



Ohio Revised Code

Section 2925.61 Lawful administration of naloxone.

Effective: July 16, 2015

Legislation: House Bill 4 - 131st General Assembly

(A) As used in this section:

(1) "Law enforcement agency" means a government entity that employs peace officers to perform law enforcement duties.

(2) "Licensed health professional" means all of the following:

(a) A physician;

(b) A physician assistant who is licensed under Chapter 4730. of the Revised Code, holds a valid prescriber number issued by the state medical board, and has been granted physician-delegated prescriptive authority;

(c) A clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner who holds a certificate to prescribe issued under section 4723.48 of the Revised Code.

(3) "Peace officer" has the same meaning as in section 2921.51 of the Revised Code.

(4) "Physician" means an individual who is authorized under Chapter 4731. of the Revised Code to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, or podiatric medicine and surgery.

(B) A family member, friend, or other individual who is in a position to assist an individual who is apparently experiencing or at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose, is not subject to criminal prosecution for a violation of section 4731.41 of the Revised Code or criminal prosecution under this chapter if the individual, acting in good faith, does all of the following:

(1) Obtains naloxone pursuant to a prescription issued by a licensed health professional or obtains naloxone from one of the following: a licensed health professional, an individual who is authorized



by a physician under section 4731.941 of the Revised Code to personally furnish naloxone, or a pharmacist or pharmacy intern who is authorized by a physician or board of health under section 4729.44 of the Revised Code to dispense naloxone without a prescription;

(2) Administers the naloxone obtained as described in division (B)(1) of this section to an individual who is apparently experiencing an opioid-related overdose;

(3) Attempts to summon emergency services as soon as practicable either before or after administering the naloxone.

(C) Division (B) of this section does not apply to a peace officer or to an emergency medical technician-basic, emergency medical technician-intermediate, or emergency medical technician-paramedic, as defined in section 4765.01 of the Revised Code.

(D) A peace officer employed by a law enforcement agency is not subject to administrative action, criminal prosecution for a violation of section 4731.41 of the Revised Code, or criminal prosecution under this chapter if the peace officer, acting in good faith, obtains naloxone from the peace officer's law enforcement agency and administers the naloxone to an individual who is apparently experiencing an opioid-related overdose.

The Legislative Service Commission presents the text of this section as a composite of the section as amended by multiple acts of the General Assembly. This presentation recognizes the principle stated in R.C. 1.52(B) that amendments are to be harmonized if reasonably capable of simultaneous operation.