



PARK ORCHARDS PRIMARY SCHOOL

Anaphylaxis Management Policy

PURPOSE

To explain to Park Orchards Primary School (P.O.P.S) 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 P.O.P.S 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

P.O.P.S 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, 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 P.O.P.S 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 P.O.P.S 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 enrolls at P.O.P.S 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 by the office manager** in consultation with the student's parents/carers. The First Aid Coordinator will keep all information regarding students at risk up to date and annually review Anaphylaxis Management Plans.

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.

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 in the **First Aid Room**, together with the student's adrenaline autoinjector. Adrenaline autoinjectors must be labelled with the student's name and stored alphabetically in labelled tubs.

A copy of each student's Individual Anaphylaxis Management Plan will be stored with their ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis in the First Aid Room Cupboard. Adrenaline autoinjectors for general use are available in the **First Aid Room Cupboard** and are labelled 'School EpiPen'.

Risk Minimisation Strategies

These strategies will apply to a variety of contexts including:

- during classroom activities (including class rotations, specialist)
- between classes and other breaks
- in canteens
- during recess and lunchtimes
- before and after school

- camps and excursions, or at special events conducted, organised or attended by the school (eg. Cucina, cultural days, fetes, concerts, events at other schools, competitions or incursions).

To reduce the risk of a student suffering from an anaphylactic reaction at P.O.P.S, we have put in place the following strategies:

- staff and students are regularly reminded to wash their hands before and after eating
- students are discouraged from sharing food
- outside garbage bins at school are to remain covered with lids to reduce the risk of attracting insects
- tongs must be used when picking up papers or rubbish in the playground;
- school canteen staff are trained in appropriate food handling to reduce the risk of cross-contamination
- the school community and/or year groups will be informed of allergens that must be avoided in advance of, special events or birthdays via Compass Posts and the school newsletter
- a general use EpiPen will be stored at the school First Aid Room and Office
- anaphylaxis alert card with student names on the back is carried in the yard duty bag while teachers are on yard duty
- casual replacement staff will be alerted via induction process to those students in the class with special medical needs including anaphylaxis. A photo of the student together with relevant information will be included in the class roll for casual replacement staff.
- lollies, chocolates etc. should not be used as treats/rewards
- food baked for special days e.g. cupcake stall, student projects, PA events must include a clearly visible list of all ingredients
- 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

[**Note:** for guidance on the appropriate number of general use adrenaline autoinjectors for your school, refer to chapter 10 of the Department's [Anaphylaxis Guidelines](#)]

P.O.P.S will maintain a supply of adrenaline autoinjector(s) 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 First Aid Room Cupboard and General Office and labelled "School EpiPen".

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

- the number of students enrolled at P.O.P.S at risk of anaphylaxis
- the accessibility of adrenaline autoinjectors supplied by parents
- the availability of a sufficient supply of autoinjectors for general use in different locations 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 the First Aid Officer and stored at in First Aid Room Folder. 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.	<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 • 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 [insert location] • 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.	<p><u>Administer an EpiPen or EpiPen Jr</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove from plastic container • Form a fist around the EpiPen and pull off the blue safety release (cap) • Hold leg still and 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. <p>OR</p> <p><u>Administer an Anapen® 500</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pull off the black needle shield • Pull off grey safety cap (from the red button) • Place needle end firmly against the student's outer mid-thigh at 90 degrees (with or without clothing) • Press red button so it clicks and hold for 3 seconds • Remove Anapen® • Note the time the Anapen is administered • Retain the used Anapen to be handed to ambulance paramedics along with the time of administration. <p>OR</p> <p><u>Administer Jext 150 or 300</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form fist around Jext and pull off yellow cap • Place black injector tip against outer-mid thigh (with or without clothing) • Push black tip firmly until a click is heard and hold in place for 3 seconds. • Remove Jext • Note the time the Jext device is administered. • The used adrenaline device must be handed to the ambulance paramedics along with the time of administration <p>OR</p> <p><u>Administer Neffy® 1mg or 2mg</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold the nasal spray with your thumb on the bottom of the plunger and a finger on either side of the nozzle. • Do not pull or push on the plunger. Do not test or prime (pre-spray). Each Neffy nasal spray contains only one spray. • Place the nozzle of the nasal spray into a nostril until fingers touch the nose. • For smaller nostrils, aim for the fingers to touch the nose. • Keep the nozzle pointed towards the forehead. Do not angle the nozzle of the nasal spray to the inner or outer walls of the nose. • Press the plunger up firmly until the dose is administered and it sprays into the nostril. • Note the time the Neffy device is administered. • The used adrenaline device must be handed to the ambulance paramedics along with the time of administration
3.	<p>Call an ambulance (000)</p>

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 students' emergency contacts.
6.	The principal or a staff member allocated to do so must contact the Incident Support and Operations Centre (ISOC) on 1800 126 126 to report 'High' or Extreme' severity incidents to report the incident. Incidents assessed as 'Low' or 'Medium' can be reported directly into EduSafe Plus by the principal or their allocated staff member.

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.

[**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 [Frequently asked questions — Anaphylaxis](#)].

Communication Plan

This policy will be available on P.O.P.S website so that parents and other members of the school community can easily access information about P.O.P.S anaphylaxis management procedures. The parents and carers of students who are enrolled at P.O.P.S 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, canteen staff and volunteers are aware of this policy and P.O.P.S' 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. A copy of the Anaphylaxis Management Policy will be stored in the CRT Folder given to each time CRT's attend the school site to work. 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, all canteen staff, admin 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.

P.O.P.S uses the following training courses conducted **by HealthGuard First Aid Training- 22578VIC** and **ASCIA eTraining course- 22579VIC**

Staff are also required to attend a training on anaphylaxis management and be made aware of this policy at least twice per year. The school staff briefing, and onsite Anaphylaxis Training will be held at the beginning of the school year, facilitated by the principal and HealthGuard First Aid Training Services). The second briefing will occur in Term 4 where staff undertake ASCIA etraining.

Each briefing/training will address:

- the school's anaphylaxis management 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 enrolls at P.O.P.S 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

- The department’s Policy and Advisory Library (PAL):
 - [Anaphylaxis](#)
 - Allergies
 - First Aid for Students and Staff
 - Health Care Needs
 - Managing Reporting School Incidents (Including Emergencies)
 - Medication
- [Allergy & Anaphylaxis Australia](#)
- [ASCIA Guidelines: Schooling and childcare](#)
- [Hero HQ Anaphylaxis Management Training](#)
- <https://allergyfacts.org.au/interest/anaphylaxis/>
- [Royal Children’s Hospital: Allergy and immunology](#)
- [Health Care Needs](#)

REVIEW CYCLE AND EVALUATION

Policy last reviewed	February 2026
Approved by	Principal
Next scheduled review date	February 2027

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.