



City of Racine Police Department
Policy and Procedure

Number: 1307

Subject: Issuing and Use of Narcan		
Date Issued: 01-11-18	Date Revised: 01-11-18	Revision Number: 1

POLICY

It is the policy of the Racine Police Department for trained personnel to provide Narcan administration to persons who are undergoing or who are believed to be undergoing an opioid-related drug overdose in an effort to reduce permanent physical impairment or death. In accordance with this policy, the Racine Police Department will train its staff in the proper pre-hospital administration of nasal Narcan. In order to implement a safe and responsible Narcan plan, the Department will establish and maintain a professional affiliation with the Racine Fire Department for guidance and training. At the discretion of the Medical Director, he or she may make recommendations regarding policy, oversight, training, and administration of the Narcan program.

PROCEDURE

MEMBER

When an officer of the Racine Police Department has arrived at the scene of a medical emergency prior to the arrival of EMS, and has made a determination that the patient is suffering from an opiate overdose, the responding officer should administer the Narcan to the patient by the way of nasal passage based upon their training.

1. Officers should conduct a medical assessment of the patient as prescribed by Department Policies and Procedures, to include taking into account statements from witnesses and/or family members regarding drug use.
2. If, based on the Officer's training and observations, the Officer reasonably believes that there has been an opiate overdose; the Narcan nasal applicator should be utilized. Officers should be aware that a rapid reversal of an opiate overdose may cause projectile vomiting by the patient and/or violent behavior. The probability of these side-effects is reduced, but not eliminated, by administering Narcan at the dose recommended by a physician. If Narcan is administered to a person who is not suffering an opiate overdose, the risk of harm is minimal compared to the risk of not treating an overdose.
3. The patient should continue to be observed and treated as the situation dictates.
4. The treating officer should inform incoming EMS about the treatment and condition of the patient, and shall not relinquish care of the patient until relieved by a person with a higher level of training.

NOTE

An Officer who reasonably believes a person to be undergoing an opioid-related drug overdose and administers Narcan or another opioid antagonist to that person shall be immune from civil or criminal liability for any outcomes resulting from the administration of the opioid antagonist to that person provided the Officer is acting pursuant to a written agreement with a physician to administer the opioid antagonist and has obtained the necessary training.

SUPERVISOR

Replacement Narcan will be kept in the Sergeants' cabinet and issued to officers who have used theirs in accordance with this policy.

When Narcan is used, a communication to the Training Lieutenant to include the complaint number is required.

RELATED STATUTES

WI Statutes 256.01, 256.15(8)(e) and 256.40

RELATED PROCEDURES

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