



# Illinois State Board of Education


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**Darren Reisberg**  
*Chair of the Board*

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

## MEMORANDUM

**TO:** The Honorable JB Pritzker, Governor  
The Honorable Don Harmon, Senate President  
The Honorable William E. Brady, Senate Minority Leader  
The Honorable Michael J. Madigan, Speaker of the House  
The Honorable Jim Durkin, House Minority Leader

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

**DATE:** September 24, 2020

**SUBJECT:** The Program and Administration of Undesignated Opioid Antagonist Report,  
School Year 2019-20

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 Program and Administration of Undesignated Opioid Antagonist Report, School Year 2019-20." This report summarizes the characteristics of cases and dosage of undesignated opioid antagonist administrations reported to the Illinois State Board of Education during the 2019-20 school year.

A summary of the major findings:

- Two public schools each reported administration of undesignated opioid antagonist during the 2019-20 school year.

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

**Administration of Opioid  
Antagonist  
School Year 2019-2020**

**Illinois State Board of Education**

**Wellness Department**

**September 2020**

*Darren Reisberg, Chairman  
State Board of Education*

*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 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 the 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. The report is provided based on the available data and do not necessarily reflect the official position or policy of ISBE. Inquiries regarding this report may be directed to Rebecca Doran (email: [rdoran@isbe.net](mailto:rdoran@isbe.net)) or Kim Barnes-Cummins (email: [kbarnes@isbe.net](mailto:kbarnes@isbe.net)) in the ISBE 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. The Board shall submit an annual report to the General Assembly by October 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 2019-20 school year.

## Methodology

Data collection instruments and procedures used by schools to report data on the use of an opioid antidote were incorporated into rules in accordance with the formal rules process (23 Ill Admin Code 1.540 f), <https://www.isbe.net/Documents/ONEARK.pdf>.

The 2019-20 data collection was conducted using the “Undesignated Opioid Antagonist Reporting Form” (ISBE 34-20A) found at <https://www.isbe.net/Documents/34-20A-opioid-rptg.pdf#search=34%2D20a%20form>.

Schools were to email the forms to [opioid@isbe.net](mailto:opioid@isbe.net), which is an email account accessible by Data Strategies and Analytics and Wellness staff.

## Limitations

The enforcement of the reporting requirement of this Act continued for the school year 2019-20 and ended June 30, 2020.

We acknowledge the following limitations:

- The validity of the data reported is subject to the limitations of the email data collection.
- 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 but did not have an incident requiring the use of this drug.

## **School Year 2019-20 Results**

There were two reports of administration of doses of school undesignated opioid antagonists during the 2019-20 school year.

Both incidents occurred at a high school and included administration of two doses of the opioid antagonist. Each involved a student. One occurrence reportedly followed an off-campus lunch period; that student was taken to the Emergency Department by a parent.