

HAWTHORN WEST PRIMARY SCHOOL

ANAPHYLAXIS POLICY 2021

PURPOSE

To explain to Hawthorn West Primary parents, carers, staff and students the processes and procedures in place to support students diagnosed as being at risk of suffering from anaphylaxis. This policy also ensures that Hawthorn West Primary is compliant with Ministerial Order 706 and the Department's guidelines for anaphylaxis management.

SCOPE

This policy applies to:

- all staff, including casual relief staff and volunteers
- all students who have been diagnosed with anaphylaxis or who may require emergency treatment for an anaphylactic reaction and their parents and carers.

POLICY

School Statement

Hawthorn West Primary will fully comply with Ministerial Order 706 and the associated guidelines published by the Department of Education and Training.

Anaphylaxis

Anaphylaxis is a severe allergic reaction that occurs after exposure to an allergen. The most common allergens for school aged children are nuts, eggs, cow's milk, fish, shellfish, wheat, soy, sesame, latex, certain insect stings and medications.

Symptoms

Sights and symptoms of a mild to moderate allergic reactions can include:

- swelling of the lips, face and eyes
- hives or welts
- tingling in the mouth

Signs and symptoms of anaphylaxis, a severe allergic reaction, can include:

- difficult/noisy breathing
- swelling of tongue
- difficulty talking and/or hoarse voice
- wheeze or persistent cough
- persistent dizziness or collapse
- student appears pale or floppy
- abdominal pain and/or vomiting

Symptoms usually develop within ten minutes and up to two hours after exposure to an allergen, but can appear within a few minutes.

Treatment

Adrenaline given as an injection into the muscle of the outer mid-thigh is the first aid treatment for anaphylaxis.

Individuals diagnosed as being at risk of anaphylaxis are prescribed an adrenaline autoinjector for use in an emergency. These adrenaline autoinjectors are designed so that anyone can use them in an emergency.

Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plans

All students at Hawthorn West Primary who are diagnosed as being at risk of suffering from an anaphylactic reaction by a medical practitioner must have an Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan. When notified of an anaphylaxis diagnosis, the principal of Hawthorn West Primary is responsible for developing a plan in consultation with the student's parents/carers.

Where necessary, an Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan will be in place as soon as practicable after a student enrolls at Hawthorn West Primary and where possible, before the student's first day.

Parents and carers must:

- obtain an ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis from the student's medical practitioner and provide a copy to the school as soon as practicable
- immediately inform the school in writing if there is a relevant change in the student's medical condition and obtain an updated ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis
- provide an up to date photo of the student for the ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis when that Plan is provided to the school and each time it is reviewed
- provide the school with a current adrenaline autoinjector for the student that is not expired
- participate in annual reviews of the student's Plan.

Each student's Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan must include:

- information about the student's medical condition that relates to allergy and the potential for anaphylactic reaction, including the type of allergies the student has
- information about the signs or symptoms the student might exhibit in the event of an allergic reaction based on a written diagnosis from a medical practitioner
- strategies to minimise the risk of exposure to known allergens while the student is under the care or supervision of school staff, including in the school yard, at camps and excursions, or at special events conducted, organised or attended by the school
- the name of the person(s) responsible for implementing the risk minimisation strategies which have been identified in the Plan
- information about where the student's medication will be stored
- the student's emergency contact details
- an up-to-date ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis completed by the student's medical practitioner.

Review and updates to Individual Anaphylaxis Plans

A student's Individual Anaphylaxis Plan will be reviewed and updated on an annual basis in consultation with the student's parents/carers. The plan will also be reviewed and, where necessary, updated in the following circumstances:

- as soon as practicable after the student has an anaphylactic reaction at school
- if the student's medical condition, insofar as it relates to allergy and the potential for anaphylactic reaction, changes

- when the student is participating in an off-site activity, including camps and excursions, or at special events including fetes and concerts.

Our school may also consider updating a student's Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan if there is an identified and significant increase in the student's potential risk of exposure to allergens at school.

Location of plans and adrenaline autoinjectors

A copy of each student's Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan will be stored with their ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis in the First Aid room, together with the student's adrenaline autoinjector. Adrenaline autoinjectors must be labelled with the student's name and photo ID.

Risk Minimisation Strategies

To reduce the risk of a student suffering from an anaphylactic reaction at Hawthorn West Primary School, we have put in place the following strategies:

Classroom:

- Keep a copy of the student's Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan in the classroom. Be sure the ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis is easily accessible even if the adrenaline autoinjector is kept in another location.
- Liaise with parents about food-related activities well ahead of time.
- Class will be informed of allergens that must be avoided in advance of class parties, events or birthdays.
- Use non-food treats where possible, but if food treats are used in class it is recommended that parents of students with food allergy provide a treat box with alternative treats. Alternative treat boxes should be clearly labelled and only handled by the student.
- Never give food from outside sources to a student who is at risk of anaphylaxis.
- Products labelled 'may contain traces of nuts' should not be served to students allergic to nuts. Products labelled 'may contain milk or egg' should not be served to students with milk or egg allergy and so forth.
- Be aware of the possibility of hidden allergens in food and other substances used in cooking, food technology, science and art classes (e.g. egg or milk cartons, empty peanut butter jars).
- Ensure all cooking utensils, preparation dishes, plates, and knives and forks etc are washed and cleaned thoroughly after preparation of food and cooking.
- Have regular discussions with students about the importance of washing hands, eating their own food and not sharing food.
- The admin team should inform casual relief teachers of the names of any students at risk of anaphylaxis, the location of each student's Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan and adrenaline autoinjector, the school's Anaphylaxis Management Policy, and each individual person's responsibility in managing an incident. ie seeking a trained staff member.
- Make sure that tables and surfaces are wiped down with warm soapy water regularly.
- Food banning is not generally recommended. Instead, a 'no-sharing' with the students with food allergy approach is recommended for food, utensils and food containers.

Yard:

- Sufficient school staff on yard duty must be trained in the administration of the adrenaline autoinjector (i.e. EpiPen®) and be able to respond quickly to an allergic reaction if needed.
- The adrenaline autoinjector and each student's individual ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis must be easily accessible from the yard, and staff should be aware of their exact location.
- Emergency response procedure in place so the student's medical information and medication can be retrieved quickly if a reaction occurs in the yard. This may include all yard duty staff carrying emergency cards in yard-duty bags. All staff on yard duty must be aware

of the school's emergency response procedures and how to notify the general office/first aid team of an anaphylactic reaction in the yard.

- Yard duty staff must also be able to identify, by face, those students at risk of anaphylaxis.

Special Events (e.g. at school sporting events, incursions, class parties)

- Sufficient school staff supervising the special event must be trained in the administration of an adrenaline autoinjector to be able to respond quickly to an anaphylactic reaction if required.
- School staff should avoid using food in activities or games, including as rewards.
- For special events involving food, school staff should consult parents in advance to either develop an alternative food menu or request the parents to send a meal for the student.
- Parents of other students should be informed in advance about foods that may cause allergic reactions in students at risk of anaphylaxis and request that they avoid providing students with treats whilst they are at school or at a special school event.
- Party balloons should not be used if any student is allergic to latex.

Excursions and Sporting events offsite

- Sufficient school staff supervising the special event must be trained in the administration of an adrenaline autoinjector and be able to respond quickly to an anaphylactic reaction if required.

A school staff member or team of school staff trained in the recognition of anaphylaxis and the administration of the adrenaline autoinjector must accompany any student at risk of anaphylaxis on field trips or excursions.

- School staff should avoid using food in activities or games, including as rewards.
- The adrenaline autoinjector and a copy of the individual ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis for each student at risk of anaphylaxis should be easily accessible and school staff must be aware of their exact location.

For each field trip, excursion etc, a risk assessment should be undertaken for each individual student attending who is at risk of anaphylaxis. The risks may vary according to the number of anaphylactic students attending, the nature of the excursion/sporting event, size of venue, distance from medical assistance, the structure of excursion and corresponding staff-student ratio.

- All school staff members present during the excursion or sporting event needs to be aware of the identity of any students attending who are at risk of anaphylaxis and be able to identify them by face.
- Parents may wish to accompany their child on excursions or sporting events. This should be discussed with parents as another strategy for supporting the student who is at risk of anaphylaxis.
- Prior to the excursion taking place school staff should consult with the student's parents and medical practitioner (if necessary) to review the student's Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan to ensure that it is up to date and relevant to the particular excursion activity.

Camp

- Prior to engaging a camp owner/operator's services the school should make enquiries as to whether the operator can provide food that is safe for anaphylactic students. If a camp owner/operator cannot provide this confirmation in writing to the school, then the school should strongly consider using an alternative service provider. This is a reasonable step for a school to take in discharging its duty of care to students at risk of anaphylaxis.
- The camp cook should be able to demonstrate satisfactory training in food allergen management and its implications for food-handling practices, including knowledge of the major food allergens triggering anaphylaxis, cross-contamination issues specific to food allergy, label reading, etc.
- The school must not sign any written disclaimer or statement from a camp owner/operator that indicates that the owner/operator is unable to provide food which is safe for students at risk of anaphylaxis. The school has a duty of care to protect students in their care from reasonably foreseeable injury and this duty cannot be delegated to any third party.
- Conduct a risk assessment and develop a risk management strategy for students at risk of anaphylaxis while they are on camp. This should be developed in consultation with parents of students at risk of anaphylaxis and camp owners/operators prior to the camp's commencement.
- School staff should consult with parents of students at risk of anaphylaxis and the camp owner/operator to ensure that appropriate procedures are in place to manage an anaphylactic reaction should it occur. If these procedures are deemed to be inadequate, further discussions, planning and implementation will need to be undertaken in order for the school to adequately discharge its non-delegable duty of care.
- Prior to the camp taking place school staff should consult with the student's parents to review the student's Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan to ensure that it is up to date and relevant to the circumstances of the particular camp.
The student's adrenaline autoinjector, Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan, including the ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis and a mobile phone **must** be taken on camp. If mobile phone access is not available, an alternative method of communication in an emergency must be considered, e.g. a satellite phone.
- All staff attending camp should familiarise themselves with the students' Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plans AND plan emergency response procedures for anaphylaxis prior to camp and be clear about their roles and responsibilities in the event of an anaphylactic reaction.
- Ensure contact details of emergency services are distributed to all school staff as part of the emergency response procedures developed for the camp.
- School to take an adrenaline autoinjector for general use on a school camp (even if there is no student who is identified as being at risk of anaphylaxis) as a back-up device in the event of an emergency.
- Each student's adrenaline autoinjector should remain close to the student and school staff must be aware of its location at all times.
- Staff to consider the potential exposure to allergens when consuming food on buses and in cabins.

Adrenaline autoinjectors for general use

Hawthorn West Primary will maintain a supply of adrenaline autoinjector(s) for general use, as a back-up to those provided by parents and carers for specific students, and also for students who may suffer from a first time reaction at school.

Adrenaline autoinjectors for general use will be stored in the First Aid room and labelled “general use”.

The principal is responsible for arranging the purchase of adrenaline auto-injectors for general use, and will consider:

- the number of students enrolled at Hawthorn West Primary School at risk of anaphylaxis
- the accessibility of adrenaline auto-injectors supplied by parents
- the availability of a sufficient supply of auto-adrenaline injectors for general use in different locations at the school, as well as at camps, excursions and events
- the limited life span of adrenaline auto-injectors, and the need for general use adrenaline auto-injectors to be replaced when used or prior to expiry.
- The weight of the students at risk of anaphylaxis to determine the correct dosage of adrenaline autoinjector/s to purchase.

Emergency Response

In the event of an anaphylactic reaction, the emergency response procedures in this policy must be followed, together with the school’s general first aid procedures, emergency response procedures and the student’s Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan.

A complete and up to date list of students identified as being at risk of anaphylaxis is maintained by Millie Angliss (First Aid Officer) and stored in the First Aid room. For camps, excursions and special events, a designated staff member will be responsible for maintaining a list of students at risk of anaphylaxis attending the special event, together with their Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plans and adrenaline autoinjectors, where appropriate.

If a student experiences an anaphylactic reaction at school or during a school activity, school staff must:

<u>Classroom</u>	<u>Yard</u>	<u>External</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher stays with child • No phone: send student down to office with photo ID card to request student’s EpiPen • Phone in classroom: call office to request student’s EpiPen (ext 101 or 102) • Admin staff to bring red bag containing student’s EpiPen to classroom • Follow student’s individual ASCIA plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher stays with child • send student to office with photo ID card to request student’s EpiPen • Admin staff to bring red bag containing student’s EpiPen to teacher in yard • Follow student’s individual ASCIA plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher stays with child • Red bag containing student’s EpiPen will be with or carried by student • Follow student’s individual ASCIA plan

Step	Action
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lay the person flat • Do not allow them to stand or walk • If breathing is difficult, allow them to sit • Be calm and reassuring • Do not leave them alone • Seek assistance from another staff member or reliable student to locate the student's adrenaline autoinjector or the school's general use autoinjector, and the student's Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan, stored in the First Aid Room • If the student's plan is not immediately available, or they appear to be experiencing a first time reaction, follow steps 2 to 5
2.	<p>Administer an EpiPen or EpiPen Jr (if the student is under 20kg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove from plastic container • Form a fist around the EpiPen and pull of the blue safety release (cap) • Place orange end against the student's outer mid-thigh (with or without clothing) • Push down hard until a click is heard or felt and hold in place for 3 seconds • Remove EpiPen • Note the time the EpiPen is administered • Retain the used EpiPen to be handed to ambulance paramedics along with the time of administration <p>Administer an Anapen[®] 500, Anapen[®] 300, or Anapen[®] Jr.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pull off the black needle shield • Pull off grey safety cap (from the red button) • Place needle end firmly against the student's outer mid-thigh at 90 degrees (with or without clothing) • Press red button so it clicks and hold for 10 seconds • Remove Anapen[®] • Note the time the Anapen is administered <p>Retain the used Anapen to be handed to ambulance paramedics along with the time of administration</p>
3.	Call an ambulance (000)
4.	If there is no improvement or severe symptoms progress (as described in the ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis), further adrenaline doses may be administered every five minutes, if other adrenaline autoinjectors are available.
5.	Contact the student's emergency contacts.

If a student appears to be having a severe allergic reaction, but has not been previously diagnosed with an allergy or being at risk of anaphylaxis, school staff should follow steps 2 – 5 as above.

Schools can use either the EpiPen and Anapen on any student suspected to be experiencing an anaphylactic reaction, regardless of the device prescribed in their ASCIA Action Plan.

Where possible, schools should consider using the correct dose of adrenaline autoinjector depending on the weight of the student. However, in an emergency if there is no other option available, any device should be administered to the student.

[Note: If in doubt, it is better to use an adrenaline autoinjector than not use it, even if in hindsight the reaction is not anaphylaxis. Under-treatment of anaphylaxis is more harmful and potentially life threatening than over treatment of a mild to moderate allergic reaction. Refer to page 41 of the [Anaphylaxis Guidelines](#)].

Communication Plan

This policy will be available on Hawthorn West Primary School's website so that parents and other members of the school community can easily access information about Hawthorn West Primary School's anaphylaxis management procedures. The parents and carers of students who are enrolled at Hawthorn West Primary and are identified as being at risk of anaphylaxis will also be provided with a copy of this policy.

The School Anaphylaxis Supervisor/s are responsible for ensuring that all relevant staff, including casual relief staff and volunteers are aware of this policy and Hawthorn West Primary School's procedures for anaphylaxis management. Casual relief staff and volunteers who are responsible for the care and/or supervision of students who are identified as being at risk of anaphylaxis will also receive a verbal briefing on this policy by the admin team with information also located in the CRT manual.

The principal, is responsible for ensuring relevant staff are trained and briefed in anaphylaxis management, consistent with the Department's *Anaphylaxis Guidelines*.

Staff training

The principal will ensure that the following staff are appropriately trained in anaphylaxis management:

- School staff who conduct classes attended by students who are at risk of anaphylaxis
- All other school staff including administration staff

Staff who are required to undertake training must have completed:

- an approved face-to-face anaphylaxis management training course in the last three years, or
- an approved online anaphylaxis management training course in the last two years and verification of EpiPen use

Hawthorn West Primary School uses the following training course ASCIA eTraining course 22300VIC.

Staff are also required to attend a briefing on anaphylaxis management and this policy at least twice per year (with the first briefing to be held at the beginning of the school year), facilitated by a staff member who has successfully completed an anaphylaxis management course within the last 2 years including School Anaphylaxis Supervisor. Each briefing will address:

- this policy
- the causes, symptoms and treatment of anaphylaxis
- the identifies of students with a medical condition that relates to allergy and the potential for anaphylactic reaction, and where their medication is located
- how to use an adrenaline autoinjector, including hands on practice with a trainer adrenaline autoinjector
- the school's general first aid and emergency response procedures
- the location of, and access to, adrenaline autoinjectors that have been provided by parents or purchased by the school for general use.

When a new student enrolls at Hawthorn West Primary School who are at risk of anaphylaxis, the principal will develop an interim plan in consultation with the student's parents and ensure that appropriate staff are trained and briefed as soon as possible.

A record of staff training courses and briefings will be maintained in staff meeting minutes and OHS calendar.

The principal will ensure that while students at risk of anaphylaxis are under the care or supervision of the school outside of normal class activities, including in the school yard, at camps and excursions, or at special event days, there is a sufficient number of school staff present who have been trained in anaphylaxis management.

FURTHER INFORMATION AND RESOURCES

- The Department's Policy and Advisory Library (PAL):
 - [Anaphylaxis](#)
- [Allergy & Anaphylaxis Australia](#)
- ASCIA Guidelines: [Schooling and childcare](#)
- Royal Children's Hospital: [Allergy and immunology](#)
- **[Insert links to related local polices, i.e. Health Care Needs.]**

POLICY REVIEW AND APPROVAL

Policy last reviewed	January 2022
Approved by	Principal
Next scheduled review date	2023