



ANAPHYLAXIS MANAGEMENT POLICY

Rationale

- Anaphylaxis is a serious health issue for a percentage of the population.
- DET recognises that the key to preventing an anaphylactic reaction by a child in schools is knowledge of those children who have been diagnosed at risk, awareness of the triggers (allergens) and prevention of exposure to these triggers. The partnership between the school and the parent is important in ensuring that certain foods or items are kept away from the child while at school.
- Adrenaline given through an EpiPen® or Anapen® to the muscle of the outer mid thigh is the effective first aid treatment for anaphylaxis.
- Schools are required by law to have a policy and procedures for managing anaphylaxis in place and must review and update the policy for strict compliance with the guidelines found at DET's Policy Advisory Guide > A – Z Index at the website below (updated 12 August 2016) which is the key reference and support for Keilor views Primary School.

Training

- From 2016 a new online model for anaphylaxis training is available to support Victorian schools to meet their training requirements and to improve schools' capacity to provide safe learning environments for young people with severe allergies.
- Ministerial Order 706 has been amended to allow for the new online training model. Under this model it is recommended that **all Victorian school staff** undertake the new Australasian Society of Clinical Immunology and Allergy (ASCIA) e-training course and have their competency in using an autoinjector tested in person within 30 days of completing the course.
- 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 from the ASCIA site at: [anaphylaxis e-training: Victorian Schools](#)
- Additionally every school is invited to nominate two staff members from each campus to undertake face-to-face training to skill them in providing competency checks to assess their colleagues' ability to use an auto-injector (e.g. EpiPen) and become School Anaphylaxis Supervisors.
- Registration for the *Course in Verifying the Correct Use of Adrenaline Autoinjector Devices 22303VIC* can be accessed from the Asthma Foundation by phone 1300 314 806 or by visiting: www.asthma.org.au
- Once your School Anaphylaxis Supervisors have completed their training your school can transition to the online model.
- A School Anaphylaxis Supervisor Checklist has been developed to guide schools with the requirements of this role. Training agencies that have the *Course in Verifying the Correct Use of Adrenaline Autoinjector Devices 22303VIC* in their scope of practice are required to use this checklist to guide their training with Victorian schools.
- Alternatively schools can opt to undertake fee-based face-to-face training in one of the accredited anaphylaxis training courses that meet the requirements of MO706:
 - Course in First Aid Management of Anaphylaxis 22300VIC

- Course in Anaphylaxis Awareness 10313NAT.
- To find registered training organisations that deliver anaphylaxis training, go to the Australian Government Department of Education and Training site at: www.training.gov.au
- In summary, school staff must complete one of the following options to meet the anaphylaxis training requirements of MO706:

Keilor Views Primary School

Option 1

School staff (as determined by the principal) - *Course in First Aid Management of Anaphylaxis 22300 VIC (previously 22099VIC)*. This course is provided by an RTO that has this course in their scope of practice and is paid for by each school. The training is valid for 3 years.

Option 2

School staff (as determined by the Principal) - *Course in Anaphylaxis Awareness 10313NAT*. This course is provided by any RTO that has this course in their scope of practice and is paid for by each school. **The training is valid for 3 years.**

Please note: First aid training does **NOT** meet the requirements of anaphylaxis training requirements under MO706.

KVPS staff are required to undertake twice-yearly briefings on anaphylaxis management under MO706 when a child is at risk of an anaphylactic reaction.

- A presentation has been developed to help schools ensure they are complying with the legislation. The briefing presentation incorporates information on how to administer an EpiPen and it is expected all staff will practice with the EpiPen trainer devices provided to your school. As part of the briefing, school staff should familiarise themselves with the children and young people in the school at risk of an anaphylactic reaction and their Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plans.
- Any person who has completed Anaphylaxis Management Training in the last two years can lead the briefing. If your school has decided to choose the online option, your School Anaphylaxis Supervisor may be the most appropriate staff member for this role. A facilitation guide and speaking notes have also been developed, see: [Department resources](#) below

Aims

- To ensure Keilor views Primary School manages children at risk of anaphylaxis.
- To ensure the school complies with the *Children's Services and Education Legislation Amendment (Anaphylaxis Management) Act* which came into effect in 2008.
- To ensure the school complies with the revised Ministerial Order 706 (MO706).
- To ensure all staff can respond to an anaphylactic reaction.
- To provide, as far as is practicable, a safe and supportive environment in which children at risk of anaphylaxis can participate equally in all aspects of schooling.
- To raise awareness of anaphylaxis and the school's anaphylaxis management policy in the school community.
- To engage with parents/carers of children at risk of anaphylaxis in assessing risks, developing risk minimisation strategies and management strategies for the child.
- To ensure that each staff member has adequate knowledge about allergies, anaphylaxis and the school's policy and procedures for responding to an anaphylactic reaction.

Definition

Anaphylaxis is a severe and sudden allergic reaction that is potentially life threatening. The most common allergens in school aged children are peanuts, eggs, tree nuts (e.g. cashews), cow's milk, fish and shellfish, wheat, soy, sesame, latex, bee or other insect stings and some medications.

A mild to moderate allergic reaction includes swelling of the lips, face and eyes, hives or welts, tingly mouth, abdominal pain and/or vomiting (signs of a severe allergic reaction to insects).

Anaphylaxis (a severe allergic reaction) can include noisy or difficult breathing, swelling of the tongue or swelling/tightness in the throat, difficulty talking or a hoarse voice, wheeze or persistent cough, pale pallor and floppiness in young children, abdominal pain and/or vomiting (signs of a severe allergic reaction to insects).

Implementation

- Keilor views Primary School will comply with Ministerial Order 706 (effective 3 December 2015) and associated guidelines.
- The school acknowledges its responsibility to develop and maintain an Anaphylaxis Management Policy.
- In accordance with DET policy, the school has developed a mandatory pre-requisite *Health Care Needs Policy*.
- The school will not ban certain types of foods (e.g. nuts) as it is not practicable to do so, and is not a strategy recommended by the DET or the Royal Children's Hospital. However, the school will request that parents do not send those items to school if at all possible; that the canteen eliminate or reduce the likelihood of such allergens, and the school will reinforce the rules about not sharing and not eating foods provided from home.
- In the event of an anaphylactic reaction, the school's first aid and emergency management response procedures and the child's Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan will be followed.
- The school will:
 - ask the child whether she/he has self-administered an adrenaline auto-injector (such as EpiPen®/Anapen®)
 - if the child has not previously done this, administer the adrenaline auto-injector
 - call an ambulance
 - contact the child's emergency contact person and then contact Security Services Unit on 9589-6266.
- The decision about whether a child is able to carry out and potentially self-administer the auto-injector is made while developing the child's ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis.
- Staff duty of care extends to administering an auto-injector even if the child's ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis states the child can self-administer.
- When a child self-administers their own adrenaline auto-injector, they have a responsibility to inform staff so that an ambulance can be called.

Note: Children have a right to self-administer their own adrenaline auto-injector but may not be physically able.

Using an EpiPen*

Where possible these devices should only be used by staff trained to use it. However, in an emergency they may be administered by any person following instruction from the child's ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis.

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 sick bay.• 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.	Administer an EpiPen or EpiPen Jr (if the student is under 20kg) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remove from plastic container• Form a fist around the EpiPen and pull off 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
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.

Important: Where there is no marked improvement and severe symptoms as described in the child's ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis are present, a second injection of the same dose may be administered after 5 to 10 minutes.

- In complying with Ministerial Order 706, the Principal will ensure
 - an Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan for each child diagnosed at risk of anaphylaxis is developed by the parents/carers and the diagnosing medical practitioner and presented to the school
 - a template of an Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan can be found in Appendix 3 of the guidelines at www.education.vic.gov.au/school/teachers/health/Pages/anaphylaxisschl.aspx
 - the Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan will be reviewed regularly
 - prevention strategies are in place for in and out of school activities
 - a communication plan in accordance is developed to provide information to all staff (including volunteers and casual relief staff), children and parents about anaphylaxis and

the school's management policy. It will include the steps the school will take to respond to an anaphylactic reaction whether the child is in class, the school yard, on camp or an excursion or a special event day

- the [Anaphylaxis Risk Management Checklist \(doc 39 \(doc – 142.5 kb\)\)](#) is completed on an annual basis.
- purchasing spare or 'backup' adrenaline auto-injection devices(s) as part of the school first aid kit(s), for general use.
- School staff will implement and monitor the Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan.

Please note: The plan will be in place as soon as practicable after the child enrolls and where possible, before their first day of school.

If necessary, an interim plan will be developed in the meantime. In this case, the Principal will consult with parent/carers about the interim plan and whether or not training and a briefing has been completed for all staff. The Principal will ensure that training/briefing occurs as soon as possible after the interim plan is developed.

- The Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan must set out the following
 - Information about the diagnosis, including type of allergy or allergies, the child has, symptoms and the emergency response to administer the child's adrenaline autoinjector should the child display symptoms of an anaphylactic reaction (based on the diagnosis from a medical practitioner).
 - Strategies to minimise the risk of exposure to allergens whilst the child is under the care or supervision of school staff, for in-school and out-of-school settings including camps and excursions. Please refer to Prevention Strategies below.
 - The name of the person/s responsible for implementing the strategies.
 - Information of where the child's medication will be stored.
 - Emergency contact details for the child.
 - The emergency ASCIA Action Plan signed by the medical practitioner and given to the parents on diagnosis.
 - Emergency procedures to be taken in the event of an allergic reaction.
 - An up to date photo of the child.
- The Management Plan will be reviewed annually, if the condition changes or immediately after a child has an anaphylactic reaction at school or if the child is to participate in an off-site activity such as a school camp or will attend a special event such as the school fete or a class party.
- The Principal will ensure that whilst the child is under the care or supervision of the school, sufficient trained staff are present.
- It is the responsibility of the parent/carer to
 - Provide the emergency procedures plan (ASCIA Action Plan);
 - Inform the school if their child's condition changes, and if relevant, an updated ASCIA Action Plan);
 - Provide an up to date photo when the plan is provided and subsequently reviewed.
 - Provide the school with an Adrenaline Autoinjector that is current and not expired.
 - Update information at least annually and/or if the child is to participate in a school camp.
- Parents/carers can be asked to provide an additional adrenaline auto-injector to be stored in an easily accessible location known to all staff.
- The school will use the presentation that has been developed to help schools ensure they are complying with the legislation.
- The first briefing will take place at the beginning of Term 1.
- New staff will be trained as part of the induction process.

Prevention Strategies

The school will use the checklist and recommendations in the Anaphylaxis Guidelines (pages 20-28) 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 the canteen;
- during recess and lunchtimes;
- before and after school; and
- special events including incursions, sports, cultural days, fetes or class parties, excursions and camps.

Some of the prevention 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
- 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 first aid room for reference as required
- ensuring the school keeps a spare, in date EpiPen®/Anapen® for adult and child use in a central location
- Be aware of the possibility of hidden allergens in foods and of traces of allergens when using items such as egg or milk cartons in art or cooking classes.
- Be careful of the risk of cross-contamination when preparing, handling and displaying food.
- Make sure that tables and surfaces are wiped down regularly and that children wash their hands after handling food.
- Raise child and school community awareness about severe allergies and the importance of their role in fostering a school environment that is safe and supportive for their peers.
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At Keilor Views, the person responsible for implementing these strategies is the Principal.

School Management and Emergency Response

In the event of an anaphylactic reaction the school's first aid and emergency response procedures and the effected child's Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan must be followed.

School staff who are responsible for the care of children at risk of anaphylaxis have a duty to take steps to protect children from risks of injury that are reasonably foreseeable. This may include administrators, canteen staff, casual relief staff and volunteers. Members of staff are expected to:

- Know the identity of children who are at risk of anaphylaxis.
- Understand the causes, symptoms, and treatment of anaphylaxis.
- Obtain training in how to recognise and respond to an anaphylactic reaction, including administering an EpiPen®/Anapen®.
- Know the school's first aid emergency procedures and what your role is in relation to responding to an anaphylactic reaction.

- Keep a copy of the child's ASCIA Action Plan (or know where to find one quickly) and follow it in the event of an allergic reaction.
- Know where the child's EpiPen®/Anapen® is kept. Remember that the EpiPen®/Anapen® is designed so that anyone can administer it in an emergency.
- Know and follow the prevention strategies in the child's Anaphylaxis Management Plan.
- Plan ahead for special class activities or special occasions such as excursions, incursions, sport days, camps and parties. Work with parents/carers to provide appropriate food for the child.

The school will ensure that an up-to-date list of all children at risk of anaphylaxis is maintained at all times. Medication is stored in sick bay and can be administered by any trained staff member. During on-site normal school activities, the child's Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan and ASCIA Action Plan is located in sickbay.

- An anaphylactic reaction can be traumatic for the child and others witnessing the reaction. In the event of an anaphylactic reaction, children and staff may benefit from post-incident counseling provided, for example, by the school nurse, guidance officer, Welfare Coordinator or school psychologist.
- Please refer also to the school's *Health Care Needs Policy*.

Excursions/School Camps

All children must have returned a signed permission note to be able to attend the excursion. Copies of completed permission notes and medical information will be carried by excursion staff at all times. The Teacher-in-Charge of an excursion (or camp) will ensure the child's ASCIA Action Plan is included.

The school will provide a first aid kit for each excursion/camp. The Teacher-in-charge is responsible for collecting these prior to leaving.

The school will require the parents/carers to complete the Department's Confidential Medical Information for School Council Approved School Excursions form.

Please refer also to the school's Camps & Excursions Policy.

In choosing a camp venue, the camp management's attitude to and understanding of anaphylaxis will be assessed. The Teacher-in-Charge will confer with parents/carers about the food to be consumed at camp and will arrange with the camp management that such items are not included in the menu.

Parents/carers must provide an Adrenaline Autoinjector to be taken on the camp. The school will include one in the first aid kit.

At least one trained staff member will attend the excursion/camp.

If necessary, in consultation with the parents/carers, the child may be excluded from a scheduled camp activity e.g. a bush walk and will be supervised at camp.

If deemed necessary, the school will support the attendance of the child's parent/carer on the camp.

Adrenaline Autoinjectors for General Use

- The Principal will arrange the purchase of Adrenaline Autoinjector(s) for General Use and as a back up to those supplied by parents.
- The Principal will determine the number of additional Adrenaline Autoinjector(s) required. In doing so, the Principal will take into account the following relevant considerations:
 - the number of children enrolled at the school who have been diagnosed as being at risk of anaphylaxis;
 - the accessibility of Adrenaline Autoinjectors that have been provided by parents of children who have been diagnosed as being at risk of anaphylaxis;
 - the availability and sufficient supply of Adrenaline Autoinjectors for General Use in specified locations at the School, including in the school yard, and at excursions, camps and special events conducted or organised by the School; and
 - Adrenaline Autoinjectors for General Use have a limited life, usually expiring within 12-18 months, and be replaced either at the time of use or expiry, whichever is first (A nominated staff member will be responsible for checking and replacing the Adrenaline Autoinjectors for General Use.) The Adrenaline Autoinjectors are stored in sick bay on a high shelf where children cannot access.

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.

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 the Assistant Principal or Wellbeing Officer.

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 auto adrenaline injecting device (hands on practice)
- 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

Evaluation

- This policy will be reviewed as part of the school's yearly review cycle or if guidelines change (latest DET update 28/2/2018).

This Policy was ratified by School Council on: **14/05/2018**

References:

www.education.vic.gov.au/school/principals/spag/health/Pages/anaphylaxis.aspx

www.education.vic.gov.au/school/principals/spag/health/Pages/respondanaphylaxis.aspx

www.education.vic.gov.au/school/principals/spag/health/Pages/anaphylaxisschl.aspx