



Illinois State Board of Education

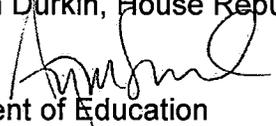
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James T. Meeks
Chairman

Tony Smith, Ph.D.
State Superintendent of Education

October 1, 2018

TO: The Honorable John J. Cullerton, Senate President
The Honorable William Brady, Senate Republican Leader
The Honorable Michael J. Madigan, Speaker of the House
The Honorable Jim Durkin, House Republican Leader

FROM: Tony Smith, Ph.D. 
State Superintendent of Education

SUBJECT: The Administration of Opioid Antagonist, School Year 2017-18

On behalf of the Illinois State Board of Education, which is required under Public Act 99-0480, Section 22-30 of the Illinois School Code [105 ILCS 5/22-30] to issue this report, I am pleased to submit The Administration of Opioid Antagonist, School Year 2017-18. This particular report summarizes the administration of an opioid antagonist (antidote) as reported to ISBE during the 2017-18 school year.

A summary of the major findings:

- School districts, public schools, and nonpublic schools are allowed to maintain a supply of opioid antagonist (antidote) and have trained personnel available to recognize and respond to an overdose of an opioid-containing drug (heroin or prescription drugs). A report (Form 34-20A) is to be provided to ISBE within three days of an incident that required the use of opioid antagonist from the undesignated supply.
- There were no reports for an Illinois school administering an undesignated opioid antagonist during the 2017-18 school year.

cc: The Honorable Bruce Rauner, Governor
Brad Bolin, Assistant Clerk of the House
Tim Anderson, Secretary of the Senate
Legislative Research Unit

The Administration of Opioid Antagonist, School Year 2017-18

Center for Safe and Healthy Climate

Regulatory Support and Wellness

Data Strategies and Analytics

September 2018

*James T. Meeks, Chairman
State Board of Education*

*Tony Smith, Ph.D.
State Superintendent of Education*

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Foreword

The administration of an antidote (antagonist) from a stock supply for an overdose of an opioid-containing drug to persons who may be experiencing an overdose is permitted in Illinois schools by Public Act 99-0480, which amended 105 ILCS 5/22-30 and became effective Sept. 9, 2015. The Act requires a report form to be provided to the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) by each Illinois public and nonpublic school that administers a dose under this Act. This report is to be provided to ISBE within three days of an incident that necessitated use of the antidote drug.

This report document is a compilation of data on the frequency and circumstances of opioid antidote administration during the preceding academic year. Inquiries regarding this report may be directed to Rebecca Doran in the Division of Regulatory Support and Wellness at (217) 782-5270 or Marjurie Ribeiro, Ph.D., in the Data Strategies and Analytics Division at (217) 782-3950.

Background

Any Illinois school may obtain a medical order for one or more doses of a drug that is intended to reverse an overdose from a drug that contains an opioid. The antidote most often is naloxone, which is delivered either by injection or nasal inhalation. Schools are not required to adopt such a policy nor required to maintain a supply of the drug, but may maintain a supply of the drug and have trained personnel to recognize and respond to an overdose of an opioid drug. The Board shall submit an annual report to the General Assembly by Oct. 1 every year and publish the report online on the same day of its submission. This particular report summarizes the data reported to ISBE during the 2017-2018 school year.

Methodology

Data collection instruments and procedures used by schools to report data on the use of an opioid antidote were developed by ISBE staff in the Special Education, Data Strategies and Analytics, and Rules divisions and incorporated into rules in accordance with the formal rules process.

The 2017-18 data collection was conducted using the “Undesignated Opioid Antagonist Reporting Form (ISBE 34-20A).”

Schools were to email the forms to opioid@isbe.net, which is an email account that can be accessed by Data Strategies and Analytics and Health Services staff.

Limitations

The reporting requirement of this Act was in effect for the school year 2017-18, which ended June 30, 2018.

- The validity of the data reported is subject to the limitations of the first data collection round.
- One report received cannot establish with certainty that the administration of this drug is representative of all schools or districts in Illinois. Nor do we know if there are any schools or districts that failed to issue the required report to ISBE.
- No school or district is required to adopt a policy and procedure for the administration of an opioid antagonist, so it is not known how many districts or schools have the policy and procedure in place but did not have an incident requiring the use of drug.

School Year 2017-18 Results

There were zero reports of school undesignated opioid antagonist administration in the state during 2017-18 school year.