

RATIONALE:

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, cow's milk, fish and shellfish, wheat, soy, sesame, latex, certain insect stings and medication.

The keys to prevention of anaphylaxis are planning, risk minimisation, awareness and education.

AIM:

Pascoe Vale North Primary School is committed to supporting the safety and well-being of students at risk of anaphylaxis. In doing so, the school will fully comply with Ministerial Order 706 and the associated Guidelines published and amended by the Department from time to time.

The school aims to:

- Provide, as far as practicable, a safe and supportive environment in which students at risk of anaphylaxis can participate equally in all aspects of the student's schooling.
- Raise awareness about anaphylaxis and the school's Anaphylaxis Management Policy in the school community.
- Involve parents/carers of students at risk of anaphylaxis in assessing risks, and developing risk minimisation and management strategies for the student.
- Ensure that each staff member has adequate knowledge of allergies, anaphylaxis, and the school's procedure for responding to an anaphylactic reaction.

IMPLEMENTATION:

Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan (see Appendix 5 and 6)

The Principal will ensure that an Individual Management Plan is developed, in consultation with the student's parents, for any student who has been diagnosed by a medical practitioner as being at risk of anaphylaxis. This Plan will be in place as soon as practicable after the student enrols and, where possible, before their first day of school.

The Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan will include:

- Information provided by the student's medical practitioner about their diagnosis, and type
 of allergy or allergies.
- Strategies to minimise the risk of exposure to allergens while the student is under the care
 or supervision of school staff, for in-school and out of school settings including camps
 and excursions.
- Information on where the student's medication will be stored

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- Emergency contact details for the student.
- An ASCIA Action Plan (Australasian Society of Clinical Immunology and Allergy) an emergency procedures plan provided by the parent/carer

The student's Individual Management Plan will be reviewed:

- Annually in consultation with the student's parents/ carers
- When and if the student's condition in relation to allergies changes
- Or immediately after a student has an anaphylactic reaction at school.

It is the responsibility of the parent to:

- Inform the school in writing, if their child's medical condition changes in relation to allergies and their potential for an anaphylactic reaction.
- Provide an up-to-date photo for the ASCIA Action Plan when the plan is given to the school, or when it is reviewed.
- Provide an ASCIA Action Plan signed by the medical practitioner who was treating the student when the plan was signed.



Prevention Strategies

In the classroom (including class rotations, specialists and electives)

- 1. Keep a copy of the student's ASCIA Action Plan in the classroom's first aid folder. (Medical Alert Folder).
- 2. Liaise with parents/carers about food related activities ahead of time.
- 3. Use non-food treats where possible. If food treats are used in class, it is recommended that parents/carers provide a treat box with alternative treats. Treat boxes should be clearly labelled and only handled by the student.
- 4. Never give food from outside sources to a student who is at risk of anaphylaxis.
- 5. Be aware of hidden allergens in cooking, food technology, science and art classes (e.g. egg, milk cartons and cereal boxes).
- 6. A student eating food with allergens needs to be moved away from any at-risk students, and needs to wash hands after eating.
- 7. Regularly discuss with students the importance of washing hands, eating their own food and not sharing food.
- 8. Wipe down tables and surfaces regularly.
- 9. Assistant Principal/CRT co-ordinator will inform Casual Relief Teachers of students at risk of anaphylaxis, the preventive strategies in place, and the school's emergency procedures. They will be provided with a copy of the student's Individual Management Plan and ASCIA Action Plan.



In the school yard

- 1 Yard Duty Staff are familiar with the School's Emergency Response Procedure, and are aware of the location of all Adrenaline Autoinjectors and Management Plans in the First Aid Room.
- 2 Yard Duty staff are aware of the sign of anaphylaxis.
- 3 All Yard Duty Staff will carry a walkie talkie so that they can alert the designated first aid officer as needed.
- 4 Students are supervised in the playground before school from 8:45 to 9 am, and after school from 3:15pm to 3:30 pm.
- 5 Students at-risk to insect bites will be encouraged to stay away from water or flowering plants.
- 6 Students should keep drinks and food covered while outdoors.
- 7 Lawns are mowed regularly outside school hours, and outdoor bins are covered. Consideration to be given when undertaking other garden maintenance eg tree cutting mulch which may create dust / pollen that becomes airborne.
 - 8 Continue to promote a 'no share' policy in regards to food.

During special events (eg: sports, incursions, class parties, cultural days)

- If 'at-risk' students are attending special events, sufficient School Staff must be trained to quickly locate and administer an Adrenaline Autoinjector.
- 2 Parents/carers need to inform the school in advance if they are bringing cakes, treats or food to share with other students as they may cause allergic reactions in at-risk students.
- Class teachers will consult parents/carers in advance to develop an alternative food menu, or request that they provide a meal for the student.
- 4 Party balloons and swimming caps made from latex rubber should not be used as we are a latex safe school.

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On School Excursions

- 1. The student's Individual Adrenaline Autoinjectors, medications and ASCIA Action Plan must be signed out and taken on all excursions, including local excursions.
- 2. A mobile phone must be taken on all excursions, including local excursions.
- 3. All staff members have been trained in the recognition of anaphylaxis and the administration of an Adrenaline Autoinjector. All staff present during the excursion need to be aware if there is a student at risk of anaphylaxis.
- 4. Staff must develop an emergency procedure that sets out clear roles and responsibilities in the event of an anaphylactic reaction on an excursion.
- 5. The school should consult parents/carers in advance to discuss possible issues, e.g. the need for staff to develop an alternative food menu, or to request the parent/carer sends an appropriate meal for their child.
- 6. The school may request parents/ carers to accompany their child on field trips and/or excursions.
- 7. Consider the potential exposure to allergens when consuming food on buses.
- 8. Individual medical needs of students will be considered on a case by case basis.



On School Camps, or in remote settings

- 1. A risk management strategy for students at risk of anaphylaxis for school camps will be developed in consultation with the student's parents/carers.
- 2. Camps must be advised in advance of any students with food allergies.
- 3. Camps must be checked for mobile phone coverage.
- 4. Staff will liaise with parents/carers to develop alternative menus or allow students to bring their own meals.
- 5. Use of other substances containing allergens should be avoided where possible.
- 6. The student's Individual Adrenaline Autoinjector, medication, ASCIA Action Plan and a mobile phone must be taken on camp.
- 7. All staff have been trained in the recognition of anaphylaxis and the administration of the Adrenaline Autoinjectors. All staff present need to be aware if there is a student at risk of anaphylaxis.
- 8. Staff must develop an emergency procedure that sets out clear roles and responsibilities in the event of an anaphylactic reaction.
- 9. Be aware of the local emergency services and know how to access them.
- 10. The Adrenaline Autoinjector should remain close to the student (and other students if appropriate) and staff must be aware of its location at all times.
- 11. A backup Adrenaline Autoinjector for general use will be available in the first aid kit.
- 12. Students with anaphylactic responses to insects should always wear closed shoes and long-sleeved garments when outdoors and should be encouraged to stay away from water or flowering plants.
- 13. Cooking and art and craft games should not involve the use of known allergens. Consider the potential exposure to allergens when consuming food on buses and in cabins.



School Management and Emergency Response

Complete and up-to-date information for each at-risk student is readily accessible in classroom and specialists' Medical Alert Folder, CRT Folders, Staff room and First Aid room. The Individual Action Plan outlines a gradation of observable symptoms, the student's medications, and the procedure to follow.

MILD TO MODERATE ALLERGIC REACTION

- Swelling of lips, face eyes
- Hives or welts
- Abdominal pain, vomiting

ACTION

- Stay with the child and call for help
- Give medications as prescribed
- Locate student's Adrenaline Autoinjector
- Contact parent/carer

SEVERE ALLERGIC REACTION OR ANAPHYLAXIS

- Difficulty/noisy breathing
- Swelling of tongue
- Swelling/tightness in throat
- Difficulty talking and /or hoarse voice
- Wheeze or persistent cough
- Loss of consciousness and/ or collapse
- Pale and floppy (young children)

ACTION: IN THE CLASSROOM

- Classroom teacher stays with child to reassure him
- Classroom teacher alerts Office (ring) to bring Epipen if the child is unable to be brought to the First Aid room
- Follow individual child's ASCIA Plan

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- Office alerts or closest teacher to ring 000 immediately while taking Epipen to classroom
- Parents notified
- Principal (or next in charge) notified

ACTION: IN THE SCHOOLYARD

- First teacher to the scene stays with child if the child cannot be moved. If the child can be moved they are taken to the First Aid room.
- Teacher contacts Office for Epipen (via Walkie Talkie)
- Follow individual child's ASCIA Plan
- Closest teacher to call 000 immediately
- Parents notified
- Principal (or next in charge) notified and one staff stands outside at the front of the school to direct the ambulance when they arrive.

Communication Plan

The Principal is responsible for ensuring a Communication Plan is developed which provides information to all school staff, students and parents about anaphylaxis and the school's Anaphylaxis Management Policy.

The Communication Plan informs school staff about how to respond to an anaphylactic reaction during normal activities (including the classroom, in the school yard, and in school buildings such as the Hall), and out of school activities (including on excursions, school camps and at special events conducted or organised by the school).

The Assistant Principal or CRT co-ordinator, will inform casual relief staff of students at risk of anaphylaxis in their care and their role in responding to an anaphylactic reaction.

The Principal will ensure that all staff are trained and briefed as required.

*The school notes the Department's recommendation for **all** School Staff to be trained and briefed regularly.

Training and Briefing Requirements



- The school will provide at least two professional development briefings for all staff to
 enable them to recognise and address the following symptoms: hives/rash, tingling in or
 around the mouth, abdominal pain, vomiting or diarrhoea, facial swelling, cough or
 wheeze, difficulty breathing or swallowing, loss of consciousness or collapse, or cessation
 of breathing.
- All staff, will be briefed twice per calendar year on Anaphylaxis Management.
- Annual training or briefing will take place as close as possible to the beginning of the school year. Where this is not possible, an **interim** individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan will be developed in consultation with the student's parents.
- The Briefing must be by a staff member who has successfully completed an Anaphylaxis Training Course in the last twelve months

The Briefing must include:

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- the School's Anaphylaxis Management Policy
- the causes, symptoms and treatment of anaphylaxis
- the identities of potentially anaphylactic students, and where their medication is located
- how to use an Adrenaline Autoinjector, including using a training device
- the school's General First Aid and Emergency Response Procedures
- the location of, and access to the Adrenaline Autoinjectors provided by parents, and those for general use by the school

Annual Risk Management Checklist

The Principal will complete an annual Risk Management Checklist as published by the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development to monitor compliance with their obligations.

References/Resources/ Agreements

Anaphylaxis Guideline: A resource for managing severe allergies in Victorian schools. Issued February 2014 http://www.education.vic.gov.au/school/teachers/health/Pages/anaphylaxisschl.aspx

Department of Allergy, Royal Children's Hospital, Parkville, 3052

www.rch.org.au

ASCIS Guidelines for Prevention of Food Anaphylactic Reactions in Schools. www.allergy.org.au FREE ANAPHYLAXIS ADVISORY SUPPORT LINE FOR PARENTS, TEACHERS & PRINCIPALS 1300 725 911 OR 9345 4235 or email: carol.whitehead@rch.org.au

EVALUATION:

Anaphylaxis Management Policy



This policy will be reviewed as part of the school's three-year review cycle.

This policy was last ratified by School Council in
Name of School Council President.
Signature of School Council President

Ref: Anaphylaxis Guidelines for Victorian Govt Schools - http://www.eduweb.vic.gov.au/edulibrary/public/stuman/wellbeing/Anaphylaxis_guidelines-v1.01b.pdf
S104-2011 –Requirements for Schools to undertake Twice Yearly Anaphylaxis Briefings

Appendix 1: The role and responsibilities of the Principal

- The Principal will purchase up—to-date Adrenaline Autoinjectors as a back up to those supplied by parents.
- The Principal will determine the number needed, and an appropriate place for storage.

The Principal has overall responsibility for implementing the school's Anaphylaxis Management Policy. The Principal should:

- Actively seek information to identify students with severe life threatening allergies at enrolment.
- Conduct a risk assessment of the potential for accidental exposure to allergens while the student is in the care of the school.
- Meet with parents/carers to develop an Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan for the student. (Appendix 5)
- Request that parents provide an ASCIA Action Plan (Appendix 6) that has been signed by the student's medical practitioner and has an up to date photograph of the student. Obtain written consent to display photo.
- Ensure that parents provide an up-to-date Adrenaline Autoinjector for the student.
- Ensure that staff are informed and trained in how to recognise and respond to an anaphylactic reaction, including administering an Adrenaline Autoinjector.
- Develop a communication plan to raise student, staff and parent awareness about severe allergies and the school's policies.
- Ensure that there are procedures in place for informing Casual Relief Teachers of students at risk of anaphylaxis, and the steps required for prevention and emergency response.

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- Liaise with the First Aid Coordinator.
- Allocate time to discuss, practise and review the school's management strategies for students at risk of anaphylaxis. Practise using the trainer Adrenaline Autoinjectors regularly.
- Encourage ongoing communication between parents/carers and staff about the current status of the student's allergies, the school's policies and their implementation.
- Review Student's Management Plan annually with parents/carers and whenever circumstances change.

Appendix 2: The role and responsibilities of First Aid Officer

The First Aid Coordinator has a lead role in supporting the Principal and teachers to implement prevention and management strategies for the school. The Anaphylaxis Coordinator should:

- Liaise with the Principal
- Maintain an up to date register of students at risk of anaphylaxis
- Display all ASCIA Action Plans in the staffroom and in the First Aid room. Medication and Adrenaline Autoinjectors are kept in the First Aid Room
- Provide information to all staff so that they are aware of the students who are at risk of anaphylaxis, the student's allergies, the school's management strategies and First Aid procedures
- Provide copies of all students' Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plans & ASCIA Action Plans to each teacher, to the Principal, A.P. & OSHC and display in staffroom
- Maintain an up to date register of Adrenaline Autoinjectors, including regular checks for cloudiness and expiry dates
- Inform parents/carers a month prior if Individual Adrenaline Autoinjectors need to be replaced.
- Arrange training and keep a register of dates/ staff who have received training.
- Arrange post-incident support to students and staff, if appropriate.
- Raise staff, student and community awareness of severe allergies.



Appendix 3: The role and responsibilities of all school staff

School staff who are responsible for the care of students at risk of anaphylaxis have a duty to take steps to protect students from risks of injury that are reasonably foreseeable. The staff should:

- Know the identity of students who are at risk of anaphylaxis.
- Understand the causes, symptoms, and treatment of anaphylaxis.
- Ensure at-risk students, in particular, wash hands before eating. Ensure tables and surfaces are wiped down regularly and that students wash their hands after handling food.
- Be trained in how to recognise and respond to an anaphylactic reaction, including administering an Adrenaline Autoinjector.
- Know the school's first aid emergency procedures and what their role is in responding to an anaphylactic reaction.
- Have a copy of all students' Management and ASCIA Action Plans readily available and follow it in the event of an allergic reaction.
- Raise student awareness about severe allergies and foster a school environment that is safe and supportive of students at-risk of anaphylaxis.
- Be aware of and use the Medication Record Book to sign medication in/out prior to all excursions, special days.

Class teachers of students at risk of anaphylaxis should:

- Be very familiar with the student's Management Plan.
- Meet with parents as soon as practicable (Parent Teacher information sharing).
- Liaise with parents prior to excursions, special days, sports days, parties etc and camp.
- Pass on updated information to the First Aid Coordinator.
- Use preventative strategies to minimise contamination in classroom including hand washing, and regularly wiping down tables & surfaces.



Appendix 4: The role and responsibilities of Parents/Carers of a student at risk of anaphylaxis

The Parents/Carers should:

- Inform the school, at enrolment or when diagnosed, of the student's allergies and whether the student has been diagnosed as being at risk of anaphylaxis.
- Obtain information from the student's medical practitioner about their condition and any medications to be administered. Inform school staff of all relevant information and concerns relating to the health of the student.
- Meet with the Principal to develop the student's Anaphylaxis Management Plan.
- Provide an ASCIA Action Plan to the school that is signed by the student's current medical practitioner, and has an up to date photograph.
- Provide an Adrenaline Autoinjector and any other medications to the school.
- Replace the Adrenaline Autoinjector before it expires. Check it is appropriate for the student's weight (eg: Epipen Junior is only appropriate to 25kgs)
- Assist school staff in planning and preparing for the student prior to school camps, incursions, excursions or special events such as class parties or sport days.
- Supply alternative food options for the student when needed.
- Inform staff of any changes to the student's emergency contact details.
- Participate in reviews of the student's Anaphylaxis Management Plan, e.g. when there is a change to the student's condition or at an annual review.



Appendix 5: Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan (Proforma)

Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan

This Plan is to be completed by the First Aid Officer on the basis of information from the student's medical practitioner provided by the parent/carer

SCHOOL			
Phone Number			
Student's name:			
Date of birth:		Year level:	
Severely allergic to:			
Other health conditions:			
Medication at school:			
Parent/carer contact:	Parent/carer information (1)		Parent/carer information (2)
	Name:		Name:
	Relationship:		Relationship:
	Home phone:		Home phone:
	Work phone:		Work phone:
	Mobile:		Mobile:
	Address:		Address:



Other emergency contacts (if parent/carer not available):		
Medical practitioner contact:		
Emergency care to be provided at school:		
Epipen® storage:		
The following Anaphylaxis Managemoreviewed on	ent Plan has been developed with	n my knowledge and input and will be
Signature of parent:		Date:
Signature of Principal (or nominee):		Date:
Strategies To Avoid Allergens	to be completed with the parent	
Date of birth:	Year level:	
Severe allergies:		
Other known allergies:		
Risk	Strategy	Who?

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Annendix	6.	ASCIA	Anank	vlavic	Action	Plan	(Proforma)
Appendix	v.	ASCIA	Allapi	IVIAAIS	ACHUII	1 lall	(1 I VIVI IIIA)

The ASCIA Anaphylaxis Action Plan (Proforma) can be downloaded using the following link:

• http://www.allergy.org.au/health-professionals/ascia-plans-action-and-treatment



Appendix 7: Annual Risk Management Checklist (Proforma)

Annual Risk Management Checklist

	9-11-11-11-11-11-1		
School Name:			
Date of Review:			
Who completed this checklist?	Name:		
tills checklist:	Position:		
Review given to:	Name		
	Position		
Comments:			
General Informat	ion		
	rent students have been diagnosed as being at risk of anaphylaxis, prescribed an Adrenaline Autoinjector?		
2. How many of	these students carry their Adrenaline Autoinjector on their person?		
3. Have any stude school?	ents ever had an allergic reaction requiring medical intervention at	☐ Yes	□ No
a. If Yes, how	w many times?		
4. Have any stude	ents ever had an Anaphylactic Reaction at school?	☐ Yes	□ No
a. If Yes, how	w many students?		
b. If Yes, how	w many times		
5. Has a staff me student?	mber been required to administer an Adrenaline Autoinjector to a	☐ Yes	□ No



	a. If Yes, how many times?		
6.	Was every incident in which a student suffered an anaphylactic reaction reported via the CASES21?	☐ Yes	□ No
SE	CTION 1: Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plans		
7.	Does every student who has been diagnosed as being at risk of anaphylaxis and prescribed an Adrenaline Autoinjector have an Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan and ASCIA Action Plan completed and signed by a prescribed Medical Practitioner?	☐ Yes	□ No
8.	Are all Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plans reviewed regularly with Parents (at least annually)?	☐ Yes	□ No
9.	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
	b. In canteens or during lunch or snack times	☐ Yes	□ No
	c. Before and after School, in the school yard and during breaks	☐ Yes	□ No
	d. For special events, such as sports days, class parties and extra-curricular activities	☐ Yes	□ No
	e. For excursions and camps	☐ Yes	□ No
	f. Other	☐ Yes	□ No
10.	Do all students who carry an Adrenaline Autoinjector on their person have a copy of their ASCIA Action Plan kept at the School (provided by the Parent)?	☐ Yes	□ No
	a. Where are they kept?		
11.	Does the ASCIA Action Plan include a recent photo of the student?	☐ Yes	□ No



SECTION 2: Storage and Accessibility of Adrenaline Autoinjectors		
12. Where are the student(s) Adrenaline Autoinjectors stored?		
13. Do all School Staff know where the School's Adrenaline Autoinjectors for General Use are stored?	☐ Yes	□ No
14. Are the Adrenaline Autoinjectors stored at room temperature (not refrigerated)?	☐ Yes	□ No
15. Is the storage safe?	☐ Yes	□ No
16. Is the storage unlocked and accessible to School Staff at all times?	☐ Yes	□ No
Comments:		
17. Are the Adrenaline Autoinjectors easy to find?	☐ Yes	□ No
Comments:		
18. Is a copy of student's Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan (including the	☐ Yes	□ No
ASCIA Action Plan) kept together with the student's Adrenaline Autoinjector?		_ 1.0
19. Are the Adrenaline Autoinjectors and Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plans (including the ASCIA Action Plans) clearly labelled with the student's names?	☐ Yes	□ No
20. Has someone been designated to check the Adrenaline Autoinjector expiry dates	☐ Yes	□ No
on a regular basis?		□ 1 10
Who?		
21. Are there Adrenaline Autoinjectors which are currently in the possession of the	☐ Yes	□ No
School and which have expired?		
22. Has the School signed up to EpiClub or ANA-alert (optional free reminder	☐ Yes	□ No
services)?		



23. Do all School Staff know where the Adrenaline Autoinjectors and the Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plans are stored?	☐ Yes	□ No
24. 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
25. Where are these first aid kits located?		
26. Is the Adrenaline Autoinjector for General Use clearly labelled as the 'General	☐ Yes	□ No
Use' Adrenaline Autoinjector?		
27. Is there a register for signing Adrenaline Autoinjectors in and out when taken for excursions, camps etc?	☐ Yes	□ No
•		
SECTION 3: Prevention Strategies		
28. 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
29. Have you implemented any of the prevention strategies in the Anaphylaxis	☐ Yes	□ No
Guidelines? If not record why?		
30. Have all School Staff who conduct classes with students with a medical condition	☐ Yes	□ No
that relates to allergy and the potential for anaphylactic reaction successfully completed an Anaphylaxis Management Training Course in the three years prior		
and participated in a twice yearly briefing?		
31. Are there always sufficient School Staff members on yard duty who have successfully completed an Anaphylaxis Management Training Course in the three	☐ Yes	□ No
years prior?		
SECTION 4: School Management and Emergency Response		
	☐ Yes	□ No
32. Does the School have procedures for emergency responses to anaphylactic reactions? Are they clearly documented and communicated to all staff?	L I ES	□ INO
33. Do School Staff know when their training needs to be renewed?	☐ Yes	□ No
34. Have you developed Emergency Response Procedures for when an allergic	☐ Yes	□ No
reaction occurs?		
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?	☐ Yes	□ No
35. Does your plan include who will call the Ambulance?	☐ Yes	□ No
36. Is there a designated person who will be sent to collect the student's Adrenaline Autoinjector and Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan (including the ASCIA Action Plan)?	☐ Yes	□ No
37. Have you checked how long it will take to get to the Adrenaline Autoinjector and Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan (including the ASCIA Action Plan) to a student from various areas of the School including:	☐ Yes	□ No
a. The class room?	☐ Yes	□ No
b. The school yard?	☐ Yes	□ No
c. The sports field?	☐ Yes	□ No
38. 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 ASCIAAction Plan) and the Adrenaline Autoinjector for General Use are correctly stored and available for use?	☐ Yes	□ No
39. Who will make these arrangements during excursions?		
40. Who will make these arrangements during camps?		
41. Who will make these arrangements during sporting activities?		
42. Is there a process for post incident support in place?	☐ Yes	□ No
43. Have all School Staff who conduct classes that students with a medical condition that relates to allergy and the potential for an anaphylactic reaction and any other staff identified by the Principal, been briefed on:		



a. The School's Anaphylaxis Management Policy?	☐ Yes ☐ No
b. The causes, symptoms and treatment of anaphylaxis?	☐ Yes ☐ No
c. The identities of students with a medical condition that relates to allergy and the potential for an anaphylactic reaction, and who are prescribed an Adrenaline Autoinjector, including where their medication is located?	I □ Yes □ No
d. How to use an Adrenaline Autoinjector, including hands on practise 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
g. Where the Adrenaline Autoinjectors for individual students are located including if they carry it on their person?	☐ Yes ☐ No
SECTION 4: Communication Plan	
44. Is there a Communication Plan in place to provide information about anaphylaxi and the School's policies?	is
a. To School Staff?	☐ Yes ☐ No
b. To students?	☐ Yes ☐ No
c. To Parents?	☐ Yes ☐ No
d. To volunteers?	☐ Yes ☐ No
e. To casual relief staff?	☐ Yes ☐ No
45. Is there a process for distributing this information to the relevant School Staff?	☐ Yes ☐ No
a. What is it?	
46. How is this information kept up to date?	
47. Are there strategies in place to increase awareness about severe allergies among students for all in-school and out-of-school environments?	☐ Yes ☐ No



48. What are they?	