

ANAPHYLAXIS MANAGEMENT AND PREVENTION

For students with a medically diagnosed life-threatening allergy, the district will take appropriate steps for the student's safety, including implementing an Emergency Care Plan.

Emergency Care Plan (ECP)

Annually and prior to the first day of attendance, in order for the student to attend school, the school needs to have in place:

1. A written description of the medical and /or treatment order signed by an authorized health care provider.
2. A completed Emergency Care Plan.
 - a. The written plan developed by the school nurse who will consult with the parent/guardian prior to the first day of attendance. This plan will identify the student's allergies, symptoms of exposure and a step by step plan on responding to the individual student's emergency.
 - b. If the Emergency Care Plan includes self-administration of medications, the parents, students and staff will comply with model policy and procedure 3419 Self-Administration of Asthma and Anaphylaxis Medication.
3. The necessary medications and other supplies in original containers in appropriate locations in the schools.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Providing a safe learning environment requires specific responsibilities for the following disciplines for the student with a life threatening allergy.

Parent/Guardian Responsibilities

1. Notify the school, school nurse and food services of the child's allergies and any changes that occur throughout the year.
2. Work with the School Nurse to develop an Emergency Care Plan.
3. Provide written health care provider's orders with instructions, medications and supplies before the student enters school.
4. Replace medications after use or upon expiration.
5. After School Activities. Parents/Guardians are responsible for making sure that supervising staff is aware of their child's medical concerns during after school activities and programs. The school nurse may be contacted to assist with additional accommodations and training that may be needed.
6. Educate the child in self-management (age and developmentally appropriate) of their allergy including but not limited to the following areas:
 - a. Safe and unsafe foods/allergens and activities

- b. Strategies for avoiding exposure to allergens.
 - c. Symptoms of allergic reactions.
 - d. How and when to tell an adult they may be having an allergy related problem.
 - e. How to be proactive in the care and management of their allergy and reaction
 - f. To not trade or share food with others.
 - g. Provide safe snacks for classroom parties and other special events.
7. Inform Food Services Director of student's allergy and communicate concerns with food services and nurse as necessary. Work with kitchen staff and district food services to ensure safe school meal options are selected if the child will eat at school.

Student Responsibility

1. Do not share or trade food or eating utensils with others.
2. Do not eat anything with unknown ingredients or known to contain any allergen.
3. Eat only snacks or treats at classroom events or parties that parent/guardian has provided or approved of & distributed by teacher.
4. Should notify an adult immediately if they eat something they believe may contain the food to which they are allergic.

Staff Responsibility

1. Know location of the Emergency Care Plan and understand the school/classroom/field trip accommodations, medications and supplies.
2. Provide safe storage for medications & snacks provided by parents of the allergic child.

Eastmont School District Food Services

The Eastmont School District Food Service does not serve foods that contain nuts or nut oils. There is always the possibility that a child may have a severe anaphylactic reaction to foods served by the food services department because of accidental cross contamination of foods or foods being substituted by suppliers.

Inservice Training

Annually, employees will receive in-service training on how to minimize exposure and how to respond to an anaphylaxis emergency. The training will include a review of avoidance strategies, recognition of symptoms, the emergency protocols to deal with an anaphylaxis episode and use of an auto-injector. Student specific training will be provided for appropriate personnel if emergency response is different than standard first aid for anaphylaxis.

Controlling the Exposure to Allergens

Following discussion with the parent/guardian, the school will make accommodations for children with life threatening allergies that will specifically deal with reducing exposure to their known allergen. Appropriate school personnel on a need to know basis will be made aware of the identity, symptoms and treatment of the student with life-threatening allergies.