



# Naloxone Emergency Access Boxes

## ADM 41.0

### Student Affairs

Policy Type: Institutional  
Applies to: Faculty, staff, student employees, students, and volunteers.

### POLICY DATES

Issued: June 25, 2024  
Revised:  
Edited: September 2024

This policy through a partnership with RecoveryOhio initiative, which through the Ohio Departments of Higher Education, Health, and Mental Health Addiction Services provides public access to emergency cabinets that contain naloxone. Naloxone is a lifesaving drug that can reverse the effects of an opioid overdose (including heroin, fentanyl, or prescription pain medication).

### Definitions

Term	Definition
“Opioid antidote”	Any drug, regardless of dosage amount or method of administration, which has been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the treatment of an opioid overdose. "Opioid antidote" includes, but is not limited to, naloxone hydrochloride, in any dosage amount, which is administered through nasal spray or any other FDA-approved means or methods.
Naloxone	Naloxone is a medicine that rapidly reverses an opioid overdose. It is an opioid antagonist which attaches to opioid receptors and reverses and blocks the effects of other opioids. Naloxone can quickly restore normal breathing to a person if their breathing has slowed or stopped because of an opioid overdose. Naloxone has no effect on someone who does not have opioids in their system, and it is not a treatment for opioid use disorder.
Naloxone Kit	A nasal administration kit includes a zippered bag, two doses of naloxone, two nasal misters, directions on appropriate use, and latex gloves.
Opioids	A class of drugs that include synthetic opioids such as fentanyl; pain relievers available legally by prescription, such as oxycodone (OxyContin®), hydrocodone (Vicodin®), codeine, morphine; the illegal drug heroin; fentanyl and many others.
Drug overdose	A drug overdose is taking too much of a substance, whether it's prescription, over the counter, legal, or illegal. Drug overdoses may be accidental or intentional and can lead to serious medical complications, including death. The severity of a drug overdose depends on the drug, the amount taken, and the physical and medical history of the person who overdosed.
Fentanyl	A potent synthetic opioid drug approved by the Food and Drug Administration for use as an analgesic (pain relief) and anesthetic. It is approximately 100 times more potent than morphine and 50 times more potent than heroin as an analgesic. Street names include: Apace, China Girl, China Town, Dance Fever, Friend, Goodfellas, Great Bear, He-Man, Jackpot, King Ivory, Murder 8, Poison and Tango & Cash.
Fentanyl tests strips	A form of drug testing technology that have shown to be effective at detecting the presence of fentanyl and fentanyl-analogs in drug samples prior to ingestion. Based on the results of the test strips, people can choose to implement strategies to reduce the risk of overdose.
Emergency access	The cabinets will contain emergency supplies, including naloxone nasal spray for use in cabinet responding to a suspected opioid overdose.

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## PROCEDURE

- I. Public access of naloxone kits will be available at six accessible locations on campus:
- A. Hoover Price Campus Center (HPCC)
  - B. The McPherson Academic and Athletic Complex (MAAC)
  - C. Kolenbrander-Harter Information Center (KHIC)
  - D. Giese Center for Performing Arts Center
  - E. Gallaher Hall
  - F. Kehres Stadium

Each emergency access cabinet will house two naloxone kits holding two units of nasal spray doses and instructions for use. Educational materials which include available community resources are also provided in the access cabinet.

The outside of the box will also feature instructions for administration of Naloxone and instruction to summon emergency services.

Boxes will be located near the building's AED Box if there is one and otherwise near the main entrance or lobby area.

- II. Process for replacing Naloxone kits
- A. The emergency access cabinets will be checked by campus security weekly on rounds.
  - B. After an overdose reversal drug has been dispensed or has expired campus security will replace the product and notify the Director of Alcohol, Drug & Wellness Education of the replacement for record keeping purposes.
  - C. A tracking system of dispensed kits will be maintained by Director of Alcohol, Drug & Wellness Education to ensure no medications are expired and will identify when kits need replaced.
  - D. Any student, faculty or staff member can request a Naloxone kit for personal use with the Office of Alcohol, Drug & Wellness Education.
- III. Distribution of Fentanyl strips
- A. Fentanyl strips come 100 to a box and will be provided to any department or individual upon request by the Office of Alcohol, Drug & Wellness Education.
- IV. Overdose incident
- A. Should the individual who administers the Naloxone from the emergency box contact emergency services as the posting on the box indicates for them to do, a police report may be requested by the Office of Student Accountability, Safety, Restorative Practices for review.
  - B. The Amnesty policy protects individuals for Naloxone administration to someone who they believe to be experiencing an opioid-related overdose which can be viewed in the [Student Handbook](#).

## Responsibilities

Position or Office	Responsibilities
Director of Alcohol, Drug & Wellness Education	The primary liaison to the Alliance Health Department to replenish supplies. They will be responsible for marketing, distribution and allocation of naloxone kits and Fentanyl testing strips. Monitor compliance and oversight of opiate antidote, training, the dissemination of certain information and necessary documentations. ADWE will provide training to the campus community on the use of naloxone for the prevention of overdose deaths.
Director of Campus Security	Oversees the monitoring of the emergency access cabinets and replacement of any missing or expired products. They will notify ADWE for tracking purposes.

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#### Resources

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<https://nida.nih.gov/publications/drugfacts/naloxone>  
<https://www.healthline.com/health/drug-overdose>  
<https://www.dea.gov/factsheets/fentanyl>

#### Contacts

Position	Office	Telephone	E-mail/URL
Director	Alcohol, Drug & Wellness Education (ADWE)	(330) 829-6660	ADWE@mountunion.edu
Director	Campus Security	(330) 829-8721	security@mountunion.edu

#### History

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All changes must be listed sequentially, including edits and reviews. Note when the policy name or number changes.

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