



Prescription Naloxone Dispensing Resource

Naloxone is a safe, rapid acting, emergency opioid antagonist (EOA) used to prevent an opioid overdose. The state of Kansas, through [K.S.A. 65-16,127](#), [K.A.R. 68-7-23](#), allows pharmacists to dispense EOAs to a patient, bystander, law enforcement, emergency medical service (EMS) provider, or school nurse pursuant to the [naloxone statewide protocol](#) and [K.A.R. 68-7-23](#).

The naloxone statewide protocol and dispensing guidelines do not apply to over-the-counter (OTC) naloxone.

The [Kansas Board of Pharmacy naloxone dispensing guidelines](#) outline the steps pharmacists must take to become an EOA dispenser in Kansas. No authorizing physician is required. The steps include:

Read and Sign the Naloxone Statewide Protocol:

1. Read [K.A.R. 68-7-23](#), the Kansas regulation that established the protocol in September 2017;
2. Download, review, and sign the official [pre-signed statewide protocol](#).
3. [Submit the signed naloxone protocol](#) to the Board of Pharmacy within 5 days of signing.
A copy of the signed protocol must be maintained for five years from the date of last dispensing at each Kansas Board of Pharmacy registered facility where the pharmacist has dispensed an EOA.
Each pharmacist must notify the Kansas Board of Pharmacy in writing within 30 days of choosing to discontinue use of the protocol.

Counseling, Training and Educational Material Requirements:

The statewide naloxone protocol has specific requirements regarding the provision of in-person counseling, training, and written educational materials to be provided to the individual to whom the EOA is dispensed. This includes:

- Risk factors and signs of opioid overdose, and strategies to prevent opioid overdose (included in protocol);
- Information on EOAs, including contraindications, potential side effects or adverse effects;
- Procedures for administering the EOA, and proper storage, disposal, and expiration of the EOA; and
- Information on where to obtain a referral for SUD treatment.

First responders and school nurses have additional requirements regarding recordkeeping and documentation as noted in the protocol.

Documentation and Record-keeping Procedures for Dispensing EOAs:

- Each pharmacist must document the dispensing of an EOA by creating a prescription record for the individual or agency to whom the EOA is dispensed. The pharmacist should record themselves as the prescriber. The record must be readily retrievable and securely stored within the pharmacy for five years from the dispense date.

Note: Effective July 1, 2026, Kansas law ([HB 2250](#)) allows naloxone to be used for up to 10 years past its printed expiration date. Meaning, if a patient has expired naloxone, it can be used 10 years past the printed expiration date.