




## **MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** The Honorable JB Pritzker, Governor  
The Honorable Jim Durkin, House Minority Leader  
The Honorable Don Harmon, Senate President  
The Honorable Dan McConchie, Senate Minority Leader  
The Honorable Emanuel “Chris” Welch, Speaker of the House

**FROM:** Dr. Carmen I. Ayala   
State Superintendent of Education

**DATE:** September 22, 2022

**SUBJECT:** The Administration of Undesignated Opioid Antagonist Report, School Year 2021-22

On behalf of the Illinois State Board of Education, which is required under 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 Undesignated Opioid Antagonist Report, School Year 2021-22”. This report summarizes the characteristics of cases and dosage of undesignated opioid antagonist administration reported to the Illinois State Board of Education during the 2021-22 school year.

In summary, there was a single report of an opioid antagonist administered at an Illinois School.

This report is transmitted on behalf of the State Superintendent of Education. Please contact Amanda Elliott, Executive Director of Legislative Affairs, at 217-782-6510 or [aelliott@isbe.net](mailto:aelliott@isbe.net) to obtain additional copies of this report or for more specific information.

**cc:** Secretary of the Senate  
Clerk of the House  
Legislative Research Unit  
State Government Report Center

# **The Administration of Opioid Antagonist, School Year 2021-22**

**Illinois State Board of Education  
Center for Safe and Healthy Climate  
Wellness Department  
September 2022**

*Dr. Carmen I. Ayala  
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 according to Illinois School Code ([105 ILCS 5/22-30](#)). The Act requires a report 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 the incident that necessitated use of the antidote drug.

This report is a compilation of data on the frequency and circumstances of opioid antidote administration during the preceding academic year. The report is provided based on the available data and does not necessarily reflect the official position or policy of ISBE. Inquiries regarding this report may be directed to Rebecca Doran in the Wellness Department at 217-782-5270.

## 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 an opioid-containing drug. The antidote most often is naloxone, delivered either by injection or nasal inhalation. Schools may maintain a supply of the drug and have trained personnel to recognize and respond to an overdose of an opioid drug. ISBE 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 report summarizes the data reported to ISBE during the 2021-22 school year.

## Methodology

Data collection instruments and procedures used by schools to report data on the use of an opioid antagonist are in accordance with the formal rules process ([Rule 1.540](#)). The 2021-22 opioid antagonist data collection was conducted using the [Undesignated Opioid Antagonist Reporting Form](#) (ISBE 34-20A). Schools emailed the forms to [opioid@isbe.net](mailto:opioid@isbe.net). ISBE staff reviewed the forms and contacted school staff if additional information was needed. Data was then compiled and is presented in this report.

## Limitations

The reporting requirement of this Act pertains to the school year 2021-22, which ended June 30, 2022.

- The validity of the data reported is subject to the limitations of the online report collection.

- The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the health and well-being of students, staff, and families prompted some districts to take an adaptive pause for either the full or partial 2021-22 school year.
- No school or district is required to have adopted 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 and did not have an incident requiring the use of drug.

### **School Year 2021-22 Results**

During the 2021-22 school year, there was one reported administration of an undesignated opioid antagonist. This incident involved a 17 year-old high school student. The onset of symptoms that morning occurred within the school building. A registered nurse was the personnel to administer the antagonist.