

## Advisory Statement

# The Occupational Therapist's Role in Naloxone Administration

As health care professionals, occupational therapists (OTs) work in a wide range of practice settings and may encounter individuals who are at risk for opioid overdose. This advisory statement aims to clarify the expectations for OTs who may encounter an individual experiencing an opioid overdose and be required to administer naloxone overdose medication.

## What is naloxone?

Naloxone (Narcan ®) is a medication used to treat the effects of opioid overdose in an emergency situation. In October 2016, as part of its comprehensive opioid strategy, the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care expanded public access to naloxone kits in an effort to prevent overdose deaths. Naloxone can be administered through intramuscular injection or by intra-nasal spray.

## Naloxone and the Role of Occupational Therapists Receiving Delegation

### Receiving Delegation

In Ontario, the administration of naloxone is outside the scope of occupational therapy practice as it falls under the controlled act of administering a substance by injection or inhalation.

If an OT is expected to administer naloxone in the course of their role, the OT must:

- obtain appropriate training in the use of intra-nasal and/or intramuscular forms of naloxone
- receive delegation from another regulated health professional who is authorized to perform this controlled act
- be ready to safely and effectively administer naloxone and manage the outcome of the administration
- comply with their organizational policies and procedures.

### Responding to an Emergency

The *Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991* (RHPA) provides an exception under which the controlled act may be performed without authority or delegation. That exception applies when:

- Giving first aid or temporary assistance in an emergency – RHPA section 29(1)



OTs may find themselves in unexpected circumstances where they are required to respond to a client or other individual who is experiencing an opioid overdose. In such an instance, an OT with access to naloxone could administer the overdose medication without delegation.

OTs are encouraged to review any relevant legislation, regulations, and updates pertaining to Ontario's Opioid Strategy and the administration of naloxone.

## Resources

Controlled Acts and Delegation

<https://www.coto.org/standards-and-resources/resources/controlled-acts-and-delegation>

Standard for Record Keeping

<https://www.coto.org/standards-and-resources/resources/standard-for-record-keeping-2023>

Ministry of Health

<https://www.ontario.ca/page/ontario-take-home-naloxone-programs>

*Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991.*

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/91r18>

If you have questions about occupational therapy practice and the administration of naloxone, please contact the Practice Resource Service at 1.800.890.6570/416.214.1177 x240 or [practice@coto.org](mailto:practice@coto.org).