A descriptive study of Ohio superintendents' views of the opioid epidemic, legal options and medical response in schools.
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 an opioid overdose, it temporarily bumps the opioid molecule off the opioid receptors on the brain and brain stem, allowing a person to begin to breathe regularly and return to normal motor skills.

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

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

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)

Findings: Research Question 1

Research Question 2
District Typology, and Perceived use of Drug Usage based on Medical Intervention Plans

Research Question 3

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 46
Liability
Training
Medical Professionals 16
Cost
Promoting Access to Narcan 6
No response 14