

## New Mexico Law Enforcement Statewide Standing Order for Naloxone

**Authority: Section 24-23-1 NMSA 1978, Subsection F which states in part:** A licensed prescriber may directly or by standing order prescribe, dispense, or distribute an opioid antagonist to: 1) a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose; 2) a family member, friend or other person in a position to assist a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose; 3) an employee, volunteer or representative of a community-based entity providing overdose prevention and education services that is registered with the department; 4) a first responder.

**Additionally, Section 29-7-7.6 NMSA 1978, Subsections A-C which state in part:** As agency funding and agency supplies of naloxone rescue kits permit, each local and state law enforcement agency shall provide naloxone rescue kits to its law enforcement officers and require that officers carry the naloxone rescue kits in accordance with agency procedures, two doses of naloxone in either a generic form or in a form approved by the federal food and drug administration, and overdose education materials that conform to department of health or federal substance abuse and mental health services administration guidelines for opioid overdose education that explain the signs and causes of an opioid overdose and instruct when and how to administer in accordance with medical best practices.

### **Section A: Purpose:**

Opioid overdose death is preventable through administering, dispensing, and prescribing naloxone to people who are at risk of experiencing or witnessing an opioid overdose.

1. This standing order authorizes trained law enforcement personnel in New Mexico to store and possess naloxone products and administration devices for the purpose of administering naloxone to persons experiencing a suspected opioid-related drug overdose.
2. This standing order authorizes trained law enforcement personnel in New Mexico to administer naloxone to a person experiencing a suspected opioid-related drug overdose.

### **Section B: Order and Procedure**

#### **I. Training**

1. Prior to issuance of overdose response supplies, law enforcement personnel shall be trained in opioid overdose recognition and response, including the administration of naloxone.
2. Law enforcement personnel shall receive a naloxone refresher training every two years, which may be done in conjunction with First Aid/Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR).

#### **II. Order to Administer**

The following naloxone products, administration devices, and supplies may be used by law enforcement personnel to administer naloxone to individuals experiencing a suspected opioid overdose:

**Naloxone Product:** *Administer one of the two following naloxone products based on product availability and law enforcement agency preference.*

1. Naloxone HCl Solution 1 mg/mL; 2 mL pre-filled Luer-Lock Syringe; 2 x 2 mL syringes (4 mL total)

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>2. Two nasal mucosal atomization devices.</li><li>3. Personal protective equipment: Pair of gloves and resuscitation (CPR) face mask.</li><li>4. Written instructions on overdose response and naloxone administration as provided by law enforcement training.</li></ol>  |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Narcan® Nasal Spray (naloxone HCl) 4 mg/0.1 mL Nasal Spray; 1 box containing two 4 mg/0.1 mL doses.</li><li>2. Personal protective equipment: Pair of gloves and resuscitation (CPR) face mask.</li><li>3. Written instructions on overdose response and naloxone administration as provided by law enforcement training.</li></ol> |

### III. Overdose Response and Use of Naloxone

1. Ensure scene safety for yourself and others, using standard procedures.
2. Law enforcement personnel shall adhere to universal precautions and follow the overdose response procedure as directed by this protocol and law enforcement training:
  - a. Determine non-responsiveness, absence, or difficulty of breathing.
  - b. Update dispatcher on potential overdose.
  - c. Assemble and administer a dose of intranasal naloxone.
  - d. If no response following the administration of the naloxone, initiate rescue breathing/resuscitation protocol.
  - e. If no response after 2-3 minutes, administer second dose of naloxone.
  - f. If no response after administering the second dose of naloxone, continue rescue breathing/resuscitation protocol until local Emergency Medical Services (EMS) arrive.
  - g. All individuals who are given naloxone will require assessment by EMS. Law enforcement personnel will work collaboratively with local EMS and fire departments to assure continuity of care.

### IV. Storage

1. Inspection of naloxone shall be the responsibility of each law enforcement officer and shall be conducted each month.
  - a. Check the condition and expiration date of naloxone product.
  - b. Check condition and expiration date of mucosal atomization device.
2. Naloxone must be stored in containers to avoid extreme cold, heat, and direct sunlight.

Law enforcement personnel administering naloxone under this standing order must comply with dispensing procedures as detailed in this section and complete law enforcement specific opioid overdose and naloxone administration training.

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