TOPIC: **IN SUPPORT OF INCREASING NALOXONE DISCHARGE EDUCATION FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL WITH PRESCRIBED OPIOID THERAPIES**

SUBMITTED BY: **Mount Mercy Campus of St. Ambrose University**
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WHEREAS, The National Student Nurses' Association (NSNA) House of Delegates in 2019 adopted the resolution entitled, "In Support of Including Information on Access to and Administration of Naloxone in Discharge Protocol;" and

WHEREAS, Within the United States, the opioid epidemic serves as a major public health concern with 54,743 reported opioid-related deaths in 2024 (Dee et al., 2026, para. 1); and

WHEREAS, In situations with an increased risk of overdose, the Center for Disease Control (CDC) states that naloxone should be prescribed with opioid prescriptions. And that a public health priority is improving naloxone access (Illescas et al., 2024); and

WHEREAS, Providing naloxone education to prescribed opioid users can benefit not only the individual, but also family members or peers who may witness or have the responsibility to report to an overdose (Jauncey & Nielsen, 2021); and

WHEREAS, Research showed that in emergency departments education involving opioid overdoses, education was only documented 53% of the time. Furthermore, naloxone was only prescribed 25% of the time to these patients (Plaumbo et al., 2025, para. 30); and

WHEREAS, A survey response from physicians and nurses showed that over 70% were not prescribing and educating about naloxone due to a lack of knowledge about the evidence behind naloxone (Funke et al., 2021, p.369); and

WHEREAS, Patients who received multiple forms of naloxone education in addition to motivational interviewing at discharge had a 40.5% decrease in the frequency of overdose risk compared to the control group presented with no naloxone education at discharge (Dee et al., 2026, p.5); and

WHEREAS, Patients who received education on how to respond to an overdose and different prevention strategies rated the education as "very important." In this research, 97.2% of people thought access to this education would benefit prescribed opioid users, and 100% said they would recommend this to their peers and family (Dee et al., 2026, p.5).

RESOLVED, that Iowa Association of Nursing Students (IANS) advocates for increased naloxone discharge education for patients discharged from the hospital on opioid therapies and increased education for nursing students and professors about the importance of naloxone discharge education; and be it further

RESOLVED, that IANS encourages nursing programs to implement teaching about the importance of naloxone discharge education more effectively and how it has an impact on patients' health and recovery; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Iowa Association of Nursing Students (IANS) advocates for increased education for nursing students on charting naloxone patient education in the Electronic Health Record (EHR) within clinical and simulation practices; and be it further

RESOLVED, that IANS send a copy of this resolution to the National Student Nurses' Association, American Association of College of Nursing, American Nurses Association, Association of Community Health Nursing Educators, Opioid Awareness Foundation, American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics of the American Medical Informatics Association, Electronic Health Record Association and all others deemed appropriate by IANS.