

Treatment

Adrenaline given as an injection into the muscle of the outer 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.

Endorsed: 150524
Review Date:

Communication Plan

A complete and up-to-date list of students identified as being at risk of anaphylaxis is maintained by the First Aid Officer and stored in the 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 data-bbox="300 465 1449 504">x Lay the person flat<li data-bbox="300 504 1449 542">x Do not allow them to stand or walk<li data-bbox="300 542 1449 580">x If breathing is difficult, allow them to sit<li data-bbox="300 580 1449 616">x Be calm and reassuring

APPENDIX ONE

Anaphylaxis– Camps & Excursion processes for teachers – Autoinjectors

The following procedures are in place for all camps and excursions:

In preparing for the excursion or camp identify whether the location of the event is considered remote, and whether there will be a need for the group to carry a 'back up' auto-injector in addition to the student's personal prescribed auto-injector. There will always be at least one 'back up' auto-injector for every camp.

Prior to the event the staff member leading the excursion must;

- Have a printed copy of the Compass Event Handbook which lists emergency contact details and medical conditions for students attending the event. In the event of an emergency this information must be available to staff attending the excursion.
- Collect a First Aid kit from the First Aid room prior to the excursion.
- Check that the First Aid kit contains appropriate Medical Plans for any student listed in the Event Handbook as having a medical condition.
- Ensure that the First Aid Kit contains appropriate medication required; including a student's prescribed auto injector device.

In the case of a student (or students) being identified as being at risk of Anaphylaxis the staff member must also:

- Confirm that there is an ASCIA action plan and prescribed injector device for every student identified as being at risk of anaphylaxis.
- Be aware of the known allergens for each student.
- Ask the student whether the student is carrying their own personal injector device, and if so inform the supervisors of the location of this device.
- Confirm whether a second 'back up' auto-injector device is required (in the case of a remote event), and ensure that a second 'back up' auto-injector device is included in the kit.

On return from the event;

- Ensure that the First Aid kit is returned to the First Aid room as a matter of priority and the injector device is removed from the kit and returned to the correct location.

NOTE

- A prescribed autoinjector device must be included in the First Aid kit and managed by an identified teacher for every student that is identified as at risk of anaphylaxis.
- It is the teacher's responsibility to ensure that the kit containing the autoinjector device is always accessible during the course of the event.
- This applies even when the student is known to be carrying their own personal injector device.
- First aid kits will only contain 'back up' generic autoinjectors in the following cases:
 - Camps
 - Where defined as a requirement in the student's Individual Management Plan
 - When an event is held at a remote location

APPENDIX TWO

Anaphylaxis – Guidelines for Volunteers and Casual Relief

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.

Eltham High School has in place first aid and emergency response procedures that allow staff to react quickly if an anaphylactic reaction occurs, for both school and out-of-school settings.

All students at risk of anaphylaxis have an ASCIA management plan and an injector device that is held at school. A list of students and the individual students' autoinjector, is located in the First Aid room which is adjacent to the general office.

Below is a sample ASCIA management plan that outlines the reactions observed in anaphylaxis.



A copy of the school's Emergency Response Plan for managing an anaphylaxis is on the back

