



Anaphylaxis Emergency Response Procedure

Learning Area

This plan is to be read in conjunction with the school's Anaphylaxis Policy.

If a student experiences an anaphylactic reaction at school or during a school activity, school staff must:

Step	Action
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| 1. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 |
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Classrooms

- Call the office to obtain the student's adrenaline autoinjector/s and/or the school's general use autoinjector. (State child's name and room no. you are in)
- An office staff member to take adrenaline autoinjector to classroom. (Two adrenaline autoinjectors will be taken to the child, their own and a backup)
- Administer adrenaline autoinjector and follow student's ASCIA Action Plan
- ***If the student's plan is not immediately available, or they appear to be experiencing a first time reaction, follow steps 2 and 3***
- An office staff member to call an ambulance as soon as notified of emergency (000) wait for ambulance and direct to classroom.
- Office member to contact the student's emergency contacts.

Yard

- Administer adrenaline autoinjector (in first aid bag) and follow student's ASCIA Plan.
- ***If the student appears to be experiencing a first time reaction, follow steps 2 and 3***
- Use mobile phone to call ambulance (000).
- Seek assistance from another staff member to call office.
- An office staff member to take 'general use' autoinjector to specific yard area as a backup.
- Office member to contact the student's emergency contacts.

Excursions, Camps & Sporting Events

- Locate adrenaline injector (A designated staff member will assume responsibility for the transport and security of the adrenaline autoinjectors and Individual Management Plans when students with anaphylaxis are on excursion or school camp).
- Administer adrenaline autoinjector and follow student's ASCIA Action Plan
- ***If the student's plan is not immediately available, or they appear to be experiencing a first time reaction, follow steps 2 and 3***
- Elect a staff member to call an ambulance immediately (000) (ensure to include a detailed location address and information as required) and wait for ambulance to arrive to direct to where student is located.
- Elect a staff member to contact the parents of the child and the Principal and/or Principal's nominee.

Administer an EpiPen or EpiPen Jr (if the student is under 20kg)

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| 2. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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) |
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- 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

3. 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.

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 – 3 as above.

[Note: If in doubt, it is better to use an adrenaline autoinjector than not use it, even if in hindsight the reaction is not anaphylaxis. Under-treatment of anaphylaxis is more harmful and potentially life threatening than over-treatment of a mild to moderate allergic reaction. Refer to page 41 of the [Anaphylaxis Guidelines](#)].

Post-incident support

- An anaphylactic reaction can be a very traumatic experience for the student, others witnessing the reaction, and parents.
- In the event of an anaphylactic reaction, students and School Staff may benefit from post-incident counselling (e.g. EAP Service) or school psychologist.

Review

After an anaphylactic reaction has taken place that has involved a student in the school's care and supervision, it is important that the following review processes take place.

- The adrenaline autoinjector must be replaced by the parent as soon as possible
- In the meantime, the Principal should ensure that there is an interim Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan should another anaphylactic reaction occur prior to the replacement adrenaline autoinjector being provided.
- If the adrenaline autoinjector for 'general use' has been used this should be replaced as soon as possible.
- In the meantime, the Principal should ensure that there is an interim plan in place should another anaphylactic reaction occur prior to the replacement adrenaline autoinjector for 'general use' being provided.
- The student's Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan should be reviewed in consultation with the student's parents.
- The School's Anaphylaxis Management Policy should be reviewed to ensure that it adequately responds to anaphylactic reactions by students who are in the care of school staff.