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Opiate Overdose Prevention and Treatment—Naloxone Hydrochloride (Re-issue DB 15-052)

The San Francisco Police Department, partnered with the Department of Public Health (DPH), provides members with intranasal applications of Naloxone Hydrochloride (Naloxone). Similar to Automated External Defibrillators, the program intends to provide first responders with another tool that may potentially save lives.

Training

All members have received or will receive training that includes an overview of the laws allowing law enforcement officers to use Naloxone, causes of opiate overdose, victim assessment (e.g., signs/symptoms of overdose), universal precautions, rescue breathing, contacting appropriate emergency medical services, and the proper way to administer the intranasal Naloxone application.

The training has been incorporated in the AO/CPT cycle beginning January 2015. Additionally, the Video Production Unit has produced a training video explaining and demonstrating the administering of Naloxone. Link: [Naloxone video](#)

Deployment

Naloxone kits shall be stored in the Serious Injury First Aid Kits of all Metro Stations.

Procedure

When a member arrives at the scene of a medical emergency prior to the arrival of EMS/paramedics, the member shall take the following steps:

- Ensure that the scene is safe,
- Use universal precautions,
- Assess the need for medical treatment of the person consistent with Department policies, procedures and training, including taking statements from witnesses and/or family members regarding drug use,
- Request an ambulance,
- Provide first aid to the person consistent with first responder training, and
- Continue to observe and provide first aid until the ambulance arrives.

If a member determines that the person is suffering from an opiate overdose, the member is authorized to administer Naloxone consistent with the training provided by the San Francisco Policy Academy and DPH. **Only members trained in the use of the Naloxone are authorized to administer the medication.**

Upon arrival of EMS/paramedics, the administering member shall inform EMS/paramedics that he/she has administered Naloxone. The member shall give the used intranasal Naloxone device to EMS/paramedics for disposal.

Reporting Requirements/Commendation Recommendations:

If Naloxone is administered, the member shall submit an incident report in Crime Data Warehouse using at least one type of incident entitled: **Aided Case – Naloxone Deployment (51050)**.

The incident report shall detail the nature of the incident (on-view or dispatched, type of call, etc.), the care the person received, how it was determined that there was a suspected opiate overdose, the fact that the Naloxone was administered, the number of doses, the outcome of the application, and the name and identification number of the EMS/paramedic provider who took control of the used intranasal Naloxone vial.

The OIC signing the report shall include the incident report number on the Captain's Morning Report. The Commanding Officer shall evaluate for an appropriate commendation recommendation (Life Saving Award, Captain's Comp, etc.).

In addition to the normal procedure for submitting reports, the OIC shall ensure that a copy of the report is emailed to the Illness and Injury Prevention Program (IIPP) Coordinator at the Staff Services Division.

Maintenance/Replacement

Station facility coordinators are responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of the Naloxone kits and shall report any missing, damaged, expired or used Naloxone kits to the IIPP Coordinator at the Staff Services Division at (415) 837-7225 for replacement.

Members with questions about the Naloxone program can contact the Police Academy staff at (415) 401-4600.


WILLIAM SCOTT
Chief of Police

Per DB 17-080, sworn members are required to electronically acknowledge this Department Bulletin in HRMS.