

## **ARTICLE 20:78**

### **BOARD OF MEDICAL AND OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS**

#### **Chapter**

- 20:78:01      Operation of board.
- 20:78:02      Declaratory rulings.
- 20:78:03      Application procedures.
- 20:78:04      Complaint procedures.
- 20:78:05      Contested case hearing procedures.
- 20:78:06      Opioid overdose prevention

### **CHAPTER 20:78:06**

#### **OPIOID OVERDOSE PREVENTION**

#### **Section**

- 20:78:06:01      Definitions.
- 20:78:06:02      Criteria for training a first responder.
- 20:78:06:03      Standing order.
- 20:78:06:04      Protocols

#### **20:78:06:01 Definitions.** Words used in this section mean:

- (1) “Board,” the South Dakota Board of Medical and Osteopathic Examiners;
- (2) “First responder training,” a training program that follows the criteria set by the Board;
- (3) “Protocols,” a standardized plan for medical procedures or administration of medications;

- (4) “Opioid overdose,” means a medical condition that causes depressed consciousness and mental functioning, decreased movement, depressed respiratory function, and the impairment of vital functions as a result of ingesting opioids in any amount larger than can be physically tolerated;
- (5) “Standing order,” ongoing authorization for a first responder to obtain, possess, and administer opioid antagonists.

**Source:**

**General Authority: SDCL 34-20A-102**

**Law Implemented: SDCL 34-20A-100**

**20:78:06:02. Criteria for training a first responder.** Training programs shall meet the following criteria:

- (1) Course content includes:
- a. The signs and symptoms of an opioid overdose;
  - b. The protocols and procedures for administration of an opioid antagonist;
  - c. The signs and symptoms of an adverse reaction to an opioid antagonist;
  - d. The protocols and procedures to stabilize the patient if an adverse response occurs;
  - e. The procedures for storage, transport, and security of the opioid antagonist.
- (2) The method of opioid antagonist administration being taught.

- (3) Training will be overseen by a physician licensed pursuant to SDCL chapter 36-4.
- (4) Subject to the oversight required in section (3) of this rule, training may be provided by the employer of the first responder.
- (5) First responders trained to possess and administer opioid antagonists must be retrained at least every three years.

**Source:**

**General Authority: SDCL 34-20A-102**

**Law Implemented: SDCL 34-20A-101**

**20:78:06:03. Standing order.** A physician licensed under SDCL chapter 36-4 may issue a standing order to first responders authorizing a prescription for the possession of an opioid antagonist. The standing order shall:

- (1) Authorize a first responder who has completed training as listed in section 2 to possess and administer opioid antagonists;
- (2) Determine the method of opioid antagonist administration;
- (3) Be kept on file by the first responder, the issuing physician, and the first responder's employer.

The standing order shall expire three years after the date it is issued. First responders must complete the retraining requirements pursuant to ARSD 20:78:06:02.

**Source:**

**General Authority: SDCL 34-20A-102**

**Law Implemented: SDCL 34-20A-98**

**20:78:06:04. Protocols.** One copy of the physician's written protocol shall be maintained by each of the following persons or parties:

(1) The issuing physician;

(2) The first responder.

**Source:**

**General Authority: SDCL 34-20A-102**

**Law Implemented: SDCL 34-20A-101**