

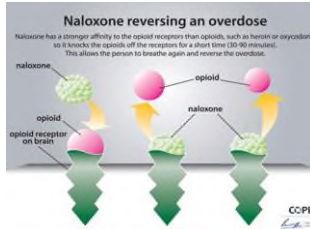
# A Descriptive Study of Ohio Superintendents' Views of the Opioid Epidemic, Legal Options and Medical Response in Schools

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## Naloxone

Naloxone is considered an opioid antagonist and can be injected intravenously or taken through the nasal passage (Wampler & Molina, 2011).

When naloxone is applied to a victim of a opioid overdose, it temporarily bumps the opioid molecule off the opioid receptors on the brain and brain stem, allowing a person to begin to breath regularly and return to normal motor skills.



COPE Australia: Community Overdose Prevention & Education (2014).

## Role of Schools

- 2004 Congress passed the bill H.R.2023 - Asthmatic Schoolchildren's Treatment and Health Management Act of 2004
- 2007 Ohio passed a House Bill titled 313.718 Possession and use of epinephrine auto injector to treat anaphylaxis
- 2013 Congress passed a bill titled Public Law No: 113-48 School Access to Emergency Epinephrine Act
- 2014 Ohio passed the bill titled 3313.7110 Procurement of epinephrine auto injectors for public schools

## Roles of Schools: West Virginia and Massachusetts

WEST VIRGINIA	MASSACHUSETTS
<p>November 13th 2016: West Virginia Board of Education allowed two middle schools and a high school in Ohio County to keep naloxone in the school to administer to individuals who are suffering from an opium overdose.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A waiver would be created for school nurses to store and administer naloxone in opioid overdose situations.</li> </ul>	<p>2016 Massachusetts school districts are able to engage in reactive measures by supplying naloxone to K-12 public facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training nurses and faculty members</li> </ul>

## Focus

To increase the understanding of the current level of concern of opioid drug usage and abuse within school districts and to understand school leaders' willingness to provide training of school staff to administer naloxone in drug induced overdoses on school property.

## Problem: No Policy in Schools

- 2015 Ohio police officers obtained the right to distribute Naloxone to Opioid victims
- Fall 2016, Walgreens and CVS allowed any legal adult to purchase naloxone over the counter without a prescription

## Research Questions

1. Do experiences with drug usage and overdoses effect the attitudes and behaviors of school administrators in a school environment?
2. Is there a difference in the perceived need for school staff training in the administration of naloxone due to drug overdose by school district type (using the district classifications identified by the State of Ohio Department of Education)?

## Target Population/ School Typology

### Superintendents

Leaders of Ohio School Districts	Ohio School Districts		
	Typology Code	Major Grouping	Full Descriptor
609 Total School Districts	1	Rural	High Student Poverty & Small Student Population
Response from 115 School Districts	2	Rural	Average Student Poverty & Very Small Student Population
	3	Small Town	Low Student Poverty & Small Student Population
	4	Small Town	High Student Poverty & Average Student Population Size
	5	Suburban	Low Student Poverty & Average Student Population Size
	6	Suburban	Very Low Student Poverty & Large Student Population
	7	Urban	High Student Poverty & Average Student Population
	8	Urban	Very High Student Poverty & Very Large Student Population
	Ohio Board of Education. (2013).		

## Pilot Study

40 districts were surveyed, a response rate of 16 (40% responded to pilot study)

## Final Study

609 Districts surveyed, 115 response rate (20.9% response rate)

2013 Typology Code	Districts within Typology	Respondents within Typology	Typology percentage of response
1 (Rural, High Poverty, Small)	124	16	13%
2 (Rural, Avg Poverty, Very Small)	107	23	21%
3 (Small Town, Low Poverty, Very Small)	111	23	21%
4 (Small Town, High Poverty, Avg. Size)	89	15	17%
5 (Suburban, Low Poverty, Avg. Size)	77	18	23%
6 (Suburban, Very Low Poverty, Large)	66	8	12%
7 (Urban, High Poverty, Avg. Size)	47	3	6%
8 (Urban, Very High Poverty, Very Large)	8	5	63%
Totals	609	115*	

## Findings: Research Question 1

Respondents who have known individuals who suffered from a drug overdose by districts with a medical intervention plan established

Personally known an individual who suffered from drug overdose	Medical Intervention plans established in district			
	Yes	%	No	%
Yes	39	78.0 %	9	18%
No	31	55.4 %	17	30.4%
Unsure/Decline to Answer	70	66.0 %	26	24.5%

## Research Question 2

District Typology, and Perceived use of Drug Usage based on Medical Intervention Plans

2013 Typology Code	Yes	%	No	%
1 (Rural, High Poverty, Small)	11	73.3%	4	26.7%
2 (Rural, Avg Poverty, Very Small)	13	61.9%	6	28.6%
3 (Small Town, Low Poverty, Very Small)	13	56.5%	8	34.8%
4 (Small Town, High Poverty, Avg. Size)	9	60.0%	5	33.3%
5 (Suburban, Low Poverty, Avg. Size)	13	76.5%	2	11.8%
6 (Suburban, Very Low Poverty, Large)	7	87.5%	0	0%
7 (Urban, High Poverty, Avg. Size)	1	50.0%	0	0%
8 (Urban, Very High Poverty, Very Large)	3	60.0%	1	20.0%
Totals	70	66.0%	26	24.5%

\*non-responders = 10

## Qualitative Response

If you were going to consider a policy to administer naloxone in drug overdose situations in your school district, what concerns would you have?

General Response	Number of Respondents
Liability	46
Training	41
Medical Professionals	16
Cost	6
Promoting Access to Narcan	6
No response	14