## Northcote Primary School

### Anaphylaxis Management Policy

**Ministerial Order 706 – Anaphylaxis Management in Schools**

Northcote PS will fully comply with Ministerial Order 706 and the associated Guidelines published and amended by the Department from time to time.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Background:</th>
<th>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, latex, certain insect stings and medication. Adrenaline given through an EpiPen® or Anapen auto injector to the muscle of the outer mid-thigh is the most effective first aid treatment for anaphylaxis.</th>
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| Aims: | • 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 school’s anaphylaxis management policy in the school community.  
• To engage with parents/carers of students at risk of anaphylaxis in assessing risks, developing risk minimisation strategies and management strategies for the student.  
• To ensure that each staff member has adequate knowledge about allergies, anaphylaxis and the school’s policy and procedures in responding to an anaphylactic reaction. |
| Scope: | Whole school community. |
| Statement: | The key to prevention of anaphylaxis in schools is knowledge of those students who have been diagnosed at risk, awareness of triggers (allergens), and prevention of exposure to these triggers. Partnerships between schools and parents are important in ensuring that certain foods or items are kept away from the student while at school. |
| Implementation: | **The Principal will:**  
• Ensure that an Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan (IAMP) 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.  
• The Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan will be in place as soon as practicable after the student enrolls, and where possible before their first day of school.  
• ensure that a Communication Plan is developed to provide information to all staff, students and parents about anaphylaxis and the school’s anaphylaxis management policy.  
• make the Communication Plan available to all parents and staff from the website. |
- provide a copy of the Communication Plan to parents of new students at risk of anaphylaxis.
- follow the school’s first aid procedures and students’ ASCIA Action Plan in responding to an anaphylactic reaction.
- house all primary auto injector pens in the central office of the school.
- provide extra or back up auto-injector pens as part of the general first aid kit.
- complete an Anaphylaxis Risk Management Checklist annually.
- ensure that there are a sufficient number of staff present who have up to date training in anaphylaxis management training course at all times while the student is under the care or supervision of the school, including excursions, yard duty, camps and special event days.
- wherever possible, ensure staff training takes place before the first day at school for new students at risk of anaphylaxis. Where this is not possible, an interim plan will be developed until training is completed.
- inform casual relief staff of students at risk of anaphylaxis of the identity of students at risk and their role in responding to an anaphylactic reaction of a student in their care.
- develop induction procedures for pre-service teachers to ensure they are aware of the risk of anaphylaxis and the minimisation strategies in place.

**Staff will:**

- implement the student’s Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan.
- comply with all aspects of this Policy.

**Staff Training**

School staff must undertake regular training in anaphylaxis management. The briefing must be conducted by a member of the School Staff who has current anaphylaxis training, (successfully completed an Anaphylaxis Management Training Course in the previous 12 months).

**Parents and Carers will:**

- provide an ASCIA action plan. It is the parent’s responsibility to do this. The ASCIA plan will be in place as soon as practicable after the student enrolls and before their first day of school.
- review the ASCIA plan in conjunction with the student’s medical practitioner:
  a) annually, and as applicable,
  b) if the student’s condition changes, or
  c) immediately after a student has an anaphylactic reaction at school.
- inform the school in writing if their child’s medical condition, insofar as it relates to allergy and the potential for anaphylactic reaction, changes and if relevant, provide an updated ASCIA Action Plan
- provide an up to date photo for the ASCIA Action Plan when that plan is provided to the school and when it is reviewed.
- provide the School with an Adrenaline Autoinjector that is current and not expired for their child.
- provide a secondary auto-injector to be housed in the student’s home group learning area if they wish.

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<th>Prevention Strategies</th>
<th>Minimisation of the risk of anaphylaxis is everyone’s responsibility: staff, parents, students and the broader school community.</th>
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<td><strong>See Section 2.</strong></td>
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| Management and emergency response | Identification of students with a medical condition that relates to allergy and the potential for anaphylactic reactions (confidential and for staff only), and procedures for emergency response.  
*See section 2.* |
| Communication Plan | Information for all staff, students and parents about anaphylaxis and the anaphylaxis management policy.  
*See Section 2.* |
| Date: | This policy was last ratified by School Council in June 2014. |