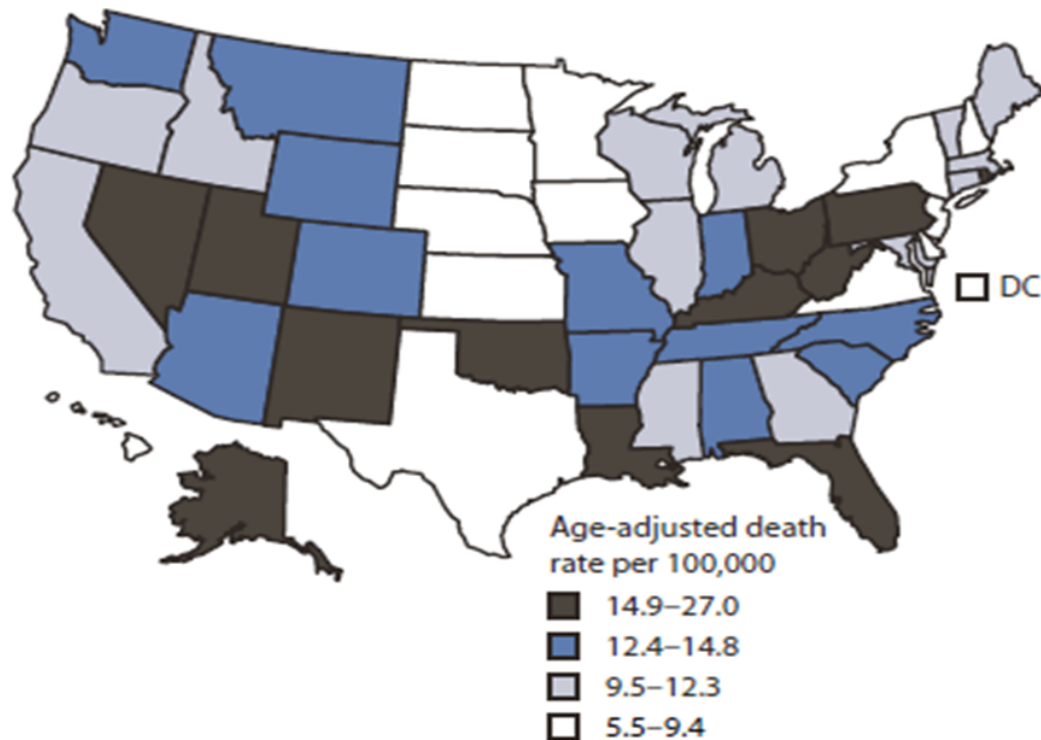
Drug Overdose in Ohio

- **OHIO LEADS THE NATION IN OPIOID OVERDOSE DEATHS**
 - Ohio has the country's most deaths related to heroin – 1 in 9 heroin deaths across the USA happened in Ohio.
 - Ohio also recorded the most deaths from synthetic opioids – 1 in 14 USA deaths.



We're in the midst of a national opioid overdose epidemic.

- Opioids (including prescription and illicit opioids) killed more than 33,000 Americans in 2015 – which was nearly quadruple the number from 2000. (*Center for Disease Control and Prevention Foundation*)



How much is 33,000?

Population of Lake County, Ohio

- 230,041 (2010 Census)
- 33,000 is 13% of Lake County, Ohio's entire population

Comparison

- That's a little more than the entire populations of Willoughby (22,268) North Madison (8547), Perry (1663) and Waite Hill (471) combined!

Speaking of Lake County, Ohio....

- In 2015, there were 42 unintentional drug-related deaths (18.2%) in Lake County.
- While 71% of accidental deaths involved more than one drug, opioids were involved in 40 of the 42 deaths (95%) (25 – Heroin; 15 – Fentanyl)
- 71% of Lake County drug overdose deaths were males; 29% were females.
- All of the 42 deaths were Caucasian.

(Lake County Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths/Poisonings 2015 – Lake County General Health District)

How do opioids affect the workplace?

- In 2011, approximately 25 percent of workers' compensation prescription drug claim costs were for opioids (*CDC Foundation*).
 - Prescription opioid use may impact a person's ability to return to work.
 - Workers under the influence of opioids are at increased risk of injury
- 70% of businesses report that prescription opioid abuse affects their workers (*National Safety Council*).
- The estimated lost productivity for people in the United States with opioid use disorder totaled \$20.4 billion in 2013 (*CDC Foundation*).

How do opioids affect the workplace?

- Opioids:
 - Cause fatigue and inactivity to the point that muscles become weakened and endurance declines;
 - Increase the likelihood of developing sleep disturbances, either insomnia or excessive daytime sleepiness;
 - Lead to decreased breathing rate and death due to respiratory depression (overdose)

(2017 Ohio Safety Congress)



WHAT CAN A WORKPLACE DO?

Naloxone is one evidence-based practice aimed at reducing opioid overdose.



Ohio Senate Bill 319

- Signed January 4, 2017 by Governor Kasich and went into effect on April 6, 2017
- Lets Service Entities keep non-patient specific naloxone onsite in case of an emergency
- Service Entities must have a protocol signed by a physician or board of health to authorize storage and use of naloxone.
- Service Entities can purchase naloxone from any wholesaler – they are exempt from the requirement of having a Terminal Distributor of Dangerous Drugs license
- First Responders (Police, Fire, EMS, etc.) may transfer supplies of naloxone. The transfer must be documented (NDC, lot number, agency, date) in case of recall

Ohio Senate Bill 319 – Service Entity

- Examples of Service Entities:
 - Schools, Colleges, Universities
 - Health Departments
 - Community Addiction Services Providers
 - Courts
 - Probation Departments
 - Halfway Houses
 - Prisons, Jails
 - Community Residential Center, Homeless Shelter
 - Manufacturing Facilities
 - Etc.

Ohio Senate Bill 319 – Legal Protection

- Section 4729.514 of the Ohio Revised Code states: A Service Entity or an employee, volunteer, or contractor of a Service Entity is not liable for or subject to any of the following for injury, death, or loss to person or property that allegedly arises from an act or omission associated with procuring, maintaining, accessing, or using naloxone under this section, unless the act or omission constitutes willful or wanton misconduct: damages in any civil action, prosecution in any criminal proceeding, or professional disciplinary action
- Always check with your legal counsel concerning liability and other legal issues.

Ohio Senate Bill 319

- How does a Service Entity become authorized to administer naloxone?
 - A physician/Board of Health must establish a written protocol for administering naloxone.

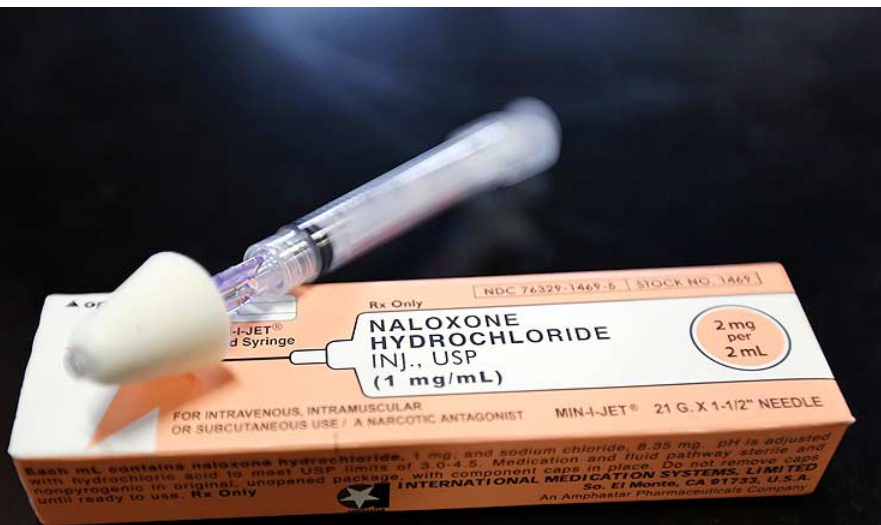


Ohio Senate Bill 319

- Contents of Protocol:
 - A description of the clinical pharmacology of naloxone
 - Precautions and contraindications concerning the administration of naloxone
 - Any limitations concerning the individuals to whom naloxone may be administered
 - The naloxone dosage that may be administered and any variation in the dosage based on circumstances specified in the protocol
 - Labeling, storage, record-keeping, and administrative requirements
 - Training requirements that must be met before an individual can be authorized to administer naloxone
- Sample Protocol: www.pharmacy.ohio.gov/serviceprotocol

Ohio Senate Bill 319 – Naloxone Procurement

- You may order naloxone from a wholesaler that is licensed by the State of Ohio Board of Pharmacy. Ohio License verification: www.pharmacy.ohio.gov/licenselookup
- Let the wholesaler know that, effective April 6, 2017, your organization is exempt from licensure as a terminal distributor of dangerous drugs pursuant to ORC 4729.541.



Training – Project DAWN

- Lake County General Health District provides training on naloxone administration through Project DAWN
- DAWN = Deaths Avoided With Naloxone
- Pilot project developed by Ohio Department of Health to reduce opioid overdose fatality
- Project DAWN is a community-based overdose education and naloxone distribution program.



Training – Project DAWN

- Project DAWN participants receiving training on:
 - Recognizing the signs and symptoms of overdose
 - Performing rescue breathing
 - Calling emergency medical services
 - Administering intranasal Naloxone



Where to get help in Lake County

Depressed? Overwhelmed? Drinking too much? Family violence? Drug abuse?

THE COMPASS LINE

Helping you find the right direction.



Lake County Alcohol, Drug Addiction and
Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Board

(440) **918-2000** or

(440) **350-2000**

compassline@lakeadamhs.org



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QUESTIONS???

**THANK
YOU!**

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