

5.6. GUIDELINES FOR THE PREVENTION, RECOGNITION AND MANAGEMENT OF ANAPHYLAXIS IN SCHOOLS

Prevention of Anaphylaxis

1. Identification of Children who have had anaphylactic reactions

- All children who have had previous anaphylactic reactions should be identified at time of enrolment in schools.
- Parents to supply documentation from the doctor concerning details of allergy, the expected symptoms and the course of action if the child is exposed to a known allergen.
- All information should be reviewed yearly.

2. Avoidance of known triggers

- Appropriate strategies should be in place to avoid triggers
- School should implement "No food and utensils trading and sharing" policy
- All children with severe food allergies should only eat lunches, snacks and treats that have been prepared at home unless authorised by parents in writing.
- The use of food in crafts and cooking classes need to be restricted depending on the allergies of particular children
- Personnel handling food should be vigilant with label reading. If in doubt, food should not be bought or consumed
- Invite the allergic child's parents to become a "room parent" and help with selection of treats for classroom celebration and parties

Recognition of Anaphylaxis

All school personnel should be able to recognise anaphylaxis

- All staff, including teacher aides and lunchroom personnel, should be able to recognise if a child is experiencing a severe anaphylactic reaction.
- All staff should receive training in anaphylaxis recognition

Appendix: Management of Anaphylaxis

1. All children with anaphylaxis should have a medical action plan
 - Medical action plan should be jointly agreed between the child's parents, doctors and teachers.
 - Medical action plan should be reviewed yearly and following any anaphylactic events

2. An Epi-Pen should be used in an anaphylactic event

3. All children receiving emergency Epi Pen should immediately be transported to a hospital
 - Inform ambulance of anaphylactic shock and for life support

4. EpiPen prescribed to be kept in school should be stored in a designated place and expiry date checked 1 x term by designated staff

5. All school personnel should receive training in anaphylaxis prevention, recognition and management
 - Conduct in-service for the entire staff to educate them about food allergies, signs and symptoms, as well as the use of Epi Pen
 - 2 x action plans with photo of child
 - one to be kept in class
 - one to be kept in sick bay
 - EpiPen accessibility to be made known to all staff
 - Name of child on EpiPen. Expiry Date highlighted

Instructions with EpiPen

- Call 111 then parent
- Administer EpiPen
- Stay with child
- Maintain airway
- Send used EpiPen with child to hospital

Appendix

Register of Students and Staff with Anaphylaxis

| Date of entry | Name | Room | Notes e.g triggers |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|
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Anaphylaxis Master Record

Parnell District School

| Date of entry | Name | Room | Notes e.g triggers |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|
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Attach anaphylaxis action plans for these people.