

LIABILITY OF CERTAIN PERSONS FOR EMERGENCY CARE (EXCERPT)
Act 17 of 1963

691.1503 Administration of opioid antagonist; liability; definitions.

Sec. 3.

(1) An individual who in good faith believes that another individual is suffering the immediate effects of an opioid-related overdose and who administers an opioid antagonist to the other individual is not liable in a civil action for damages resulting from the administration.

(2) This section does not apply in any of the following circumstances:

(a) If the individual who administers the opioid antagonist is a physician, physician's assistant, registered nurse, or licensed practical nurse and the opioid antagonist is administered in a hospital.

(b) If the conduct of the individual administering the opioid antagonist is willful or wanton misconduct.

(3) As used in this section:

(a) "Opioid antagonist" means naloxone hydrochloride or any other similarly acting and equally safe drug approved by the federal food and drug administration for the treatment of drug overdose.

(b) "Opioid-related overdose" means a condition, including, but not limited to, extreme physical illness, decreased level of consciousness, respiratory depression, coma, or death, that results from the consumption or use of an opioid or another substance with which an opioid was combined or that a layperson would reasonably believe to be an opioid-related overdose that requires medical assistance.

History: Add. 2014, Act 314, Imd. Eff. Oct. 14, 2014

Compiler's Notes: Former MCL 691.1503, which pertained to liability of health personnel and drug manufacturers participating in mass immunization programs, was repealed by Act 368 of 1978, Eff. Sept. 30, 1978.