



Saint Bridget School Policy for Anaphylaxis 2018-2019

The prevalence of severe allergies in the school setting is rising and can be life threatening. Using a multidisciplinary approach to care can minimize the risk of accidental exposure. This team collaboration between parents, physicians and key staff members will help to provide a safer educational environment for students with severe allergies.

Responsibility of Administration:

1. **Annual training:** St. Bridget will train school employees, in addition to the school nurse, to be trained prior to the first day of school in the administration of epinephrine. Only trained personnel who have demonstrated proficiency in the administration of epinephrine may administer medication to a student. Trained personnel may administer stock epinephrine to students believed to be having an anaphylactic reaction. Training shall be conducted annually and more often as needed.
2. **Stock Epinephrine*** will be provided by the school/Diocese to be administered to any student, faculty or staff member believed to be having an anaphylactic reaction on school grounds when school is in session. - (two (2) doses of, weight appropriate, auto-injectable epinephrine, to be administered by a school nurse or employee of the school who is authorized and trained in the administration of epinephrine.)

***Stock epinephrine is not intended to replace epinephrine for students with known anaphylaxis.**

Responsibility of the Teacher:

1. Work with parents, school nurse, and other school staff to make the classroom atmosphere as safe as possible.
2. Avoid the use of identified allergens in class projects and experiments. Class materials may be modified as needed. If an allergen is being used, parent must be notified.
3. Use non-food items for prizes, gifts and rewards whenever possible.
4. Have information on student's allergy needs available for substitute teachers.
5. If food is brought into the classroom, ensure all foods are store bought with affixed labels and is allergy safe.

6. Encourage hand washing before and after eating. Hand sanitizer **is not effective** on preventing contamination from food allergens.
7. Participate in Epinephrine administration training annually.

Responsibility of School Nurse:

1. Stock epinephrine shall be stored in an unlocked, easily accessible yet secure, central, dark location, at room temperature (59-86 degrees Fahrenheit).
2. School Health staff shall inspect and track stock epinephrine for expiration dates, discoloration, temperature, or compromise on a weekly basis and order doses when required.
3. Report incidence of Anaphylactic Reaction within 24 hours after each incident requiring the use of epinephrine (stock or individual).
4. **Family Food Allergy Health History Form:** Obtain from every student identified as having a food /insect allergy, a Family *Allergy History Form* which includes whether or not their healthcare provider has provided them with a prescription for epinephrine.
5. **Food Allergy & Anaphylaxis Emergency Care Plan:** Obtain from allergy identified students an Allergy Care Plan, **completed and signed by their healthcare provider****, identifying the student as High or Low risk for anaphylaxis and identifying the need for epinephrine injection.

****The diagnosis of anaphylaxis risk must be determined by the physician.**

6. Communicate Allergy Action Plans with Faculty and staff as indicated on an ongoing basis.
7. Train designated staff on how to administer emergency medications and signs of anaphylaxis for use on field trips
8. Ensure that lifesaving medications are provided for per STB Medication Policy for field trips, extracurricular activities and school related events.
9. Work with parents, teachers and other school staff to make the school atmosphere as safe as possible.

Responsibilities of Families:

Parents of students with severe allergies are at the center of developing a successful plan that works for their child.

1. Empower the student by educating students about their allergens and symptoms of anaphylaxis
2. Reinforce the importance of hand washing before and after eating.
3. Encourage strategies to avoid allergens, i.e. not sharing food, moving away from people eating the allergen, putting down a barrier at the lunch table etc.
4. Parents/guardians of students who have a known allergy condition ***requiring the use of epinephrine:***
 - a. Shall provide the school with written instructions from the student's health care provider for managing anaphylaxis in the form of the ***Food Allergy & Anaphylaxis Action Plan.***
 - b. Shall provide the school with 2 doses of weight appropriate Epinephrine injection prior to the first day of school or promptly after diagnosis.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Voluntary Guidelines for Managing Food Allergies in Schools and Early Care and Education Programs. Washington, DC: US Department of Health and Human Services; 2013.