



CLUNES PRIMARY SCHOOL

PURPOSE

To explain to Clunes Primary School parents, carers, staff and students the processes and procedures in place to support students diagnosed as being at risk of suffering from anaphylaxis. This policy also ensures that Clunes Primary School is compliant with Ministerial Order 706 and the Department's guidelines for anaphylaxis management.

SCOPE

This policy applies to:

- all staff, including casual relief staff and volunteers
- all students who have been diagnosed with anaphylaxis, or who may require emergency treatment for an anaphylactic reaction, and their parents and carers.

POLICY

School Statement

Clunes Primary School will fully comply with Ministerial Order 706 and the associated guidelines published by the Department of Education and Training.

Anaphylaxis

Anaphylaxis is a severe allergic reaction that occurs after exposure to an allergen. The most common allergens for school-aged children are nuts, eggs, cow's milk, fish, shellfish, wheat, soy, sesame, latex, grasses, certain insect stings and medication.

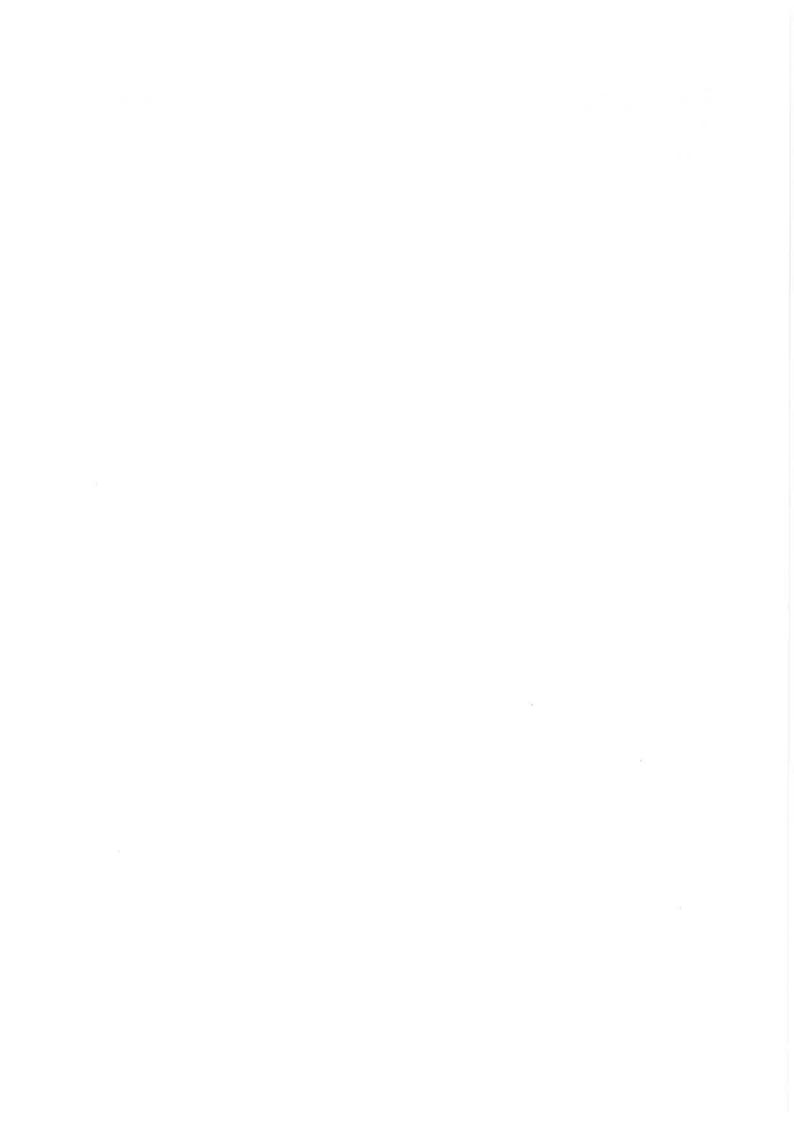
Symptoms

Signs and symptoms of a mild to moderate allergic reaction can include:

- swelling of the lips, face and eyes
- hives or welts
- tingling in the mouth.

Signs and symptoms of anaphylaxis, a severe allergic reaction, can include:

- difficult/noisy breathing
- swelling of tongue
- difficulty talking and/or hoarse voice
- · wheeze or persistent cough



- · persistent dizziness or collapse
- student appears pale or floppy
- abdominal pain and/or vomiting.

Symptoms usually develop within ten minutes and up to two hours after exposure to an allergen, but can appear within a few minutes.

Treatment

Adrenaline given as an injection into the muscle of the outer mid-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 in an emergency.

Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plans

All students at Clunes Primary School who are diagnosed by a medical practitioner as being at risk of suffering from an anaphylactic reaction must have an Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan. When notified of an anaphylaxis diagnosis, the Principal of Clunes Primary School is responsible for developing a plan in consultation with the student's parents/carers.

Where necessary, an Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan will be in place as soon as practicable after a student enrols at Clunes Primary School and where possible, before the student's first day.

Parents and carers must:

- obtain an ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis from the student's medical practitioner and provide a copy to the school as soon as practicable
- immediately inform the school in writing if there is a relevant change in the student's medical condition and obtain an updated ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis
- provide an up-to-date photo of the student for the ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis when that Plan is provided to the school and each time it is reviewed
- provide the school with a current adrenaline autoinjector for the student that has not expired:
- participate in annual reviews of the student's Plan.

Each student's Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan must include:

- information about the student's medical condition that relates to allergies and the potential for anaphylactic reaction, including the type of allergies the student has
- information about the signs or symptoms the student might exhibit in the event of an allergic reaction based on a written diagnosis from a medical practitioner
- strategies to minimise the risk of exposure to known allergens while the student is under the care or supervision of school staff, including in the school yard, at camps and excursions, or at special events conducted, organised or attended by the school
- the name of the person(s) responsible for implementing the risk minimisation strategies, which have been identified in the Plan
- information about where the student's medication will be stored
- the student's emergency contact details
- an up-to-date ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis completed by the student's medical practitioner.

Review and updates to Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plans



A student's Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan will be reviewed and updated on an annual basis in consultation with the student's parents/carers. The plan will also be reviewed and, where necessary, updated in the following circumstances:

- as soon as practicable after the student has an anaphylactic reaction at school
- if the student's medical condition, insofar as it relates to allergy and the potential for anaphylactic reaction, changes
- when the student is participating in an off-site activity, including camps and excursions, or at special events including fetes and concerts.

Our school may also consider updating a student's Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan if there is an identified and significant increase in the student's potential risk of exposure to allergens at school.

Location of plans and adrenaline autoinjectors

A copy of each student's Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan will be stored with their ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis at the Office, together with the student's adrenaline autoinjector. Adrenaline autoinjectors must be labelled with the student's name.

Risk Minimisation Strategies

To reduce the risk of a student suffering from an anaphylactic reaction at Clunes Primary School, we have put in place the following strategies:

- staff and students are regularly reminded to wash their hands after eating;
- students are discouraged from sharing food
- garbage bins at school are to remain covered with lids to reduce the risk of attracting insects
- gloves must be worn when picking up papers or rubbish in the playground;
- year groups will be informed of allergens that must be avoided in advance of class parties, events or birthdays
- a general use EpiPen will be stored at the Office for ease of access.
- Planning for off-site activities will include risk minimisation strategies for students at risk of anaphylaxis including supervision requirements, appropriate number of trained staff, emergency response procedures and other risk controls appropriate to the activity and students attending.

Adrenaline autoinjectors for general use

Clunes Primary School will maintain a supply of adrenaline autoinjectors for general use, as a back-up to those provided by parents and carers for specific students, and also for students who may suffer from a first time reaction at school.

Adrenaline autoinjectors for general use will be stored at the Office and labelled "general use".

The Principal is responsible for arranging the purchase of adrenaline autoinjectors for general use, and will consider:

- the number of students enrolled at Clunes Primary School at risk of anaphylaxis
- the accessibility of adrenaline autoinjectors supplied by parents
- the availability of a sufficient supply of autoinjectors for general use at the school, as well as at camps, excursions and events
- the limited life span of adrenaline autoinjectors, and the need for general use adrenaline autoinjectors to be replaced when used or prior to expiry.



Emergency Response

In the event of an anaphylactic reaction, the emergency response procedures in this policy must be followed, together with the school's general first aid procedures, emergency response procedures and the student's Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan.

A complete and up-to-date list of students identified as being at risk of anaphylaxis is maintained by our designated Anaphylaxis ES support staff members and stored at the Office.

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.	Lay the person flat
	Do not allow them to stand or walk
	If breathing is difficult, allow them to sit
	Be calm and reassuring
	Do not leave them alone
	 Seek assistance from another staff member or reliable student to locate the student's adrenaline autoinjector or the school's general use autoinjector, and the student's Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan, stored at the Office
	 If the student's plan is not immediately available, or they appear to be experiencing a first time reaction, follow steps 2 to 5
2.	Administer an EpiPen or EpiPen Jr (if the student is under 20kg)
	Remove from plastic container
	 Form a fist around the EpiPen and pull off the blue safety release (cap)
	 Place orange end against the student's outer mid-thigh (with or without clothing)
	 Push down hard until a click is heard or felt and hold in place for 3 seconds
	Remove EpiPen
	Note the time the EpiPen is administered
	Retain the used EpiPen to be handed to ambulance paramedics along with the time of administration – make notes to give to emergency personnel
3.	Call an ambulance (000)
4.	If there is no improvement or severe symptoms progress (as described in the ASCIA
	Action Plan for Anaphylaxis), further adrenaline doses may be administered every five
	minutes, if other adrenaline autoinjectors are available.
5.	Contact the student's emergency contacts.

If a student appears to be having a severe allergic reaction, but has not been previously diagnosed with an allergy or being at risk of anaphylaxis, school staff should follow steps 2-5 as above.

Communication Plan

This policy will be available on Clunes Primary School website so that parents and other members of the school community can easily access information about Clunes Primary School's anaphylaxis management procedures. The parents and carers of students who are enrolled at Clunes Primary School and are identified as being at risk of anaphylaxis will also be provided with a copy of this policy.

The principal is responsible for ensuring that all relevant staff, including casual relief staff and volunteers are aware of this policy and Clunes Primary School procedures for anaphylaxis



management. Casual relief staff and volunteers who are responsible for the care and/or supervision of students who are identified as being at risk of anaphylaxis will also receive a verbal briefing on this policy, their role in responding to an anaphylactic reaction and where required, the identity of students at risk.

The principal is also responsible for ensuring relevant staff are trained and briefed in anaphylaxis management, consistent with the Department's *Anaphylaxis Guidelines*.

Staff training

The Principal will ensure that the following school staff are appropriately trained in anaphylaxis management:

- School staff who conduct classes attended by students who are at risk of anaphylaxis
- School staff who conduct specialist classes, are employed as an Aide within the Clunes Primary School setting, have Yard Duty responsibilities, Office administration staff, all first aid trained staff and any other member of school staff as required by the principal based on a risk assessment.

Staff who are required to undertake training must have completed:

- an approved face-to-face anaphylaxis management training course in the last three years, or
- an approved online anaphylaxis management training course in the last two years.

Clunes Primary School uses the following training course - ASCIA eTraining course (with 22303VIC)

Staff are also required to attend a briefing on anaphylaxis management and this policy at least twice per year (with the first briefing to be held at the beginning of the school year), facilitated by a staff member who has successfully completed an anaphylaxis management course within the last 2 years including our designated School Anaphylaxis Supervisor. Each briefing will address:

- this policy
- the causes, symptoms and treatment of anaphylaxis
- the identities of students with a medical condition that relates to allergies and the potential for anaphylactic reaction, and where their medication is located
- how to use an adrenaline autoinjector, including hands on practice with a trainer adrenaline autoinjector
- the school's general first aid and emergency response procedures
- the location of, and access to, adrenaline autoinjectors that have been provided by parents or purchased by the school for general use.

When a new student enrols at Clunes Primary School who is at risk of anaphylaxis, the Principal will develop an interim plan in consultation with the student's parents and ensure that appropriate staff are trained and briefed as soon as possible.

The Principal will ensure that while students at risk of anaphylaxis are under the care or supervision of the school outside of normal class activities, including in the school yard, at camps and excursions, or at special event days, there is a sufficient number of school staff present who have been trained in anaphylaxis management.

FURTHER INFORMATION AND RESOURCES

- School Policy and Advisory Guide:
 - o Anaphylaxis



- o Anaphylaxis management in schools
- Allergy & Anaphylaxis Australia: Risk minimisation strategies
- ASCIA Guidelines: Schooling and childcare
- Royal Children's Hospital: <u>Allergy and immunology</u>

REVIEW CYCLE AND EVALUATION

This policy was last updated in February 2020 and is scheduled for review in February 2021.

The Principal will complete the Department's Annual Risk Management Checklist for anaphylaxis management to assist with the evaluation and review of this policy and the support provided to students at risk of anaphylaxis.

School Twice-Yearly Briefing Anaphylaxis Management

For all Victorian Schools







The children that are diagnosed at risk of anaphylaxis at our school are:

picture of child please Insert here

picture of child please Insert here

picture of child please Insert here

picture of child Insert please here

picture of child Insert please here

picture of child please Insert here



Anaphylaxis is the most severe form of allergic reaction

It involves a change to BREATHING & / or CIRCULATION

Symptoms and signs of anaphylaxis:

- Difficult/noisy breathing
- Swelling of the tongue
- · Swelling/tightness in throat
- Difficulty talking and/or hoarse voice
 - Wheeze or persistent cough
- Persistent dizziness or collapse
- Pale and floppy (young children)



anaphylactic reaction are required to undertake anaphylaxis Legislation and policy sets out that all Victorian school staff working with a child or young person who is at risk of an training.

implementing a new best practice online training strategy. All Victorian school staff are now able to access Departmentally On advice from experts and stakeholders the Department is funded online training at their own convenience. Once staff have completed the online training they will need to they can verify the competency of all of the staff in their school undertake funded autoinjector competency check training, so have their competency in using an autoinjector tested in person. From Term 1, 2016 every school will be asked to provide the names of 2 staff members (per campus) to who have undertaken the online training.







ASCIA Anaphylaxis e-training Cont.



In our school (INSERT NAMES OF STAFF TRAINED TO UNDERTAKE AUTOINJECTOR COMEPETENCY CHECKS) have been trained to undertake autoinjector competency check training.



You will need to have your competency in using an autoinjector ALL staff are asked to undertake the ASCIA e-training course. tested within 30 days of completing the online course.



Insert details on how your school will undertake the in-person autoinjector competency checks.

i.e. [School Anaphylaxis Supervisor's Name] will be undertaking competency checks in the school staff room on [insert date]





Anaphylaxis ACTION PLAN FOR

For EpiPen[®] adrenaline (epinephrine) autologectors

SIGNS OF MILD TO MODERATE ALLERGIC REACTION

Chale of birthe

Norther.

- Swelling of lips, face, eyes
- Hives or werts
- Tingling mouth
- in pain, vomiting (tress are agre of anaphysis for need silergi)

ACTION FOR MILD TO MODERATE ALLERGIC REACTION

- For insect allergy frick out sting if visible
- For tick allergy -freeze dry tick and allow to drop off
 - Stay with person and call for help
- Locate EpiPerr or EpiPent Jr adrenaline automjector
 - Give other medications (if prescribed).
- Phone family/emergency contact

Confirmed allergener

or swelling) may not always occur before anaphylaxis Mild to moderate allergic reactions (such as hives

WATCH FOR ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING SIGNS OF

"articles" temporalisment comfact manner in a

NAPHYLAX (SEVERE ALLERGIC REACTION)

- Difficult/noisy breathing Swelling of tongue
- Difficulty talking and/or hoarse voice
- Swelling/lightness in throat Wheels or persistent cough
- Persistent diziness or collapse Pale and floppy (young children)

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Bighed:

Plan prepared by medical or

Vict Pit ACCOUNT OF STATE STREET, STATE OF

Lay person flat - do NOT allow them to stand or walk

- If breathing is difficult · If unconscious, place in recovery position

allow them to sit





Phone ambulance - 000 (AU) or 111 (NZ)

from the extend lighters and POLL OFF BLISE SAFETY PRICESSE

How to give EpiPen®

- Phone family/envergency contact
- Farther adrenaline doses may be given if no response after
- Transfer person to hospital for at least 4 hours of observation 5 minutes

Commonce CPR at any time if penson in unresponsive and not breathing normal

ALWAYS give adversaling autoinjector FIRST, and then to food, insects or respication has SUDDIN SREATHING DEFICIOLY (including wheelst, permident cough or houms voice) even if there are no skin symptoms SSTATE FELLEVER DUFFER & summent with terrum authors and allugy

All Spaffers for arburatel the health for plants that Standards majorifican of tradespotants and devices fulfield

Princes (2009) (ARM) used as object in frames or that are finded in places for 2 assessment

WENT FRANCE

reid lay sell and PLASS (PLANUS END appeins natur mis-high lates or will but planting)

www.allergy.org.au/anaphylaxis

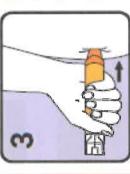
How to give EpiPen®



Form fist around EpiPen® and PULL OFF BLUE SAFETY RELEASE



Hold leg still and PLACE outer mid-thigh (with or ORANGE END against without clothing)



hold in place for 3 seconds a click is heard or felt and PUSH DOWN HARD until

REMOVE EpiPen®

seconds regardless of instructions on device label

All EpiPen®s should be held in place for 3

- All staff need to know the school's Anaphylaxis Policy and Emergency Procedures
- The student's ASCIA Action Plan For Anaphylaxis must be followed if responding to an anaphylactic reaction
- Using the adrenaline autoinjector (trainer) devices, practice scenarios requiring treatment

On-going support and training resources





Anaphylaxis Guidelines:

published by Department of Education & Training in

http://www.education.vic.gov.au/school/teachers/healt h/Pages/anaphylaxisschl.aspx

Anaphylaxis Advisory Support Line:

can be downloaded from the ASCIA website www.allergy.org.au **ASCIA Action Plans for Anaphylaxis:**

https://etrainingvic.allergy.org.au

Department of Allergy & Immunology, Royal Children's Hospital:

www.rch.org.au/allergy

Allergy & Anaphylaxis Australia Inc:

website or phone line support 1300 728 000 or www.allergyfacts.org.au

Anaphylaxis Management Briefing: Facilitator's Notes



What is the purpose of the anaphylaxis management twice-yearly briefing?

The delivery of a twice-yearly anaphylaxis briefing is a requirement for all Victorian schools under Ministerial Order 706.

The purpose of these briefings is to sustain the awareness of anaphylaxis in your school community. It also aims to ensure that staff remain confident in identifying the signs and symptoms, and the treatment, of anaphylaxis.

Who should facilitate the briefing?

In order to deliver this briefing you should have been nominated by your school principal to perform the role of **School Anaphylaxis Supervisor**. To perform the role of **School Anaphylaxis Supervisor**, you must have current approved* anaphylaxis training.

In order to verify the correct use of adrenaline autoinjector devices by others, the **School Anaphylaxis Supervisor** must also complete and remain current in:

- Course in Verifying the Correct Use of Adrenaline Autoinjector Devices 22303VIC (every 3 years) and,
- the ASCIA Anaphylaxis e-training for Victorian Schools (every 2 years).

Ideally you will already be overseeing the anaphylaxis policy and procedures at the school, which may include managing the location of adrenaline autoinjector devices (EpiPens®). You should be familiar with all of the content within the provided PowerPoint presentation and confident to deliver the briefing.

How often should the briefing be delivered?

This briefing should be delivered by schools twice a year (Term 1 and Term 3).

What is in the presentation?

The presentation is in PowerPoint format and all slides come with notes as a guide to support you in the delivery of this briefing. Some slides require you to include school specific content.

The slides include:

- Slide 1: Title and legal requirements as outlined in Ministerial Order 706
- Slide 2: Pictures of the students at your school at risk of anaphylaxis, their allergens, year levels and risk management plans that are in place

^{*}courses that are considered approved anaphylaxis training for Victorian schools are outlined in MO706 and the Department's guidelines on anaphylaxis management in schools.

- Slide 3: Signs and symptoms of anaphylaxis
- Slide 4: Relevant anaphylaxis training
- Slide 5: ASCIA Anaphylaxis e-training cont.
- Slide 6: ASCIA Action Plan and how to administer an EpiPen®
- Slide 7: Your school's First Aid Policy and the Emergency Response Procedures
- Slide 8: How to access on-going support and training

How long should the briefing run for?

The briefing should take about 30 minutes to deliver. It may take longer depending on how many students are diagnosed at risk of anaphylaxis, and if your school will use the briefing as an opportunity to undertake adrenaline autoinjector competency checks of staff who have successfully completed the ASCIA Anaphylaxis e-training for Victorian Schools.

Who should attend?

The briefing needs to be attended by all school staff, including casual relief staff, non-teaching staff and canteen staff - anyone who may be in contact with a student diagnosed at risk of anaphylaxis.

What preparation is required prior to delivery?

Before you can deliver the briefing you need to:

- 1. Have a thorough knowledge of Ministerial Order 706 and the associated Anaphylaxis Guidelines for Victorian Schools
- 2. Have a thorough knowledge of the School's First Aid Procedures for Anaphylaxis for all in-school and out-of-school environments
- 3. Upload photographs of students diagnosed at risk of anaphylaxis and insert into Slide 2
- 4. Be familiar with the students at your school and their ASCIA Action Plans, their allergens, their Year Levels and the measures taken to minimise risk in relation to accidental exposure to their allergens.
- 5. It may be valuable to complete the ASCIA Anaphylaxis e-Training for Victorian Schools shortly before delivering the briefing to increase your knowledge and awareness of anaphylaxis and to assist you with delivering this briefing to staff.
- 6. Talk to any other staff at your school who are trained in undertaking in-person autoinjector competency checks to determine your school's strategy for undertaking these checks (input detail into slide 5).

Annual risk management checklist

(to be completed at the start of each year)

School name:	CLUNES PRIMARY SCHOOL	
Date of review:	6/3/20	
Who completed this checklist?	Name: SONIA JARDINE & JAN MILES	5
	Position: PRINCIPAL ANAPHYLAXIS	SUPERVISOR
Review given to:	Name: MEMBERS OF STAFF	
	Position:	
Comments:	NO CURRENT STUDENTS WITH ANA	PHYLAXIS
	NEEDS	
General information	on	
	rent students have been diagnosed as being at risk of anaphylaxis, prescribed an adrenaline autoinjector?	0
2. How many of the	nese students carry their adrenaline autoinjector on their person?	N/A
3. Have any stude school?	ents ever had an allergic reaction requiring medical intervention at	☐ Yes ☑ No
a. If Yes, how	many times?	
4. Have any stude	ents ever had an anaphylactic reaction at school?	☐ Yes ☑ No
a. If Yes, how	many students?	
b. If Yes, how	many times?	
5. Has a staff mer student?	mber been required to administer an adrenaline autoinjector to a	☐ Yes ☐ No
a. If Yes, how	many times?	
	s a government school, was every incident in which a student aphylactic reaction reported via the Incident Reporting and stem (IRIS)?	☐ Yes ☐ No

SE	CTION 1: Training	
7.	Have all school staff who conduct classes with students who are at risk of anaphylaxis successfully completed an approved anaphylaxis management training course, either:	Yes 🗆 No
	 online training (ASCIA anaphylaxis e-training) within the last 2 years, or 	
	 accredited face-to-face training (22300VIC or 10313NAT) within the last 3 years? 	
8.	Does your school conduct twice-yearly briefings annually?	Yes No
	If no, please explain why not, as this is a requirement for school registration.	
9.	Do all school staff participate in a twice-yearly anaphylaxis briefing?	☑ Yes ☐ No
	Ifn, please explain why not, as this is a requirement for school registration.	
10.	If you are intending to use the ASCIA Anaphylaxis e-training for Victorian Schools:	Yes No
	 Has your school trained a minimum of 2 school staff (School Anaphylaxis Supervisors) to conduct competency checks of adrenaline autoinjectors (EpiPen®)? 	TAN MILES ELIZABETH GARTH
	b. Are your school staff being assessed for their competency in using adrenaline autoinjectors (EpiPen®) within 30 days of completing the ASCIA Anaphylaxis e-training for Victorian Schools?	Yes 🗆 No
SE	CTION 2: Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plans	
	CTION 2: Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plans Does every student who has been diagnosed as being at risk of anaphylaxis and prescribed an adrenaline autoinjector have an Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan, which includes an ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis completed and signed by a prescribed medical practitioner?	☐ Yes ☐ No
11.	Does every student who has been diagnosed as being at risk of anaphylaxis and prescribed an adrenaline autoinjector have an Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan, which includes an ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis completed and signed	
11.	Does every student who has been diagnosed as being at risk of anaphylaxis and prescribed an adrenaline autoinjector have an Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan, which includes an ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis completed and signed by a prescribed medical practitioner? Are all Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plans reviewed regularly with parents	N/A ☐ Yes ☐ No
11.	Does every student who has been diagnosed as being at risk of anaphylaxis and prescribed an adrenaline autoinjector have an Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan, which includes an ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis completed and signed by a prescribed medical practitioner? Are all Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plans reviewed regularly with parents (at least annually)? Do the Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plans set out strategies to minimise the risk of exposure to allergens for the following in-school and out-of-class	Yes No
11.	Does every student who has been diagnosed as being at risk of anaphylaxis and prescribed an adrenaline autoinjector have an Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan, which includes an ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis completed and signed by a prescribed medical practitioner? Are all Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plans reviewed regularly with parents (at least annually)? Do the Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plans set out strategies to minimise the risk of exposure to allergens for the following in-school and out-of-class settings?	Yes No NIA WE WOULD REQUIRE IT
11.	Does every student who has been diagnosed as being at risk of anaphylaxis and prescribed an adrenaline autoinjector have an Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan, which includes an ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis completed and signed by a prescribed medical practitioner? Are all Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plans reviewed regularly with parents (at least annually)? Do the Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plans set out strategies to minimise the risk of exposure to allergens for the following in-school and out-of-class settings? a. During classroom activities, including elective classes	Yes No NIA WE WOULD REQUIRE IT
11.	Does every student who has been diagnosed as being at risk of anaphylaxis and prescribed an adrenaline autoinjector have an Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan, which includes an ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis completed and signed by a prescribed medical practitioner? Are all Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plans reviewed regularly with parents (at least annually)? Do the Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plans set out strategies to minimise the risk of exposure to allergens for the following in-school and out-of-class settings? a. During classroom activities, including elective classes b. In canteens or during lunch or snack times	Yes No NIA WE WOULD REQUIRE IT Yes No Yes No Yes No Yes No
11.	Does every student who has been diagnosed as being at risk of anaphylaxis and prescribed an adrenaline autoinjector have an Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan, which includes an ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis completed and signed by a prescribed medical practitioner? Are all Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plans reviewed regularly with parents (at least annually)? Do the Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plans set out strategies to minimise the risk of exposure to allergens for the following in-school and out-of-class settings? a. During classroom activities, including elective classes b. In canteens or during lunch or snack times c. Before and after school, in the school yard and during breaks d. For special events, such as sports days, class parties and extra-curricular	Yes No NIA WE WOULD REQUIRE IT Yes No Yes No
11.	Does every student who has been diagnosed as being at risk of anaphylaxis and prescribed an adrenaline autoinjector have an Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan, which includes an ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis completed and signed by a prescribed medical practitioner? Are all Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plans reviewed regularly with parents (at least annually)? Do the Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plans set out strategies to minimise the risk of exposure to allergens for the following in-school and out-of-class settings? a. During classroom activities, including elective classes b. In canteens or during lunch or snack times c. Before and after school, in the school yard and during breaks d. For special events, such as sports days, class parties and extra-curricular activities	Yes No NIA WE WOULD REQUIRE IT Yes No Yes No Yes No Yes No

or I on I Supervision by staff member

28. Do all school staff know where the adrenaline autoinjectors, the ASCIA Action Plans for Anaphylaxis and the Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plans are stored?	☐ Yes ☐ No
29. Has the school purchased adrenaline autoinjector(s) for general use, and have they been placed in the school's first aid kit(s)?	☐ Yes ☐ No
30. Where are these first aid kits located?	4
Do staff know where they are located?	☐ Yes ☐ No
31. Is the adrenaline autoinjector for general use clearly labelled as the 'General Use adrenaline autoinjector?	e'
32. Is there a register for signing adrenaline autoinjectors in and out when taken for excursions, camps etc?	☐ Yes ☐ No
SECTION 4: Risk Minimisation strategies	
33. Have you done a risk assessment to identify potential accidental exposure to allergens for all students who have been diagnosed as being at risk of anaphylaxis?	☐ Yes ☐ No
34. Have you implemented any of the risk minimisation strategies in the Anaphylaxis Guidelines? If Yes, list these in the space provided below. If No, please explain why not, as this is a requirement for school registration.	S Yes No
35. Are there always sufficient school staff members on yard duty who have current Anaphylaxis Management Training?	☐ Yes ☐ No
SECTION 5: School management and emergency response	
36. Does the school have procedures for emergency responses to anaphylactic reactions? Are they clearly documented and communicated to all staff?	☐ Yes ☐ No
37. Do school staff know when their training needs to be renewed?	☐ Yes ☐ No
38. Have you developed emergency response procedures for when an allergic reaction occurs?	☐ Yes ☐ No
a. In the class room?	☐ Yes ☐ No
b. In the school yard?	☐ Yes ☐ No
c. In all school buildings and sites, including gymnasiums and halls?	☐ Yes ☐ No
d. At school camps and excursions?	☐ Yes ☐ No
 e. On special event days (such as sports days) conducted, organised or attended by the school? 	ed 🗆 Yes 🗆 No
39. Does your plan include who will call the ambulance?	☐ Yes ☐ No
40. Is there a designated person who will be sent to collect the student's adrenaline autoinjector and individual ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis?	☐ Yes ☐ No

a. Where are the Action Plans kept?		Office Sick Bay Staff Room		
	Sickt	Bay		
	Staff	Room		
15. Does the ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis include a recent photo of the student?	☐ Yes ₩OULD			
16. Are Individual Management Plans (for students at risk of anaphylaxis) reviewed prior to any off-site activities (such as sport, camps or special events), and in consultation with the student's parent/s?	✓ Yes	□ No		
SECTION 3: Storage and accessibility of adrenaline autoinjectors				
17. Where are the student(s) adrenaline autoinjectors stored?	Office			
18. Do all school staff know where the school's adrenaline autoinjectors for general use are stored?	Yes	□ No		
19. Are the adrenaline autoinjectors stored at room temperature (not refrigerated) and out of direct sunlight?	™ Yes	□ No		
20. Is the storage safe?	☑ Yes	□ No		
21. Is the storage unlocked and accessible to school staff at all times?	Yes	□ No		
Comments: Key access to Office or via Principal's Office at all times				
22. Are the adrenaline autoinjectors easy to find?	Yes	□ No		
Staff briefing; clearly labelled				
23. Is a copy of student's individual ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis kept together with the student's adrenaline autoinjector?	Yes	□ No		
24. Are the adrenaline autoinjectors and Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plans (including the ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis) clearly labelled with the student's names?	Yes	□ No		
25. Has someone been designated to check the adrenaline autoinjector expiry dates on a regular basis?	Yes	□ No		
who? Jan Miles Elizabeth Garth				
26. Are there adrenaline autoinjectors currently in the possession of the school that have expired?	✓ Yes	□ No		
27. Has the school signed up to EpiClub (optional free reminder services)?	☐ Yes	No		

	and corresponding individual ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis to a student experiencing an anaphylactic reaction from various areas of the school including:	∐ Yes	⊔ No
	a. The class room?	☐ Yes	□ No
	o. The school yard?	☐ Yes	□ No
í	c. The sports field?	☐ Yes	☐ No
1	d. The school canteen?	☐ Yes	□ No
	On excursions or other out-of-school events, is there a plan for who is responsible for ensuring the adrenaline autoinjector(s) and Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plans (including the ASCIA Action Plan) and the adrenaline autoinjector for general use are correctly stored and available for use?	₩ Yes	□ No
	Who will make these arrangements during excursions?		
L	ead teacher Principal		
	Who will make these arrangements during camps?		
	ead teacher / Principal		
	Who will make these arrangements during sporting activities?		
<i>P</i> .:	t-teacher/ Principal		
46.	s there a process for post-incident support in place?	☐ Yes	☐ No
8	Have all school staff who conduct classes attended by students at risk of anaphylaxis, and any other staff identified by the principal, been briefed by comeone familiar with the school and who has completed an approved anaphylaxis management course in the last 2 years on:	465	
ē	The school's Anaphylaxis Management Policy?	Yes	□ No
k	The causes, symptoms and treatment of anaphylaxis?	Yes	□ No
C	The identities of students at risk of anaphylaxis, and who are prescribed an adrenaline autoinjector, including where their medication is located?	Yes	☐ No
C	How to use an adrenaline autoinjector, including hands on practice with a trainer adrenaline autoinjector?	Yes	□ No
E	The school's general first aid and emergency response procedures for all inschool and out-of-school environments?	Yes	□ No
f	Where the adrenaline autoinjector(s) for general use is kept?	Yes	□ No
ç	•	Yes (curre	□ No
SEO	ΓΙΟΝ 6: Communication Plan	W//II	120
SEC			
48. I	s there a Communication Plan in place to provide information about anaphylaxis and the school's policies?		
48. I	nd the school's policies?	☑ Yes	□ No

c. To parents?	☐ Yes ☐ No
d. To volunteers?	☐ Yes ☐ No
e. To casual relief staff?	☑ Yes □ No
49. Is there a process for distributing this information to the relevant school staff?	✓ Yes □ No
a. What is it? - Staff meeting briefing - Staff Handbook	
50. How will this information be kept up to date? - annual revision - OHS revision - OHS Activities Calendar	
51. Are there strategies in place to increase awareness about severe allergies amo students for all in-school and out-of-school environments?	ong ☐ Yes ☑ No
52. What are they?	

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