

MERSEY CARE NHS TRUST – HOW WE MANAGE MEDICINES

MM 22 Procedure and Guidelines for ‘Take Home Naloxone’ in Ambition Services

Medicines Management Services aim to ensure that

- (i) Service users receive their medicines at times that they need them and in a safe way.*
- (ii) Information on medicines is available to staff, service users and their carers*

KEY ISSUES

Procedure and guidelines for staff working in Ambition Services for take home Naloxone; detailing staff responsibilities, training, monitoring and recording.

Medicines Management Procedure – MM22
Approved by Drugs and Therapeutics
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(Replaces previous guidelines)

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CONTENTS

SECTION	PAGE NO
1. Purpose	3
2. Introduction	3
3. Responsibilities and duties	4
4. Implementation	4
5. Naloxone Treatment	5
6. Training	6
7. Monitoring	7
8. Appendices	8

1. Purpose

1.1 This Medicines Management Procedure (MM22) sets out the steps to be followed for training of staff, service users and their carers in the use and supply of Naloxone in the Ambition Services of the trust. It gives clear instruction as to record keeping and recording of information relating to the supply of take home naloxone.

2. Introduction

2.1 In October 2015 The Human Medicines (Amendment) (No.3) Regulations 2015 (2015/1503) came into force. This allowed Naloxone to be supplied by:-

Persons employed or engaged in the provision of drug treatment services provided by, on behalf of or under arrangements made by one of the following bodies–

- (a) an NHS body;
- (b) a local authority;
- (c) Public Health England; or
- (d) Public Health Agency.

2.2 Naloxone can be supplied to anyone in the course of lawful drug treatment services and only where required for the purpose of saving life in an emergency.

2.3 For further information can be found at:

http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2015/1503/pdfs/ukxiem_20151503_en.pdf

2.4 The Take Home Naloxone programme aims to reduce the incidence of drug related deaths due to accidental opioid overdose. By raising awareness of overdose prevention and providing education on the signs and symptoms of overdose, calling an ambulance, basic life support and the administration of naloxone, it is hoped to reduce the number of fatal opioid overdoses.

2.5 Take home Naloxone in the form of Prenoxad® Injection (Naloxone hydrochloride 2mg/2ml Pre-filled Syringe for Injection) must be supplied. Generic versions DO NOT contain needles or the appropriate patient information leaflet (PIL) and are not licensed for use in non-clinical settings. Supplies should be obtained via Mossley Hill Pharmacy department via the non stock ordering procedure.

2.6 Take home Naloxone may be supplied to the service user without a prescription by Ambition Sefton issued by Mersey Care NHS Trust addiction nursing staff who will ensure that the service user has been informed of emergency action to take in case of overdose it is essential that the service user is aware that they must take other emergency action in case of overdose and summon help by telephoning for an ambulance. It must be explained to the service user naloxone has a shorter duration of action than many opioids,

close monitoring and repeated injections are necessary according to the respiratory rate and depth of coma.

2.7 The service user must be shown how to use take home naloxone in conjunction with information and advice around what other action to take and this will be given by the registered nurse and also within the paper administration leaflet.

2.8 All information must be documented and reported on IMS and also on epex system.

3. Responsibilities and duties

This procedure should be read in line with the trust's overarching Handling of Medicines Policy (SD12).

3.1 The **Clinical Director** for Addiction Services is responsible for the effective implementation of this procedure for Ambition Services. They will oversee the implementation of any action plans arising from audits of the procedure, and will identifying training needs of staff.

3.2 **Service managers** will implement the procedure in their area of responsibility and disseminate information relating to MM22. Mersey Care NHS Foundation Trust Addiction Services managers must ensure that nurses are appropriately trained in the administration of naloxone injection, have access to the guidelines for naloxone injection and are included on a list of authorised and trained personnel. They must keep a database of all trained staff.

3.3 **Clinical Staff** will implement the procedure and will give assurance of their competences to work to the procedure by attending any training provided and keeping up to date professionally. They will report any incidents or issues in line with trust policy.

4. Implementation

4.1 Service users eligible for take home naloxone are as follows:

- (a) People injecting heroin/illicit opioids aged 18 or over
- (b) People who have reported one or more overdoses in previous five years
- (c) Those with loss of tolerance: recently released from prison, recently undergone detoxification or a period of being opioid free
- (d) Recently commenced opioid substitution treatment (risks of overdose increase during titration period)
- (e) People with polydrug use (using substances in addition to opioids prescribed or illicit). This group are at increased risk of overdose.
- (f) People who have co-morbid conditions that cause liver disease leading to impaired metabolism of opiates e.g. HIV, hepatitis C

4.2 Service users excluded from receiving take home naloxone are as follows:

- (a) Service users aged under 18
- (b) Service users who lack capacity or refuse/do not attend training
- (c) Have a known sensitivity to naloxone (Naloxone may cause hypersensitivity reactions in susceptible individuals)
- (d) Refuse to take any naloxone home

5. Naloxone Treatment

Name	Naloxone Hydrochloride (Prenoxad 1mg/ml Injection)
Strength and Formulation	<p>Prefilled syringe Naloxone injection for intramuscular use: 1mg/1ml prepared as Naloxone pack. Pack includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Naloxone injection 1mg/1ml in prefilled syringe - 2 x 23G 1.25 needles - Manufactures information leaflet - National Naloxone Programme simplified flowchart for administration - Sealed with tamper evident tape
Route of Administration	<p>Intramuscularly to outer thigh muscle or muscle of the upper arm only. It can be administered through clothing if necessary.</p>
Dosage	<p>An initial single dose of 0.4ml i.e. 400micrograms (0.4mg) to be administered intramuscularly immediatiely if the service user is identified as likely to have take or be at risk of an opiod overdose. Repeated at 2 - 3 minute intervals if no response to initial dose up to a maximum of 5 doses.</p>
Maximum Total Dose and Duration of Treatment	<p>An ambulance should be called in all instances.</p> <p>The maximum dose of Prenoxad is 5 doses. The syringe can be used 5 times during one episode.</p>

<p>Side effects and Potential Adverse Drug Reactions</p>	<p>Abrupt reversal of narcotic depression may result in nausea, vomiting, sweating, tachycardia, hypertension, tremulousness, seizures and cardiac arrest. Adverse reactions should be reported to the paramedics, responsible consultant and recorded in the service user's notes. Caution: - Previously documented CV disease or known to be receiving cardiotoxic drugs eg. Digoxin, beta-blockers and some antipsychotics. There have been no reports of acute overdose due to naloxone hydrochloride Please refer to current BNF or SPC for full details</p>
<p>Storage of medication</p>	<p>Prenoxad must be stored in a cool dry place under 25 C. Protect from light Use within the expiry date. Individuals must be trained in the safe storage, handling and disposal of the product and needles.</p>
<p>Record of supply</p>	<p>When Prenoxad is supplied to the service user the staff member must record the supply on epex and on the prenoxad supply sheet (appendix B)</p>

6. Training

6.1 Clinical staff identified to deliver this service will undergo the necessary training. All staff working to this MM22 procedure must have completed the appropriate training (see appendix A1) Staff will receive annual training updates.

A database of all staff trained must be kept by the appropriate service manager in Ambition Services.

6.2 Service user/carer training – service users must undergo training. Take home naloxone must be provided as part of a comprehensive management package which includes training regarding opioid overdose and prevention. Before Prenoxad is supplied staff must ensure that service user training has taken place. A carer (who is willing to administer Naloxone) may also attend the training.

6.3 Following completion of service user/carer training the service user training record (appendix A2) must be completed

6.4 On completion of the training one Naloxone (Prenoxad) pre-filled syringe pack can be supplied to the service user. When this is done trust staff must record the following:

- (a) Document on epex the Naloxone injection manufacturer, batch number, expiry date.
- (b) Scan a copy of the service user/carer training record in to the patient record.
- (c) Complete the Prenoxad supply sheet (Appendix B)

7. Monitoring

7.1 The Service Manager must monitor compliance with this procedure. The Prenoxad supply sheet must be checked on a weekly basis and the training database must be kept up to date.

Staff Training Record

Any staff involved in the take home naloxone service must complete the appropriate training and competency assessments.

Name of Staff.....Signature.....

Name of ManagerSignature.....

Procedure MM22	Date Completed	Comments	Next training due
Fully understands the MM22 procedure			
Understands issues relating to naloxone administration			
Understands what records need to be kept			
Understands how to order naloxone supplies			
Knows how to record the receipt of naloxone			
Understands the inclusion and exclusion criteria			
Opiate Overdose			
Is aware of national and local issues relating opioid overdose			
Understands the signs and symptoms of opioid overdose			
Has completed trust appropriate resuscitation training			
Training			
Is competent in delivering training to service users/carers			
Knows how to obtain further information if required			

Training must be updated annually

Service User/Carer Training Record

Knowledge Required	Assessed by
Can describe the signs and symptoms of overdose	
Knows when to call for an ambulance	
Can describe what naloxone is used for and how it works	
Knows how you inject naloxone	
Knows where to inject naloxone	
Knows the importance of handing information to the paramedics	
Knows how to safely store naloxone	

Staff member Name

Signature.....

Date

