



## **ANAPHYLAXIS MANAGEMENT POLICY 2022**

### **PURPOSE**

To explain to the parents/carers, staff and students of this school the processes and procedures in place to support students diagnosed as being at risk of suffering from anaphylaxis and to ensure all staff can respond to an anaphylactic reaction. This policy also ensures that the school 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/carers.

### **POLICY**

#### School Statement

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

#### **Anaphylaxis definition**

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

#### Signs and symptoms of a mild to moderate allergic reaction 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 who are diagnosed by a medical practitioner as being at risk of suffering from an anaphylactic reaction must have an Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan. When notified of an anaphylaxis diagnosis, the school Principal 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 the school and where possible, before the student's first day.

When a new student who is at risk of anaphylaxis enrolls at the school, 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.

Parents/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 has 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 allergies 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 productions.

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**

Depending on the age of the students who are at risk of anaphylaxis, the severity of their allergies and the content of their plan, some students may keep their adrenaline autoinjector on their person, rather than in a designated location. It may also be appropriate to keep copies of the plans in various locations around the school so that the plan is easily accessible by school staff in the event of an incident. Appropriate locations may include the student's classroom, first aid room, the staffroom, the general office or in the materials provided to staff on yard duty.

When students may not keep their adrenaline autoinjectors on their person:

A copy of each student's Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan will be stored with their ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis at the general office/first aid room together with the student's adrenaline autoinjector. Adrenaline autoinjectors must be labelled with the student's name.

When students may keep their adrenaline autoinjectors on their person:

A copy of each student's Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan will be stored with their ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis at the general office/first aid room. Students are encouraged to keep their adrenaline autoinjectors on their person. Adrenaline autoinjectors for general use are available at the general office/first aid room and are labelled "general use".

Where some students keep their adrenaline autoinjectors on their person and others store them elsewhere:

A copy of each student's Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan will be stored with their ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis at the general office/first aid room. Whilst some students keep their adrenaline autoinjector on their person, medication for those that do not will be stored and labelled with their name at the general office/first aid room together with adrenaline autoinjectors for general use.

### **Risk Minimisation Strategies**

The school will use the checklist and recommendations in the Anaphylaxis Guidelines to implement Risk Minimisation and Prevention Strategies in-school and out-of-school settings which include (but are not limited to) the following:

- during classroom activities (including class rotations, specialist and elective classes)
- between classes and other breaks
- in canteens
- during recess and lunchtimes
- before and after school
- camps and excursions, or at special events conducted, organised or attended by the school (e.g. class parties, elective subjects and work experience, cultural days, fetes, concerts, events at other schools, competitions or incursions).

The strategies chosen will depend on our school community, the age of our students and the types of allergies that they may suffer from. Appendix F of the Department's [Anaphylaxis Guidelines](#) includes detailed risk mitigation strategies that may be adopted. To reduce the risk of a student suffering from an anaphylactic reaction, we have put in place the following strategies:

- staff and students are regularly reminded to wash their hands after eating
- students are discouraged from sharing food

- garbage bins at school are to remain covered with lids to reduce the risk of attracting insects
- gloves are recommended be worn when picking up papers or rubbish in the playground;
- school canteen staff are trained in appropriate food handling to reduce the risk of cross-contamination
- year groups will be informed of allergens that must be avoided in advance of class parties, events or birthdays
- a general use EpiPen® will be stored at the general office/first aid room

Other strategies that will be implemented by the school to assist anaphylaxis management include:

- providing professional development for all staff including the identification and response to anaphylaxis and the proper use of an EpiPen®/Anapen®.
- identifying susceptible children and knowing their allergens
- informing the community about anaphylaxis via the newsletter/newsfeeds
- not allowing food sharing and restricting food to that approved by parents
- keeping the lawns well mown and ensuring children always wear shoes
- requiring parents to provide an Emergency Management Plan developed in consultation with a health professional and an EpiPen®/Anapen® if necessary, both of which will be maintained in the general office/first aid room for reference as required

### **Adrenaline Autoinjectors for General Use**

Note: for guidance on the appropriate number of general use adrenaline autoinjectors for the school, we will refer to the Department's *Anaphylaxis Guidelines*.

The school 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 at the general office/first aid and labelled "general use".

The Principal is responsible for arranging the purchase of adrenaline autoinjectors for general use, and will consider:

- the number of students enrolled at the school who are at risk of anaphylaxis
- the accessibility of adrenaline autoinjectors supplied by parents
- the availability of a sufficient supply of autoinjectors for general use in different locations at the school, as well as at camps, excursions and events
- the limited life span of adrenaline autoinjectors, and the need for general use adrenaline autoinjectors to be replaced when used or prior to expiry. (A nominated staff member will be responsible for checking and replacing the Adrenaline Autoinjectors for General Use.)
- 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 the First Aid Coordinator or if applicable the school nurse and stored at the general office/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:

Step	Action
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lay the person flat</li> <li>• Do not allow them to stand or walk</li> <li>• If breathing is difficult, allow them to sit</li> <li>• Be calm and reassuring</li> <li>• Do not leave them alone</li> <li>• 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 at the general office/first aid room</li> <li>• If the student's plan is not immediately available, or they appear to be experiencing a first-time reaction, follow steps 2 to 5</li> </ul>
2.	<p>Administer an EpiPen or EpiPen Jr (if the student is under 20kg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove from plastic container</li> <li>• Form a fist around the EpiPen and pull off the blue safety release (cap)</li> <li>• Place orange end against the student's outer mid-thigh (with or without clothing)</li> <li>• Push down hard until a click is heard or felt and hold in place for 3 seconds (Please note that the need to massage the site is now removed)</li> <li>• Remove EpiPen</li> <li>• Note the time the EpiPen is administered</li> <li>• Retain the used EpiPen to be handed to ambulance paramedics along with the time of administration</li> </ul> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>Administer an Anapen® 500, Anapen® 300, or Anapen® Jr.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pull off the black needle shield</li> <li>• Pull off grey safety cap (from the red button)</li> <li>• Place needle end firmly against the student's outer mid-thigh at 90 degrees (with or without clothing)</li> <li>• Press red button so it clicks and hold for 10 seconds</li> <li>• Remove Anapen®</li> <li>• Note the time the Anapen is administered</li> </ul> <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 will 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 'Frequently asked questions' on the [Resources tab](#) of the Department's Anaphylaxis Policy.

### **Communication Plan**

The Principal is responsible for ensuring that a Communication Plan is developed to provide information to all staff, children and parents about anaphylaxis and the school's anaphylaxis management policy.

The Communication Plan will include information about what steps will be taken to respond to an anaphylactic reaction by a child in a classroom, in the school yard, on school excursions, on school camps and special event days.

The Communication Plan will include strategies for advising school staff, students and parents about how to respond to an anaphylactic reaction by a student in various environments including:

- during normal school activities including in the classroom, in the school yard, in all school buildings and sites including gymnasiums and halls
- during off-site or out of school activities, including on excursions, school camps and at special events conducted or organised by the school.

Procedures to inform volunteers and casual relief staff of students with a medical condition that relates to allergy and the potential for anaphylactic reaction and their role in responding to an anaphylactic reaction by a student in their care will be included. As part of the Communication Plan, the school will develop summary statements to communicate with the whole school community around awareness of anaphylaxis and allergies and strategies to minimise risks.

Volunteers and casual relief staff of children at risk of anaphylaxis will be informed of children at risk of anaphylaxis and their role in responding to an anaphylactic reaction by a child in their care by an appropriate person as determined by the Principal. 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 children diagnosed at risk of anaphylaxis and where their medication is located
- how to use an autoadrenaline injecting device
- the school's first aid and emergency response procedures

- the location of, and access to, the Adrenaline Autoinjectors that have been purchased by the school for general use or provided by parents

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

### **Staff Training**

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

All school staff - ASCIA Anaphylaxis e-training for Victorian Schools followed by a competency check by the School Anaphylaxis Supervisor. This course is provided by ASCIA, is free for all Victorian schools and valid for two years.

AND

2 staff per school or per campus (School Anaphylaxis Supervisor) - *Course in Verifying the Correct Use of Adrenaline Autoinjector Devices 22303VIC*. This course is provided by the Asthma Foundation, is free to government schools and is valid for 3 years.

All staff will complete the online training course once every two years. In order to meet legislative requirements staff will also need to have their competency in using an autoinjector (e.g. EpiPen®) tested in person within 30 days of completing the course.

A small number of staff will be trained to be able to assess other staff's competency in using an autoinjector in person.

The online ASCIA e-training course is fully funded for all Victorian school staff. The course will take approximately one hour and can be accessed at <https://etrainingvic.allergy.org.au/>

### Twice-yearly anaphylaxis briefing requirements

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

- this policy
- the causes, symptoms and treatment of anaphylaxis
- the identities of students with a medical condition that relates to allergies 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

Training should take place as soon as practicable after a student at risk of anaphylaxis enrolls and, where possible, before the student's first day at school.

If for any reason a relevant staff member has not yet completed training, the Principal is responsible for developing an interim individual anaphylaxis management plan in consultation with the student's parents. The Principal should also consider whether consultation with the School Anaphylaxis Supervisor or the student's treating medical practitioner is required when developing the interim plan.

A record of staff training courses and briefings will be maintained in the general office/first aid room. This includes a record of all staff anaphylaxis management training courses and the dates of the twice yearly briefing sessions as evidence of compliance with the training requirements of Ministerial Order 706 – Anaphylaxis Management in Victorian Schools. The record will include the names of staff who have undertaken the training course and the date the training is due for renewal, as well as the names of the staff who attended the twice yearly briefing to staff

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.

### **Impact at School**

An anaphylactic reaction can be traumatic for the student and others witnessing the reaction. In the event of an anaphylactic reaction, students and staff may benefit from post-incident counselling, provided, for example, by the school nurse, guidance officer, student welfare coordinator or school psychologist.

It is important to be aware that some students with anaphylaxis may not wish to be singled out or seen to be treated differently.

If in any doubt, for all anaphylaxis management enquires, (including the implementation of MO706), the school will call the Royal Children's Hospital Anaphylaxis Advisory Line on 1300 725 911 or (03) 9345 4235.

### **COMMUNICATION**

This policy will be communicated to our school community in the following ways:

- Available publicly on our school's website and the School Documentation section of Compass
- Included in staff induction processes
- Discussed at staff briefings/meetings as required
- Discussed at parent information sessions
- Included as annual reference in school newsletter
- Reminders in the school Newsletter
- Made available in hard copy from the school general office on request.

### **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](#)

### **POLICY REVIEW AND APPROVAL**

Policy last reviewed	September 2022
Approved by	School Council
Next scheduled review date	September 2023 This policy has a mandatory one-year review cycle

The Principal will complete the Department's Annual Risk Management Checklist for anaphylaxis management to assist with the evaluation and review of this policy and the support provided to students at risk of anaphylaxis.