



Anaphylaxis Management Policy

Purpose

This policy will provide guidelines to:

- Minimise the risk of an anaphylactic reaction occurring while children are in the care of **St. Kevin's Out of Hours School Centre**.
- Ensure that staff members respond appropriately to an anaphylactic reaction by initiating appropriate treatment, including competently administering an auto adrenaline injection device.
- Raise the centre community's awareness of anaphylaxis and its management through education and policy implementation.
- Comply with all legal requirements including . Children's Services Regulations 2009 (CSR) and Education and Care Services National Regulations 2011 (ECSNR)

Policy statement

1. Values

St. Kevin's Out of Hours School Centre believes that the safety and wellbeing of children who are at risk of anaphylaxis is a whole-of-community responsibility.

St. Kevin's Out of Hours School Centre is committed to:

- Providing, as far as practicable, a safe and healthy environment in which children at risk of anaphylaxis can participate equally in all aspects of the children's program and experiences.
- Raising awareness about allergies and anaphylaxis amongst the centre community and children in attendance.
- Actively involving the parents/guardians of each child at risk of anaphylaxis in assessing risks, developing risk minimisation strategies and management strategies for their child.
- Ensuring each staff member and other relevant adults have adequate knowledge of allergies, anaphylaxis and emergency procedures.
- Facilitating communication to ensure the safety and wellbeing of children at risk of anaphylaxis.

2. Scope

This policy will apply whether or not there is a child diagnosed by a registered medical practitioner as being at risk of anaphylaxis enrolled at the centre. It applies to children enrolled at the centre, their parents/guardians, staff and committee. It also applies to other relevant members of the centre community, such as volunteers and visiting specialists.

3. Background and legislation

Anaphylaxis is a severe, life-threatening allergic reaction. Up to two per cent of the general population and up to five per cent of children are at risk. The most common causes in young children are eggs, peanuts, tree nuts, cow's milk, bee or other insect stings, and some medications.

A reaction can develop within minutes of exposure to the allergen and young children may not be able to express the symptoms of anaphylaxis. However with planning and training, a reaction can be treated effectively by using an adrenaline auto-injector often referred to as an EpiPen® or the newer AnaPen.

In any centre that is open to the general community it is not possible to achieve a completely allergen-free environment. Instead the licensee, staff, parents/guardians need to adopt a range of procedures and risk minimisation strategies to reduce the risk of a child having an anaphylactic reaction, including strategies to minimise the presence of the allergen in the centre.

Education and Care Services National Regulations 2011 (ECSNR), requires proprietor's of licensed children's services to have an anaphylaxis management policy in place whether or not there is a child enrolled who has been diagnosed at risk of anaphylaxis.

The Education and Care Services National Regulations 2011 (ECSNR) require:

- All staff members on duty whenever a child, who has been diagnosed as risk of anaphylaxis, is being cared for or educated by the service, has undertaken training in anaphylaxis training which has been approved by the 'Secretary'.
- All staff members on duty whenever children are being cared for or educated by the service to undertake annual training in Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and administration of the adrenaline auto-injection device
- All staff employed, engaged, appointed or approved by the service to have completed a first aid and anaphylaxis training, which has been approved by the 'Secretary', by 1 January 2012 and then at least every 3 years.

Relevant legislation includes but is not limited to:

- Children's Services Regulations 2009 (CSR)
- Education and Care Services National Regulations 2011 (ECSNR)
- *Health Act 1958*
- *Health Records Act 2001*
- *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004*
- *Anaphylaxis Act – Amendments 2008*
- *Privacy Act*

4. Definitions

Action plan: refer to Anaphylaxis medical management action plan

Adrenaline auto-injection device: An intramuscular injection device for the automatic administration of adrenaline device and is commonly referred to as an EpiPen®

Adrenaline auto-injection device training: Training in the use of the EpiPen® provided by allergy nurse educators or other qualified professionals such as doctors, first aid trainers, through accredited training or through the use of the self paced trainer CD ROM and trainer EpiPen®.

Allergen: A substance that can cause an allergic reaction.

Allergy: An immune system response to something that the body has identified as an allergen. People genetically programmed to make an allergic response will make antibodies to particular allergens.

Allergic reaction: A reaction to an allergen. Common signs and symptoms include one or more of the following: hives, tingling feeling around the mouth, abdominal pain, vomiting and/or diarrhoea, facial swelling, cough or wheeze, difficulty swallowing or breathing, loss of consciousness or collapse (child pale or floppy), or cessation of breathing.

Ambulance contact card: A card that the centre has completed, which contains all the information that the Ambulance Service will request when phoned on 000, (further information about what you will need to know when you call this number is available on the Ambulance Victoria website) and once completed by the centre it should be kept by the telephone from which the 000 phone call will be made.

Anaphylaxis: A severe, rapid and potentially fatal allergic reaction that involves the major body systems, particularly breathing or circulation systems.

Anaphylaxis medical management action plan (sometimes referred to as an Action plan): An individual medical management plan prepared and signed by the child's treating medical practitioner at the date it was signed, providing the child's name and allergies, a photograph of the child, description of the prescribed anaphylaxis medication for that child and clear instructions on treating an anaphylactic episode. An example of this is the Australian Society of Clinical Immunology and Allergy (ASCI) Action Plan.

Anaphylaxis management training: Accredited anaphylaxis management training that includes strategies for anaphylaxis management, recognition of allergic reactions, risk minimisation strategies, emergency treatment and practise with an EpiPen® trainer.

Children at risk of anaphylaxis: Those children whose allergies have been medically diagnosed and who are at risk of anaphylaxis.

Communication plan: A plan that forms part of the policy outlining how the centre will communicate with parents/guardians and staff in relation to the policy and how parents/guardians and staff will be informed about risk minimisation plans and emergency procedures when a child diagnosed at risk of anaphylaxis is enrolled at a centre.

Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (DEECD): State government department responsible for the licensing, funding and regulation of children's services in Victoria.

EpiPen®: A form of an auto-injection device containing a single dose of adrenaline, delivered via a spring-activated needle, which is concealed until administered. Two strengths are available, an EpiPen® and an EpiPen Jr®, and are prescribed according to the child's weight. The EpiPen Jr® is recommended for a child weighing 10-20kg. An EpiPen® is recommended for use when a child is in excess of 20kg.

EpiPen® kit: An insulated container, for example an insulated lunch pack containing a current adrenaline auto-injection device, a copy of the child's anaphylaxis action plan, and telephone contact details for the child's parents/guardians, the doctor/medical service and the person to be notified in the event of a reaction if the parents/guardians cannot be contacted. If prescribed an antihistamine may be included in the kit. **Intolerance:** Often confused with allergy, intolerance is a reproducible reaction to a substance that is not due to the immune system.

Licensee: Person or body corporate who holds a licence to operate a children's service under the Act

No food sharing: The practice where the child at risk of anaphylaxis eats only that food that is supplied or permitted by the parents/guardians, and does not share food with, or accept other food from any other person.

Nominated staff member: A staff member nominated to be the liaison between parents/guardians of a child at risk of anaphylaxis and the committee. This person also checks the adrenaline auto-injection device is current, the EpiPen® kit is complete and leads staff practice sessions after all staff have undertaken anaphylaxis management training.

Proprietor: Includes the owner of the service, primary nominee and any person who manages or controls the service.

Risk minimisation: A practice of reducing risks to a child at risk of anaphylaxis by removing, as far as is practicable, major sources of the allergen from the centre and developing strategies to help reduce risk of an anaphylactic reaction.

Risk minimisation plan: A plan specific to the centre that specifies each child's allergies, the ways that each child at risk of anaphylaxis could be accidentally exposed to the allergen while in the care of the centre, practical strategies to minimise those risks, and who is responsible for implementing the strategies. The risk minimisation plan should be developed by the licensee in consultation with the families of children at risk of anaphylaxis and staff at the centre and should be reviewed at least annually, but always upon the enrolment or diagnosis of each child who is at risk of anaphylaxis. A sample risk minimisation plan is outlined in Schedule 3.

Service community: All adults who are connected to the children's centre.

Treat box: A container provided by the parents/guardians that contains treats, for example, foods which are safe for the child at risk of anaphylaxis and used at parties when other children are having their treats. Non-food rewards, for example stickers, stamps and so on are to be encouraged for all children as one strategy to help reduce the risk of an allergic reaction.

5. Sources and related centre policies

- Brochure titled "Allergies and anaphylaxis" (July 2007) available through the Royal Children's Hospital, Department of Allergy and Immunology.

- Australasian Society of Clinical Immunology and Allergy (ASCIA), at www.allergy.org.au provides information on allergies. The Action Plan for Anaphylaxis can be downloaded from this site. Contact details of clinical immunologists and allergy specialists are also available on this site.
- Anaphylaxis Australia Inc, at www.allergyfacts.org.au is a non-for-profit support organisation for families of children with food related anaphylaxis. Items such as storybooks, tapes, EpiPen® trainers and other items are available for sale from the product catalogue on this site. Anaphylaxis Australia Inc. provides a telephone support line for information and support to help manage anaphylaxis.
 - Royal Children's Hospital, Department of Allergy and Immunology, at www.rch.org.au provides information about allergies and the services provided by the hospital. Contact may be made with the Department of Allergy and Immunology to evaluate a child's allergies and if necessary, provide an adrenaline auto-injector prescription, as well as to purchase an EpiPen® trainer kit.
- Department of Education and Early Childhood Development website at www.education.vic.gov.au provides information related to anaphylaxis, including frequently asked questions related to anaphylaxis training.

(An anaphylaxis resource kit has been provided to all centres. This kit contains an EpiPen® trainer and trainer CD ROM to enable staff to practice the administration of the EpiPen® regularly. This trainer should be labelled as a 'trainer' and be stored separately from all other EpiPen®s, for example in a file with anaphylaxis resources, so that the EpiPen® trainer is not confused with an actual EpiPen®.)

Centre policies

- Incident and medical emergency management
- Asthma
- Communication
- Enrolment
- Food safety
- Hygiene
- Illness
- Inclusion and equity
- Program participation
- Supervision
- Healthy eating and active play
- Excursions and centre events
- Privacy

Procedures

The proprietor (committee) is responsible for:

Ensuring:

- An anaphylaxis management policy which meets legislative requirements and includes a risk minimisation plan and communication plan, is developed and in place, displayed at the centre and reviewed regularly
- All parents/guardians aware of this policy and are provided access to the policy upon request.
- All staff have undertaken approved anaphylaxis management training upon employment or engagement and thereafter every 3 years (ECSN regulations) and training in CPR and the administration of the auto-injection device (ECSN regulations) annually.
- All staff practise using an adrenaline auto-injection device at least once a year, whether or not a child at risk of anaphylaxis is enrolled and attending the service.
- Staff records include the dates when the staff member completed first aid and anaphylaxis training and CPR and the administration of the auto-injection device training (ECSN regulations)
- A risk management plan is developed for each child at St. Kevin's Out of Hours School Centre diagnosed at risk, in consultation with that child's parents/guardians. (Attachment 3)

In centres where there is a child diagnosed at risk of anaphylaxis is enrolled **the proprietor (committee) is also responsible for:**

- Displaying a sign, prominently, at the main entrance of the centre stating that a child diagnosed at risk of anaphylaxis is being cared for or educated at the centre.
- Including a copy of the completed accredited anaphylaxis management training certificate in the staff member's file
- Ensuring
 - All staff members on duty have completed accredited anaphylaxis management training (recognised by the Secretary ECSN regulations and that practice in the administration of an auto-adrenaline injector device is undertaken at least annually although quarterly is recommended).
 - That all relievers have undertaken relevant anaphylaxis training and when a relieving staff member is not trained in anaphylaxis management, procedures are implemented for informing the staff member who will be responsible for the administration of an adrenaline auto-injection device in an emergency and that all other staff members on duty at the centre are trained in anaphylaxis management,
 - That all relieving staff are aware of the symptoms of an anaphylactic reaction, the child at risk of anaphylaxis, the child's allergies, the individual anaphylaxis medical management action plan and the location of the EpiPen® kit.
 - That all staff (including relievers and volunteers) are able to identify all children diagnosed at risk of anaphylaxis; where the adrenaline auto-injection device is located for each of those children; where the anaphylaxis medical management plan for those children is located
 - Staff members accompanying any 'at risk' children outside the centre carry the fully equipped EpiPen® kit and a copy of the anaphylaxis medical management plan for those children.
 - No child who has been prescribed an adrenaline auto-injection device is permitted to attend the centre or its programs without that device.
- Making parents/guardians aware of this policy, and providing access to it on request.
- Implementing a communication strategy and encouraging ongoing communication between parents/guardians and staff regarding the current status of the child's allergies, this policy and its implementation. ECSN regulations
- Displaying an Australasian Society of Clinical Immunology and Allergy (ASCIA) generic poster called *Action plan for Anaphylaxis* in a key location at the centre, for example, in the children's room, the staff room or near the medication cabinet.
- Displaying an ambulance contact card by telephones.
- Complying with the procedures outlined in [Attachment 1](#) (Risk minimisation procedures).
- Displaying a notice stating that a child who has been diagnosed at risk of anaphylaxis is attending the service. (ECSN regulations)

Staff are responsible for:

- Asking all parents/guardians as part of the enrolment procedure, prior to their child's attendance at the centre, whether the child has allergies and documenting this information on the child's enrolment record.
- Ensuring that parent/guardians of children who have allergies have provided an anaphylaxis medical management action plan signed by a doctor prior to the child's commencement at the centre or upon diagnosis.
- Ensuring that a copy of the child's individual anaphylaxis medical management action plan signed by the child's treating medical practitioner is inserted in to the enrolment records for each child.
- Ensuring that parents/guardians provide a complete EpiPen® kit while the child is present at the centre.
- Providing a copy of the policy to the parents/guardians of the child at risk
- Ensuring a copy of the 'at risk' child's anaphylaxis medical management action plan is visible to all staff.
- Ensuring other persons involved in the program (for example parents on duty, students on placement) are aware of children at risk of anaphylaxis.

- Following the child's anaphylaxis medical management action plan in the event of an allergic reaction, which may progress to anaphylaxis.
- Practising the administration of an auto adrenaline injection device using an EpiPen® trainer and "anaphylaxis scenarios" on a regular basis, preferably quarterly.
- Ensuring that the EpiPen® kit is stored in a location that is known to all staff, including relief staff; easily accessible both indoors and outdoors, to adults (not locked away); inaccessible to children; and away from direct sources of heat.
- Contacting the parents/guardians immediately if the child's adrenaline auto injection device has not been left at the centre.
- Ensuring that the EpiPen® kit (containing the child's medication and anaphylaxis medical management action plan) for each child at risk of anaphylaxis is carried by the qualified staff member accompanying the child on excursions that this child attends. CSR r74 (4d)
- Providing information to the centre community about resources and support for managing allergies and anaphylaxis.
- Complying with the procedures outlined in [Attachment 1](#).
- Administering any medication in accordance with the procedures outlined in the *Administration of medication* policy. CSRr83(3)
- Nominating a staff member to:
 - o Conduct 'anaphylaxis scenarios' and supervise practise sessions in administration of adrenaline auto injector procedures to determine the levels of staff competence and confidence in locating and using the adrenaline auto-injection device at least quarterly.
 - o Routinely (e.g. monthly) check the EpiPen® kit to ensure that it is complete and that the adrenaline auto-injection device has not expired. (The manufacturer will only guarantee the effectiveness of the adrenaline auto-injection device to the end of the nominated expiry month).
 - o Liaise with the committee and parents/guardians of children at risk of anaphylaxis.
- Following the appropriate procedures where a child who has not been diagnosed as allergic, but who appears to be having an anaphylactic reaction, ie:
 - o Calling an ambulance immediately by dialling 000.
 - o Commencing first aid measures.
 - o Contacting the parents/guardians.
 - o Contacting the person to be notified in the event of illness if the parents/guardians cannot be contacted.
 - o Contacting a committee licensee representative as soon as practicable.

Parents/guardians are responsible for:

- Reading and being familiar with the policy
- Complying with the procedures outlined in [Attachment 1](#).
- Bringing relevant issues to the attention of both staff and committee

Parents/guardians of a child at risk of anaphylaxis are responsible for:

- Informing staff, either on enrolment or on diagnosis, of their child's allergies.
- Developing an anaphylaxis risk minimisation plan with centre staff.
- Providing staff with an anaphylaxis medical management action plan signed by a registered medical practitioner and written consent to use any prescribed medication in line with this action plan.
- Providing staff with a complete EpiPen® kit.
- Regularly checking the adrenaline auto-injection device expiry date.
- Assisting staff by offering information and answering any questions regarding their child's allergies.

- Notifying the staff of any changes to their child's allergy status and providing a new anaphylaxis medical management action plan in accordance with these changes.
- Communicating all relevant information and concerns to staff, for example, any matter relating to the health of the child.
- Complying with the centre's policy that no child who has been prescribed an adrenaline auto injection-device is permitted to attend the centre or its programs without that device.
- Complying with the procedures outlined in [Attachment 1](#).

Evaluation

In order to assess whether the policy has achieved the values and purposes the proprietor (committee) will:

- Selectively audit enrolment checklists (for example, annually) to ensure that documentation is current and complete.
- Seek feedback regarding this policy and its implementation with parents/guardians of children at risk of anaphylaxis to gauge their satisfaction with both the policy and its implementation in relation to their child. This can be facilitated through discussions and the annual centre survey.
- Review the centre's response if a child has an anaphylactic reaction to identify if there is a need for additional training and any other corrective action such as a change to current policies or plans.
- Ask staff to share their learning following participation in anaphylaxis management training with the licensee to identify any issues which may need to be addressed.
- Regularly review the policy and centre practices to ensure they are compliant with any new legislation, research or best practice procedures.

Attachments

- [Attachment 1](#) Risk minimisation procedures
- [Attachment 2](#) Enrolment checklist for children at risk of anaphylaxis
- [Attachment 3](#) Sample risk minimisation plan

Authorisation

This policy was approved by the committee of management of **St. Kevin's Out of Hours School Centre** at a committee meeting on **18th October 2016**.

Review date: (annually)

Appendix 1 Risk Minimisation Procedures

The following procedures have been developed in consultation with the parents/guardians of 'at risk' children and implemented to help protect those children from accidental exposure to food allergens. These procedures should be regularly reviewed to identify any new potential accidental exposures to allergens.

Recognition/Identification of the Child At Risk:

For staff/volunteers:

- List names of each of the at risk children are up on wall
- List of allergens is on the fridge/food cart
- Anaphylaxis medical management action plan (including the child's photograph) will be displayed on the notice board
- All staff are to be aware of this board

For families:

- Anaphylaxis policy given to each family of child at risk
- Handbook updated with Anaphylaxis policy details for all children who attend the centre
- A new written request is sent to families if the food allergens change.

Child at risks record contains:

- date when a complete EpiPen kit was provided
- Any communication instructions in case of emergency

During the Session

In relation to the child at risk:

- This child should only eat food that has been specifically prepared for him/her.
- Some parents/guardians may choose to provide all food for their child.
- When the centre is preparing food for the child:
 - o ensure that it has been prepared according to the parents/guardians instructions.
 - o checked and approved by the parent/guardian
- Bottles, other drinks and lunch boxes, including any treats, provided by the parents/guardians for this child should be clearly labelled with the child's name.
- There should be no trading or sharing of food, food utensils and containers with this child.
- In some circumstances it may be appropriate that a highly allergic child does not sit at the same table when others consume food or drink containing or potentially containing the allergen. However, children with allergies should not be separated from all children and should be socially included in all activities.
- Parents/guardians should provide a safe treat box for this child.
- Ensure appropriate supervision of the child at risk, at snack/meal times, on special occasions such as centre events.
- Children diagnosed at risk of anaphylaxis because of insect/sting bites should wear shoes and long-sleeved, light-coloured clothing.

In relation to other practices at the centre:

- Ensure tables and bench tops are washed down after eating. (see hygiene and cleaning roster)
- Ensure hand washing for all children before and after eating (see hygiene and cleaning roster).
- Children are not to 'wander around' the centre with food ie they MUST BE SEATED AT MEAL TIME

- Staff should use non-food rewards, for example stickers, for all children.
- St Kevin's OHSC provides a list of snack foods and their ingredients on the notice board.
- Food preparation personnel (staff and volunteers) are instructed about measures necessary to prevent cross contamination between foods during the storage, handling, preparation and serving of food – such as careful cleaning of food preparation areas and utensils.
- Where food is brought from home to the centre all parents/guardians will be asked not to send food containing specified allergens or ingredients as determined in the risk minimisation plan.
- Restrict use of food and food containers, boxes and packaging in crafts, cooking and science experiments, depending on the allergies of particular children. Eg no egg containers
- Staff should discuss the use of foods in children's activities with parents/guardians of the 'at risk' child and any food used should be consistent with the risk management plan.
- Keep garden areas free from stagnant water and plants which attract biting insects.
- The centre displays the ASCIA generic poster, "Action Plan for Anaphylaxis", in a key location and locates a completed ambulance card by the telephone/s.

At Enrolment

Checklist for children at risk of anaphylaxis

- Risk minimisation plan is completed in consultation with parent/guardian, prior to the attendance of the child at the centre, which includes strategies to address the particular needs of each child at risk of anaphylaxis and this plan is implemented.
- Parents/guardians of a child at risk of anaphylaxis have been provided a copy of the centre's Anaphylaxis management policy.
- Ensure all families are aware of the policy that no child who has been prescribed an adrenaline auto-injection device is permitted to attend the centre without that device.
- Anaphylaxis medical management action plan for the child is signed by the child's doctor and is visible to all staff.
- A copy of the child's anaphylaxis medical management action plan is included in the child's EpiPen® kit
- Adrenaline auto-injection device (within expiry date) is available for use at any time the child is in the care of the service
- Adrenaline auto-injection device is stored in an insulated container in a location easily accessible to adults (not locked away), inaccessible to children and away from direct sources of heat.
- All staff, including relief staff, are aware of each EpiPen® kit location and the location of the child's anaphylaxis medical management action plan.
- All staff have undertaken accredited anaphylaxis management training which includes strategies for anaphylaxis management, risk minimisation, recognition of allergic reactions, emergency treatment; and practise with an EpiPen® trainer quarterly which is recorded annually in the staff records.
- The centre's emergency action plan for the management of anaphylaxis is in place and all staff understand the plan.
- A treat box is available for special occasions (if relevant) and is clearly marked as belonging to the child at risk of anaphylaxis.
- Parents/guardians current contact details are available.
- Information regarding any other medications or medical conditions (for example asthma) is available to staff.
- If food is prepared at the centre, measures are in place to prevent contamination of the food given to the child at risk of anaphylaxis.

For Staff

- All staff, including relief staff, know where the anaphylaxis medication and anaphylaxis medical management plan is kept for each at risk child.
- All staff know what each child's anaphylaxis medical management action plan says and be ready to implement it
- Regular checks of the expiry date of each EpiPen are undertaken by a nominated staff member and the families of each at risk child.
- Regular practices with practice pen
- An induction process for all staff and volunteers includes information regarding the management of anaphylaxis at St Kevin's OHSC including location of EpiPen, kits, anaphylaxis medical management plans, risk minimisation procedures and identification of children at risk.
- Know who will administer the EpiPen and stay with the child; who will telephone the ambulance and the parents/guardians; who will ensure the supervision of the other children; who will let the ambulance officers into the centre and take them to the child.
- All staff have undertaken accredited anaphylaxis management training and regular practise sessions.
- A completed ambulance card is located next to the telephone/s.

RISK MITIGATION & MINIMISATION PLAN

Scenario	Strategy	Responsibility
Food is provided by the centre and a food allergen is unable to be removed from the centre's menu (e.g. milk).	Menus are planned in conjunction with parents/guardians of 'at risk' child/ren and food is prepared according to parents/guardians instructions. Alternatively the parents/guardians provide all of the food for the at risk child	Educator, parents/guardians
	Ensure separate storage of foods containing allergen.	Educator, staff and children
	Staff observe food handling, preparation and serving practices to minimise the risk of cross contamination. This includes hygiene of surfaces in kitchen and children's eating area, food utensils and containers. See Hygiene policy	staff
	To ensure 'at risk' child is served only the food prepared for him/her, they have their own distinct plate labelled with their name	staff
	An 'at risk' child is served and consumes their food at a place considered to pose a low risk of contamination from allergens from another child's food. This place is not separate from all children and allows social inclusion at mealtimes.	staff
	Children are regularly reminded of the importance of no food sharing with the at risk child.	staff
	Children are closely supervised during eating and are sitting down	staff
Party or celebration	At least 1 weeks' notice is given to parents/guardians about the event	Parents/guardians/ staff
	Ensure food for celebration is safe for child 'at risk' OR if this is NOT POSSIBLE, a safe treat box is provided for the 'at risk' child.	Educator
	Ensure the 'at risk' child only has the food approved by his/her parents/guardians.	staff
	Specify a range of foods that parents/guardians may send for the party and note particular foods and ingredients that should not be sent.	Educator
cooking with children	Ensure parents/guardians of the 'at risk' child are advised well in advance Plan cooking to use safe ingredients for children at risk. Always keep alternatives in the pantry, in case 'at risk' child is booked on the day of the activity	Educator/staff
Latex allergies	Avoid the use of party balloons or contact with latex gloves.	Staff
Protection from insect bite allergies	Specify play areas that are lowest risk to the 'at risk' child and encourage him/her and peers to play in the area.	Educator

	Ensure the 'at risk' child wears shoes at all times outdoors.	Educator/child
	Quickly manage any instance of insect infestation. It may be appropriate to request exclusion of the child 'at risk' child during the period required to eradicate the insects.	Educator/School
List of Foods Not To Be Bought To Centre	Eggs – whole eggs, egg products, baking with eggs. Alternative, chocolate crackles, honey joys Nuts – whole nuts, nut products, sesame seeds. Bread without sesame seeds will be provided.	Committee
Foods Purchased for Snack Time	As far as practical, the food on the menu for all children will not contain ingredients such as egg and peanut/nut products to which a child is at risk IF there is an ingredient not allowed, an alternative will also be provided A list of all foods and their ingredients will be on the notice board for parents/guardians to review. The 'at risk' child should not be given food if the label for the food states that the food may contain traces of a known allergen. Food which carry the label 'may contain traces of ...' are allowed, but parents must be advised of these items and approval from the parent of the child at risk sort, prior to giving these foods to the child at risk	Committee



ENROLMENT INTERVIEW FOR CHILD AT RISK ON ANAPHYLAXIS

Name of Child	
Name of Parents	
Date:	

List Of Items To Give Parent and Explain their Contents:

- ☐ Anaphylaxis Policy, Mitigation plan and procedures
- ☐ This form

Parent's Must Be Advised of These: (please check box when you have discussed this)

- ☐ Ensure all families are aware of the policy that no child who has been prescribed an adrenaline auto-injection device is permitted to attend the centre without that device.
- ☐ Show parent where Anaphylaxis medical management action plan for the child is kept
- ☐ Show them food menu.
- ☐ Show the storage location of the auto-injection device
- ☐ All staff at the service (and any relief staff) have completed approved training in the administration of anaphylaxis management including the administration of an adrenaline auto-injection device, awareness of the symptoms of an anaphylactic reaction, CPR and first aid.

Items the Family of the Child MUST provide the Centre, prior to child attending:

- ☐ A copy of the child's anaphylaxis medical management action plan signed by the child's doctor
- ☐ Child's auto-injection device kit (within expiry date)
- ☐ Separate treat box is using
- ☐ Enrolment form with correct emergency contact details and alternative contact details

Individual Child Information:

Specific Risk Factors affecting your child:
This is where anything specific for your child may be added, that may help Brighton Playroom minimise the risk of an anaphylactic episode

Additional Communication for this Family:
If there are any other communication needs this family have e.g. if a child is displaying signs of allergic rhinitis or hay fever. These instructions must be followed.

If a child has a an anaphylactic reaction

The educator will call out for help whilst retrieving the adrenaline auto-injection device. That educator will administer the adrenaline auto-injection device and stay with the child. A second staff member or a child in attendance, will call an ambulance and give details of the incident and location (from the list next to the phone). This child remain on the line if requested to do so.

Another child will call for backup from the St Kevin's School Staff. A staff member will wait on the street to flag down the ambulance a second staff member will then be free to organise the group of children, ensuring they remain calm. Once the ambulance arrives, a staff member will immediately phone the child's parents/family.

Additional Requests if this child has a reaction:
If there are any other things you would like us to do, please write them here:

Review

This strategy is to be reviewed annually, but always upon enrolment of each at risk child and after any incident or accidental exposure

Last reviewed August 2017

Next review August 2018