



Deaths Avoided With Naloxone

At-A-Glance Program Development March 2014

For details on the steps outlined below refer to *SAMPLE Project DAWN Policies and Procedures: Guidelines for Project DAWN: Community-Based Overdose Education and Naloxone Distribution Program*.

Steps for implementation of a Project DAWN program:

1. Identify a lead or coordinating agency that has the ability to implement a Project DAWN program in a community-based setting whereby individuals who meet the risk criteria, or their friends and family, can obtain training and an overdose reversal kit that contains naloxone.
2. Identify an implementing agency/agencies (may be the same as the lead agency) which must be able to dispense naloxone on-site (as evidenced by an existing Terminal Distributor of Dangerous Drugs License (TDDDL) from the [Ohio Board of Pharmacy](#) or the intent to apply for one) or through a participating local pharmacy.
3. Identify or hire staff to implement the program:
 - Physician to serve as Medical Director;
 - Project Manager/Coordinator; and,
 - Prevention Educator (may be the same as the Project Manager)
4. Develop policies and procedures that include:
 - Plan for program operation and training of staff on overdose prevention through administering naloxone (training DVD available from ODH);
 - Identification of the project setting, phone contact and hours of operation;
 - Intake form and procedure for participant intake/registration;
 - Procedure for program participants to receive naloxone prescription and kits;
 - Refill form and procedure for refill;
 - Procedure for secure storage of naloxone;
 - Plan for recruiting and training program participants;
 - Tracking form – Sample form available from ODH. At a minimum, need to track:

- Number of individuals trained and received kits; and,
 - Number of overdose reversals.
5. Develop and obtain materials for project:
 - [Quick Reference Guide](#) – View ODH template;
 - [Training DVD](#) – ODH can provide the template; and,
 - Naloxone kits – See list of components in [Project DAWN background document](#)
 6. Advertise program and recruit program participants through community partnerships and the media – See Sample [Outreach Plan Guidance Document on PD website](#).
 7. Train program participants – As a result of [Ohio House Bill 170](#), enacted in March 2014, Ohio law now permits third party prescribing so PD sites may train and prescribe naloxone to friends and family of opioid users (not just the at-risk person). [See HB 170 bill analysis](#).
 8. Evaluate program through use of tracking form and participant feedback.