

Living Waters Lutheran College

Anaphylactic Shock Management



Anaphylactic Shock

Anaphylaxis is a severe, rapidly progressive 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 and certain insect stings (particularly bee stings).

The key to prevention of anaphylaxis in Colleges is knowledge of the student who has been diagnosed as at risk, awareness of allergens, and prevention of exposure to those allergens. Partnerships between Colleges and parents/carers are important in helping the student avoid exposure.

Adrenaline given through an adrenaline auto-injector (such as an EpiPen® or Anapen®) into the muscle of the outer mid-thigh is the most effective first aid treatment for anaphylaxis.

Living Waters Lutheran College Policy

Living Waters Lutheran College is committed to providing a safe learning environment for all our students.

The College recognises that it cannot achieve a completely allergen free environment. It is our policy:

- To provide, as far as practicable, a safe and supportive environment in which students at risk of anaphylaxis can participate equally in all aspects of the student's schooling;
- To raise awareness about anaphylaxis and the College's anaphylaxis management policy in the College community;
- To engage with parents/carers of each student at risk of anaphylaxis when assessing risks and developing risk minimisation strategies for the student; and
- To ensure that staff have knowledge about allergies, anaphylaxis and the College's guidelines and procedures in responding to an anaphylactic reaction.

Safe Work Practices

Living Waters Lutheran College has developed the following work practices and procedures for managing anaphylactic shock:

Identification of Students at Risk

Parents/carers are requested to notify the College of all medical conditions including allergies. Refer to our Medical Records (Student) Policy.

Students who are identified as suffering from severe allergies that may cause anaphylactic shock are considered high risk. For each of these students an Individual Anaphylaxis Health Care Plan should be developed and regularly reviewed and updated.

Individual Anaphylaxis Health Care Plans

An Individual Anaphylaxis Health Care Plan must be developed in consultation with the student's parents/carers, for any student who has been diagnosed by a medical practitioner as being at risk of anaphylaxis.

The Individual Anaphylaxis Health Care Plan should be in place as soon as practicable after the student is enrolled, and where possible before their first day of College.

The student's Individual Anaphylaxis Health Care Plan will be reviewed, in consultation with the student's parents/carers:

- Annually, and as applicable;
- If the student's condition changes; and
- Immediately after the student has an anaphylactic reaction.

It is the responsibility of the parent/carer to:

- Provide an Australian Society for Clinical Immunology and Allergy (ASCIA) Action Plan completed by the child's medical practitioner with a current photo; and
- Inform the College if their child's medical condition changes, and if relevant provide an updated ASCIA Action Plan.

Examples of ASCIA Action Plans are available from the [ASCIA website](#).

Internal Communications

The Principal will be responsible for providing information to all staff, students and parents/carers about anaphylaxis and the development of the College's anaphylaxis management strategies.

Volunteers and casual relief staff will be informed on arrival at the College if they are caring for a student at risk of anaphylaxis and their role in responding to an anaphylactic reaction.

Staff Training and Emergency Response

Generally, the College promotes allergy awareness. Refer to our Allergy Awareness Policy.

At all times while a student at risk of anaphylaxis is under the care or supervision of Living Waters Lutheran College, including excursions, yard duty, camps and special event days, Living Waters Lutheran College must ensure that there is a sufficient number of staff present who have up to date training and know how to recognise, prevent and treat anaphylaxis.

Teachers and other College staff who have regular contact with students at risk of anaphylaxis are encouraged to undertake training in anaphylaxis management, including how to respond in an emergency.

Wherever possible, training will take place before a student's first day at Living Waters Lutheran College. Where this is not possible, an interim plan will be developed in consultation with the student's parents/carers.

The procedures set out in this policy and a student's ASCIA Action Plan will be followed when responding to an anaphylactic reaction.

Medication Storage and Location

All adrenaline auto-injectors and medication must be stored according to a student's ASCIA Action Plan and checked regularly to ensure that it has not expired, become discoloured or sediment is visible.

Adrenaline auto-injectors and other medication must be stored in various locations which are easily accessible to staff but not accessible to students. A copy of the student's ASCIA Action Plan must also be stored with their medical kit.

Living Waters Lutheran College maintains adrenaline auto-injectors and other relevant medication in the following location/s:

- First Aid Room
- Home Economics Room T5
- Physical Education Office
- Science Prep Room

Whenever a student at risk of anaphylaxis participates in outside College activities such as excursions and camps, Individual Anaphylaxis Health Care Plans, ASCIA Action Plans and adrenaline auto-injectors must be taken.

Other Risk Minimisation Strategies

Living Waters Lutheran College may also employ some or all of the following risk minimisation strategies that are designed to identify allergens, prevent exposure to them and enhance our response in case of an anaphylactic reaction.

In the Classroom

In the classroom, teachers should:

- Ensure they are aware of the identity of any students who are considered high risk of an anaphylactic reaction;
- Be familiar with the student's ASCIA Action Plan and have it readily accessible;
- Be familiar with staff who are trained to deal with an anaphylactic reaction if they are not;
- Liaise with parents/carers about food related activities ahead of time;
- Use non-food treats where possible. If food treats are used in class, it is recommended that parents/carers provide a box of safe treats for the student at risk of anaphylaxis. Treat boxes should be clearly labelled. Treats for the other students in the class should be consistent with the College's Allergy Awareness Policy;
- Never give food from outside sources to a student who is at risk of anaphylaxis;
- Be aware of the possibility of hidden allergens in cooking, food technology, science and art classes (e.g. egg or milk cartons);
- Have regular discussions with students about the importance of washing hands, eating their own food and not sharing food; and
- Brief casual/relief teachers and provided them with a copy of the student's ASCIA Action Plan.

In the Canteen

In the canteen:

- In the event we use an external/contracted food service provider, the provider should be able to demonstrate satisfactory training in the area of anaphylaxis and its implications on food handling;
- With permission from parents/carers, canteen staff (including volunteers), should be briefed about students at risk of anaphylaxis, preventative strategies in place and the information in their ASCIA Action Plans;
- With permission from parents/carers, the College may have the student's name, photo and the foods they are allergic to displayed in the canteen as a reminder to staff;
- Food banning is not recommended (refer to our Allergy Awareness Policy), however we may choose not to stock peanut and tree nut products (including nut spreads);
- Products labelled 'may contain traces of peanuts/tree nuts' should not be served to the student known to be allergic to peanuts/tree nuts;
- Staff should be aware of the potential for cross contamination when storing, preparing, handling or displaying food; and
- Staff should ensure tables and surfaces are wiped clean regularly.

In the College yard

In the College yard:

- A student with anaphylactic responses to insects should wear shoes at all times;
- Outdoor bins should be kept covered;
- A student with anaphylactic responses should keep open drinks (e.g. drinks in cans) covered while outdoors;
- Staff trained to provide an emergency response to anaphylaxis should be readily available during non-class times (e.g. recess and lunch);
- The adrenaline auto-injector should be easily accessible; and
- Staff on duty need to be able to communicate that there is an anaphylactic emergency without leaving the child experiencing the reaction unattended.

During On-site Events (e.g. sporting events, in College activities, class parties)

During on-site events:

- Class teachers should consult parents/carers in advance to either develop an alternative food menu or request the parents/carers to send a meal for the student;
- Parents/carers of other students should be informed in advance about foods that may cause allergic reactions in students at risk of anaphylaxis as well as being informed of our Allergy Awareness Policy;
- Party balloons should not be used if a student is allergic to latex;
- Latex swimming caps should not be used by a student who is allergic to latex;
- Staff must know where the adrenaline auto-injector is located and how to access it if required;
- Staff should avoid using food in activities or games, including as rewards; and

- For sporting events, it may be appropriate to take the student's adrenaline auto-injector to the event. If the weather is warm, the auto-injector should be stored in an esky to protect it from the heat.

During Off-site College settings – field trips, excursions

During field trips and day excursions:

- The student's adrenaline auto-injector, ASCIA Action Plan and means of contacting emergency assistance must be taken;
- One or more staff members who have been trained in the recognition of anaphylaxis and administration of the adrenaline auto-injector should accompany the student on field trips or excursions. All staff present during the field trip or excursion need to be aware if there is a student at risk of anaphylaxis;
- Staff should develop an emergency procedure that sets out clear roles and responsibilities in the event of an anaphylactic reaction;
- Parents/carers should be consulted in advance to discuss issues that may arise, to develop an alternative food menu or request the parent/carer to send a meal (if required);
- Parents/carers may wish to accompany their child on field trips and/or excursions. This should be discussed with parents/carers as another strategy for supporting the student; and
- Consider the potential exposure to allergens when consuming food on buses.

During Off-site College settings – camps and remote settings

During College camps and overnight excursions:

- When planning College camps and overnight excursions, risk management plans for students at risk of anaphylaxis should be developed in consultation with parents/carers and camp managers;
- Camp site/accommodation providers and airlines should be advised in advance of any student at risk of anaphylactic shock;
- Staff should liaise with parents/carers to develop alternative menus or allow students to bring their own meals;
- Camp providers should avoid stocking peanut or tree nut products, including nut spreads. Products that 'may contain' traces of peanuts/tree nuts may be served, but not to the student who is known to be allergic to peanuts/tree nuts;
- Use of other substances containing allergens (e.g. soaps, lotions or sunscreens containing nut oils) should be avoided;
- The student's adrenaline auto-injector, ASCIA Action Plan and a mobile phone must be taken on camp;
- A team of staff who have been trained in the recognition of anaphylaxis and the administration of the adrenaline auto-injector should accompany the student on camp. However, all staff present need to be aware if there is a student at risk of anaphylaxis;
- Staff should develop an emergency procedure that sets out clear roles and responsibilities in the event of an anaphylactic reaction;
- Staff should be aware of what local emergency services are in the area and how to access them. Liaise with them before the camp;
- The adrenaline auto-injector should remain close to the student at risk of anaphylaxis and staff must be aware of its location at all times. It may be carried

in the College's first aid kit, although Living Waters Lutheran College can consider allowing students, particularly adolescents, to carry it on their person. Remember, staff still have a duty of care towards the student even if they carry their own adrenaline auto-injector;

- Students with allergies to insect venoms should always wear closed shoes when outdoors;
- Cooking and art and craft games should not involve the use of known allergens; and
- Consider the potential exposure to allergens when consuming food on buses/airlines and in cabins.

Workers' Responsibility

All workers must follow the anaphylactic shock management guidelines set out in this policy.

Signage

ASCIA Action Plans are posted in the staffroom with first aid procedures.

With permission from parents/carers, it may be appropriate to have a student's name, photo and the foods they are allergic to, displayed in other locations around the College.

Implementation

This policy is implemented through a combination of:

- Living Waters Lutheran College premises inspections (to identify wasp and bee hives);
- Staff training and supervision;
- Maintenance of medical records;
- Effective incident notification procedures;
- Effective communication procedures with the student's parents/carers; and
- Initiation of corrective actions where necessary.

This policy has been developed having regard to the [Anaphylactic Management Guidelines for Western Australian Schools](#).

COMPLISPACE – Anaphylactic Shock Management		
<i>Version</i>	<i>Action</i>	<i>Date</i>
V1	Reviewed	25 Jul 22
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