



Rationale

Children with allergies, allergic reactions may be enrolled in CISPG schools.

Policy

Allergen-aware environments in our schools will comply with [Ministerial Order 232/07 \(M232/07\)](#).

Definitions

anaphylactic student means a student with an anaphylactic allergy

anaphylaxis means a sudden and severe allergic reaction, which can be fatal, requiring immediate medical emergency measures be taken, and “anaphylactic” has a corresponding meaning

Anaphylactic Framework means the current policy entitled “Anaphylactic and Child Safety Framework” approved by the Minister and issued by the Ministry of Education.

Procedures

The anaphylaxis regulations established and maintained by CISPG includes the following:

- 1) a process for identifying anaphylactic students
- 2) a process for keeping a record with information relating to the specific allergies for each identified anaphylactic student to form part of the student’s Permanent Student Record
- 3) a process for establishing an emergency procedure plan, to be reviewed annually, for each identified anaphylactic student to form part of the student’s record
- 4) an education plan for anaphylactic students and their parents to encourage the use by anaphylactic students of Medic-Alert identification
- 5) procedures for storage and the administration of medications
 - a) procedures for obtaining preauthorization for employees to administer medication to an anaphylactic student
 - b) procedures for permitting employees to administer medication to an anaphylactic student in an emergency where there is no preauthorization.

- 6) a process for principals to monitor and report information about anaphylactic incidents to the office of the Superintendent.

School staffs should decide on appropriate and reasonable food restrictions for school-related activities, lunch at school, field trips, parties and fund-raisers. Schools should regularly educate the parent community and solicit their cooperation to safeguard the anaphylactic student.

Management of Allergies

1. Identification of Children at Risk

- It is the responsibility of the anaphylactic/potentially anaphylactic child's parents to inform the school principal of their child's allergy. Parents must fill in an Allergy Protocol form.
- All staff members must be made aware of these children and their allergies.
- A photograph and a description of each child's allergy should be kept discreetly in the child's classroom and in the staffroom.

2. Availability and Location of EpiPens

- Anaphylactic or potentially anaphylactic children should have at least one EpiPen kept at the school office.
- It cannot be presumed that children/adults will self-administer their auto-injector. (The individual might not be able to self-administer while having a reaction.)
- Posters describing the signs and symptoms of anaphylaxis and the use of the EpiPen should be posted in relevant classrooms, the medical room, and in the staff room.
- Children who are no longer allergic or no longer require an EpiPen must present a letter of explanation from their health care provider.
- It is recommended that students with allergies bring their own EpiPens on field trips. The EpiPen should be given to the teacher or supervisor for safekeeping, or the EpiPen may be kept with the child in their EpiPen carrying case.

3. Treatment Protocol

- An individual treatment protocol needs to be established by the child's health care provider. The school cannot assume responsibility for treatment in the absence of such a protocol.
- If a child reports, or an adult suspects an allergic reaction is developing, the following protocol will be followed:
 - a) Bring the child to the office or in a severe case, send another individual to the office to get help.
 - b) The child's Allergy Protocol form is reviewed from the Allergy/Alert file at the office and the protocol, as prescribed by the health care provider, is followed.
 - c) In the event of an emergency, **call 911**. In the situation where an ambulance is not available, the child may be transported to hospital by a private vehicle. It is recommended that another individual accompany the driver to provide assistance.
 - d) Contact the child's parents.

4. *Training*

- Each year there should be awareness sessions and training for all staff, which includes a demonstration on the use of the EpiPen.
- Substitute teachers will be advised to review the Anaphylaxis Alert posters for children in their class and to review emergency protocol with the designated staff member for their grade level.

5. *Allergen Awareness/Allergen Avoidance*

While the key responsibility lies with the anaphylactic individual and his/her family, in the case of a young anaphylactic child, the school community must also be aware.

In the classrooms of anaphylactic children, special care is taken to avoid allergens. Parents must consult with the teacher before supplying food or craft materials to these classrooms.

Given that anaphylaxis can be triggered by minuscule amounts of allergen food, anaphylactic children must be encouraged to follow certain guidelines:

- To eat only food which they have brought from home unless it is packaged, clearly labeled, and approved by their parents.
- Wash hands before eating.
- Not to share food, utensils, or containers.
- Place food on a napkin or wax paper rather than in direct contact with a desk or table.

References: 329 Form Allergy Protocol Form	Date: August 2023
	Revisions: