



Procedure 7002

Anaphylactic Management

Revisions: March 2015

Reviewed:

Related References: KAS – STU09-0913 Consent for Administration of Prescribed Medication Form
KAS – STU08-0913 Emergency Procedure Form

1. General

1.1 Every school shall develop/maintain a school anaphylactic management plan.

1.2 The following procedures have been reviewed within the context of Sabrina's Law (An Act to Protect Anaphylactic Students).

2. Definitions

2.1 Allergen

An allergen is a substance capable of causing an allergic reaction. The immune system treats the allergen as something to be rejected and not tolerated. This process is called sensitization. Re-exposure to the same allergen in the now-sensitized individual may result in an allergic reaction; the most severe form is anaphylaxis.

2.2 Anaphylaxis

Anaphylaxis (pronounced anna-fill-axis) is a serious allergic reaction that is rapid in onset and may cause death if untreated. Anaphylactic reactions occur when the body's sensitized immune system overreacts in response to the presence of a particular allergen. Anaphylaxis affects multiple body systems including skin, upper and lower respiratory, gastro-intestinal and cardiovascular. Students may suffer from life-threatening allergies to certain foods (peanuts, tree nuts, seafood, egg, and milk, etc.), medications, insect stings, latex and/or to vigorous exercise.

2.3 Anaphylactic Reaction

The following symptoms may signal the onset of the reaction:

Itchy eyes, itchy nose, flushed face, swollen lips, swollen tongue

Airway: Trouble breathing or swallowing, hoarseness, choking, coughing, wheezing

Stomach: Pain, vomiting, diarrhea

Skin: Rash, itchiness, swelling, hives *

***Hives may be absent, especially in severe or near-fatal cases of anaphylaxis.**

Symptoms do not always occur in the same order.

When symptoms have subsided after initial treatment, they can return.

3. Reducing the Risk

Anaphylaxis management includes measures and procedures to reduce the risk of anaphylactic reactions, and assists staff in making the school as “allergen-free” as possible.

4. Epinephrine – Auto-Injector (EpiPen®)

Epinephrine (adrenaline) is administered by an auto-injector called an EpiPen® and can be safely administered by non-medical personnel with minimal training. If a reaction is severe, a single dose of the EpiPen® may not be sufficient to stop an anaphylactic reaction. If symptoms continue or worsen before medical help has arrived, a second EpiPen® must be administered. The student must be taken to hospital to receive further medical attention, even if symptoms improve with the administration of the EpiPen®.

5. In Case of Anaphylactic Reaction:

5.1 Administer the EpiPen®, note time given.

5.2 Student should be maintained in a lying position.

5.3 Telephone 911. Inform 911 operator the student is having an anaphylactic reaction.

5.4 Contact the school office.

5.5 Telephone the parents.

5.6 Have an adult accompany the student to the hospital.

5.7 Administer a second EpiPen® in 5-10 minutes **only** if the reaction continues or worsens.

6. Roles and Responsibilities

6.1 Parent/Legal Guardian

- Provide evidence of prescription, the allergy, its severity, and the medication to be taken by the student.
- Provide one EpiPen®, located in the student’s classroom at all times.

- Complete the required KAS – STU09-0913 Consent for Administration of Prescribed Medication Form, KAS – STU08-0913 Emergency Procedure Form.

6.2 School Principal

- Identify students who are anaphylactic on school registration/health forms.
- Have parents/guardians complete school medical forms: KAS – STU09-0913 Consent for Administration of Prescribed Medication Form, KAS – STU08-0913 Emergency Procedure Form
- Provide Stock Transportation with the student’s Consent for Administration of Prescribed Medication Form and Emergency Procedure Form for each bus driver.
- Provide each teacher with a copy of the student’s Consent for Administration of Prescribed Medication Form and Emergency Procedure Form
- Ensure communication is sent to families for awareness of Sabrina’s Law requesting families avoid potential allergens.
- Each fall, arrange training sessions for personnel on recognizing/treating anaphylactic reactions, and school protocol for responding to emergencies.
- Post emergency forms and pictures in the school office for staff to identify students.
- Display nut avoidance signs at the school entrance.
- Ensure supply teachers are aware of emergency procedures for anaphylactic students. Completed medical forms for each student shall be part of the supply teachers’ information package.

6.3 Classroom Teacher

- Medical forms shall be posted in a location in the classroom.
- Ensure the EpiPen® is taken on class trips.
- Inform parents, an anaphylactic student is in the classroom, and the need for an allergen- free classroom.

6.4 Stock Transportation

- Have annual training for all school bus drivers.
- Ensure supply bus drivers have up to date information on anaphylactic students and the medical response plan.