



Checklist for setting up a take-home naloxone programme

This checklist provides 19 actions to consider when setting up a take-home naloxone (THN) programme.

Though listed chronologically, the actions do not need to be followed strictly in this order. In addition, some may not be applicable to all communities and there may be additional actions that arise as the THN programmes develop.

Setting up a THN programme is not a complicated process. It will require active involvement from key stakeholders and a legal framework that allows naloxone distribution to the wider community.

Actions for setting up a THN programme:

Tick

1	<p>Identify and meet with key stakeholders</p> <p>a. If you are trying to incorporate THN into an established system or facility (e.g. prisons), involve high-level staff in discussions from the beginning</p> <p>Top tip: Key stakeholders might include healthcare professionals, social workers, prison staff and peers of people who use drugs</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<p>Create a needs assessment that supports THN in your area of interest</p> <p>a. Use overdose mortality statistics, qualitative surveys and personal accounts specific to your area of interest</p> <p>b. Carry out further surveys where necessary</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<p>Seek advice from organisations that have successfully implemented THN programmes in other communities</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<p>Determine setting(s) in which THN should be implemented</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	<p>Research current local policies and guidelines regarding THN, including legal status of naloxone and current availability of different products</p> <p>a. If there are legal barriers for THN, identify possible strategies to overcome these by seeking advice from policy makers or contacting other countries that have overcome similar legislative hurdles</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	<p>Set clear and measurable objectives</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	<p>Specify timelines and milestones</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Continued:

Tick

8	Develop standard operating procedures for the programme	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Determine the structure of the training programme and who will do the training and dispense naloxone	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	Create a budget, taking into account costs of the following elements: a. Naloxone kits i. Choose suitable naloxone product based on price, availability, legal status and acceptability b. Other possible expenses: training materials, CPR manikins, salaried programme coordinator, participant incentives	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	Secure funding for the programme	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	Plan where the naloxone kits will be stored safely and securely	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	Create overdose management training materials (e.g. pamphlets or presentation slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	Set up "train the trainer" sessions, to train all individuals who will go on to distribute naloxone and provide overdose training to people at risk of overdosing or likely to witness an overdose	<input type="checkbox"/>
15	Raise public awareness of THN programmes by campaigning and highlighting the success of THN programmes in saving lives	<input type="checkbox"/>
16	Liase and educate relevant groups about naloxone Top tip: Relevant groups may include the police, ambulance services, hostel staff, coroners and pharmacies in the community	<input type="checkbox"/>
17	Determine how naloxone kits will be re-supplied	<input type="checkbox"/>
18	Consider how the programme (specifically the number of people trained, and number of kits distributed and used) will be monitored, recorded and evaluated for further reporting and quality assurance	<input type="checkbox"/>
19	Consider how you will present the results of quality evaluations to key stakeholders to continue improving the THN programme after it has been set up	<input type="checkbox"/>