

 KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Bluegrass Bill	Blue BG 32						
	Referred to Committee: House 2						
Authors: Olivia Allran, Caroline Parker, Leena Haider, Aya Samadi	Action on the Bill <table> <tr> <td>House</td> <td>Senate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>___ <input type="checkbox"/> Passed</td> <td>___ <input type="checkbox"/> Passed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>___ <input type="checkbox"/> Defeated</td> <td>___ <input type="checkbox"/> Defeated</td> </tr> </table>	House	Senate	___ <input type="checkbox"/> Passed	___ <input type="checkbox"/> Passed	___ <input type="checkbox"/> Defeated	___ <input type="checkbox"/> Defeated
House		Senate					
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School: Sayre School							
City: Lexington							

1 An act to equip and certify first responders for the administration of Naloxone

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3 **Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky**

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5 Section 1: Naloxone is a drug used to reverse the effects of an opioid overdose. Opioid drugs include
6 heroin, oxycodone, morphine, codeine, and fentanyl. It can be administered by an injection or nasal
7 spray. Last year, in Kentucky, over 1,248 people died from a drug overdose. This is a steep incline from
8 2014, when 1,079 people died of overdoses. The use of opioid has become so widespread it has been
9 raised to epidemic level.

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11 Section 2: Naloxone, also known by the brand name Narcan, is a medication that can reverse the
12 effects of opioid overdose. It is most often injected into a person experiencing an overdose; however, it
13 can also be used as a nasal spray. Opioids can affect a person's breathing. When too much is taken it
14 can cause a person to stop breathing. Scientifically, Naloxone attaches to the same parts of the brain
15 that receive heroin along with other opioids, and it blocks the opioids for 30-90 minutes to reverse the
16 respiratory depression that would otherwise lead to death from overdose.

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18 Section 3: Currently in Kentucky, anyone can obtain Naloxone with prescription from their insurance
19 company or the agency or organization by which they're employed. A half hour to an hour long training
20 session is required in order to carry and use Naloxone. EMTs as well as policemen will be provided with
21 Naloxone, as it is required by this bill. This bill will require all first responders to carry and be trained in
22 the use of Naloxone.

23
24 Section 4: The money to purchase the drug for EMTs and police officers will be supplied from the
25 Kentucky state medicaid budget, which makes up about 24 percent of the Kentucky state budget.
26 Kentucky has several billion dollars in their budget dedicated solely for medicaid, and there is
27 \$361,317,000 for public health, from which the funding for Naloxone for EMTs and policemen will be
28 provided.

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30 Section 5: A bottle of injectable Naloxone or one nasal spray costs between 40 to 50 dollars; however,
31 bought wholesale from KY pharmacies, it can be greatly discounted to about 20 to 30 dollars per
32 bottle. Each police officer and EMT in Kentucky will be supplied with 1 bottle of Naloxone to be carried
33 at all times. The money from the medicaid budget will be used for training and providing EMTs and
34 police officers with Naloxone. Currently, there are 2,740 certified EMTs in Kentucky and 7,600 police
35 officers in Kentucky, so this will cost approximately \$200,000, which is only 0.0006% of Kentucky's
36 medicaid budget.

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38 Section 6: This bill will go into effect on January 5, 2017.