

ANAPHYLAXIS MANAGEMENT POLICY

Philosophical Basis

Anaphylaxis is a severe, rapidly progressing allergic reaction that is potentially life threatening.

The key to prevention of anaphylaxis in schools is knowledge of those students who have been diagnosed at risk, awareness of triggers (allergens) and minimizing the exposure to these triggers.

Partnerships between Rangeview and the school community also play a vital role in minimizing risk.

All carers should be trained to recognize symptoms and apply emergency first aid in the case of an anaphylactic reaction.

Guidelines

- 1.1 The principal will ensure that an **individual management plan** is developed, in consultation with the student's parents, for any student who has been diagnosed by a medical practitioner as being at risk of anaphylaxis.
- 1.2 The individual anaphylaxis management plan will be in place as soon as practicable after student enrolls and where possible before their first day of school.
- 1.3 The individual anaphylaxis management plan will set out the following:
 - Information about the diagnosis, including the type of allergy or allergies the student has (based on diagnosis from a medical practitioner).
 - Strategies to minimize the risk of exposure to allergens while the student is under the care or supervision of school staff, for in-school and out of school settings including camps and excursions.
 - Information on where the student's medication will be stored.
 - The student's emergency contact details.
 - An emergency procedures plan (*ASCIA Action Plan), provided by the parent, that:
 - sets out the emergency procedures to be taken in the event of an allergic reaction;
 - is signed by a medical practitioner who has treated the child and also the parent and the principal or nominee
 - and includes an up to date photograph of the student.
- 1.4 The student's individual management plan will be reviewed by the school in consultation with the student's parents/carers:
 - annually or as applicable
 - if the student's condition changes
 - and after a student has an anaphylactic reaction.

- 1.5 The principal will be responsible for ensuring that a **communication plan** is developed to provide information to all staff, students and parents about anaphylaxis and the school's anaphylaxis management policy.
- 1.6 The communication plan will include information about what steps will be taken to respond to an anaphylactic reaction by a student in a classroom, in the school yard, on school excursions, on school camps and special event days.
- 1.7 Teachers and other regular school staff who conduct classes which students at risk of anaphylaxis must have up to date training in anaphylaxis management.
- 1.8 Volunteers and casual relief staff will be informed, through the classroom CRT booklet, of students at risk of anaphylaxis and their role in responding to an anaphylactic reaction by a student in their care.
- 1.9 All staff will be briefed once each semester by a staff member who has up to date anaphylaxis management training on:
 - the school's anaphylaxis management policy
 - the causes, symptoms and treatment of anaphylaxis
 - the identities of students diagnosed at risk of anaphylaxis and where their medication is located
 - how to use an auto adrenaline injecting device
 - the school's first aid and emergency response procedures
- 1.10 At other times while the student is under the care or supervision of the school, including excursions, yard duty, camps and special event days, the principal must ensure that there is a sufficient number of staff present who have up to date training in an anaphylaxis management training course.
- 1.11 Wherever possible, staff training will take place before the student's first day at school. Where this is not possible, an interim plan will be developed in consultation with the parents.
- 1.12 The school's first aid procedures and student's emergency procedures plan (*ASCIA Action Plan) will be followed when responding to an anaphylactic reaction. The most effective first aid treatment for an anaphylactic reaction is the administration of adrenaline given through an EpiPen auto injector.
- 1.13 Individual anaphylactic emergency response information will be placed in each classroom where there is an identified child at risk of Anaphylaxis.

*(Australian Society of Clinical Immunology and Allergy Inc.)

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