

ANAPHYLAXIS MANAGEMENT POLICY

Anaphylaxis is a severe and sometimes sudden allergic reaction which is potentially life threatening. It can occur when a person is exposed to an allergen (such as food or an insect sting). Reactions usually begin within minutes of exposure and can progress rapidly over a period of up to two hours or more.

Anaphylaxis should always be treated as a medical emergency, requiring immediate treatment. Most cases of anaphylaxis occur after a person is exposed to the allergen to which they are allergic, usually a food, insect sting or medication. Any anaphylactic reaction always requires an emergency response.

NATIONAL QUALITY STANDARD (NQS)

QUALITY AREA 2: CHILDREN'S HEALTH AND SAFETY		
2.1.1	Wellbeing and comfort	Each child's wellbeing and comfort is provided for, including appropriate opportunities to meet each child's needs for sleep, rest and relaxation.
2.1.2	Health practices and procedures	Effective illness and injury management and hygiene practices are promoted and implemented.
2.2	Safety	Each child is protected.
2.2.1	Supervision	At all times, reasonable precautions and adequate supervision ensure children are protected from harm and hazard.
2.2.2	Incident and emergency management	Plans to effectively manage incidents and emergencies are developed in consultation with relevant authorities, practiced and implemented.

EDUCATION AND CARE SERVICES NATIONAL REGULATIONS	
85	Incident, injury, trauma and illness policies and procedures
90	Medical conditions policy
90(1)(iv)	Medical Conditions Communication Plan
91	Medical conditions policy to be provided to parents
92	Medication record
93	Administration of medication
94	Exception to authorisation requirement—anaphylaxis or asthma emergency
95	Procedure for administration of medication
96	Self-administration of medication

136	First aid qualifications
162	Health information to be kept in enrolment record
168	Education and care service must have policies and procedures
170	Policies and procedures to be followed
173	Prescribed information to be displayed
174	Time to notify certain circumstances to Regulatory Authority

RELATED POLICIES

Administration of First Aid Policy Administration of Medication Policy Enrolment Policy Incident, Illness, Accident, Trauma Policy	Medical Conditions Policy Privacy and Confidentiality Policy Supervision Policy
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PURPOSE

We aim to minimise the risk of an anaphylactic reaction occurring at our Service by implementing risk minimisation strategies and ensuring all staff members are adequately trained to respond appropriately and competently to an anaphylactic reaction. We will also aim to ensure that the risk of children with known allergies coming into contact with allergens is eliminated or reduced.

SCOPE

This policy applies to children, families, staff, management, and visitors of the OSHC Service.

DUTY OF CARE

Our Service has a legal responsibility to take reasonable steps to provide

- a. A safe environment for children free of foreseeable harm
- b. Adequate Supervision of children

Our focus is keeping children safe and promoting the health, safety and wellbeing of children attending our Service. Staff members including relief staff need to be aware of children at the Out of School Hours Service who suffer from allergies that may cause an anaphylactic reaction. Management will ensure all staff are aware of children's Medical Management Plan and Risk Management Plans.

BACKGROUND

Anaphylaxis is a severe, rapidly progressing allergic reaction that is potentially life threatening.

The most common allergens in children are:

- Peanuts
- Eggs
- Tree nuts (e.g. cashews)
- Cow's milk
- Fish and shellfish
- Wheat
- Soy
- Sesame
- Certain insect stings (particularly bee stings)

The key to the prevention of anaphylaxis and response to anaphylaxis within the Out of School Hours Service is awareness and knowledge of those children who have been diagnosed as at risk, awareness of allergens, and the implementation of preventative measures to minimise the risk of exposure to those allergens. It is important to note however, that despite implementing these measures, the possibility of exposure cannot be completely eliminated.

Communication between the Service and families is vital in understanding the risks and helping children avoid exposure.

Adrenaline given through an adrenaline autoinjector (such as an EpiPen[®] or Anapen[®]) into the muscle of the outer mid-thigh is the most effective first aid treatment for anaphylaxis.

IMPLEMENTATION

We will involve all educators, families and children in regular discussions about medical conditions and general health and wellbeing throughout our curriculum. The Service will adhere to privacy and confidentiality procedures when dealing with individual health needs, including having families provide written permission to display the child's action plan in prominent positions within the Out of School Hours Service.

A copy of all medical conditions policies will be provided to all educators, volunteers and families of the Service. It is important that communication is open between families and educators to ensure that appropriate management of anaphylactic reactions are effectively implemented.

It is imperative that all educators and volunteers at the Out of School Hours Service follow a child's Medical Management Plan in the event of an incident related to a child's specific health care need, allergy or medical condition.

CHILDREN WHO CARRY THEIR OWN ADRENALINE AUTOINJECTOR IN OUTSIDE OF SCHOOL HOURS CARE SERVICES

In some cases, children over preschool age attending an Out of School Hours Service as part of a before/after school or vacation care program might carry their own adrenaline auto-injector. Children at risk of anaphylaxis usually only carry their own adrenaline auto-injector once they travel independently to and from school. This often coincides with high school or the latter years of primary school. To ensure compliance with the National Quality Framework an authorisation for a child over preschool age to self-administer medication is required (Regulation 96).

Where a child carries their own adrenaline auto-injector it is advisable that the Out of School Hours Service requests the child's parent to provide a second adrenaline auto-injector to be kept on the Service premises in a secure location, as it should not be relied upon that the auto-injector is always being carried on their person.

If a child does carry an auto-injector device exact location should be easily identifiable by Out of School Hours Service staff. Hazards such as identical school bags in before and after school care should be considered. Where an auto-injector device is carried on their person, a copy of the child's medical management plan should also be carried.

MANAGEMENT NOMINATED SUPERVISOR/ RESPONSIBLE PERSON WILL ENSURE:

- all parents/guardians are asked as part of the enrolment procedure, and prior to their child's attendance at the Out of School Hours Care Service, whether the child has allergies and document this information on the child's enrolment record. If the child has severe allergies, the parents/guardians are required to provide a medical management action plan signed by a Registered Medical Practitioner

- that all staff members have completed ACECQA approved first aid training at least every 3 years and this is recorded with each staff member's certificate held on the Service's premises
- that at least one educator who has completed an anaphylaxis management training approved by the Education and Care Services National Regulations is in attendance whenever children are being educated and cared for by the Service
- that all staff members, whether or not they have a child diagnosed at risk of anaphylaxis undertakes training in the administration of the adrenaline auto-injection device and cardio- pulmonary resuscitation every 12 months, recording this in the staff records
- that all staff members are aware of symptoms of an anaphylactic reaction, the child at risk of anaphylaxis, the child's allergies, anaphylaxis action plan and EpiPen kit® / Anapen®.
- that a copy of this policy is provided and reviewed during each new staff member's induction process.
- a copy of this policy is provided to the parent or guardian of each child diagnosed at risk of anaphylaxis at the Out of School Hours Service.
- that updated information, resources, and support for managing allergies and anaphylaxis are regularly provided for families
- that all management and staff remain up to date with changes to individual children's action plans
- the Out of School Hours Service receives an up to date copy of the action plan every 12 to 18 months or if changes have occurred to the child's diagnosis or treatment.

IN OUT OF SCHOOL HOURS SERVICES WHERE A CHILD DIAGNOSED AT RISK OF ANAPHYLAXIS IS ENROLLED THE NOMINATED SUPERVISOR SHALL ALSO:

- conduct an assessment of the potential for accidental exposure to allergens while the child/children at risk of anaphylaxis are in the care of the Service and develop a risk minimisation plan for the Service in consultation with staff and the families of the child/children.
- ensure that a child who has been prescribed an adrenaline auto-injection device is **not** permitted to attend the Out of School Hours Service without the device
- display an Australasian Society of Clinical Immunology and Allergy Inc. (ASCIA) *Action Plan for Anaphylaxis 2020 (RED)* for each child with a diagnosed risk of anaphylaxis in key locations at the OSHC Service, for example, in the main area of the OSHC service, near the kitchen, and / or near the medication cabinet
- display ASCIA First Aid Plan for Anaphylaxis (ORANGE) in key locations in the OSHC Service.

- ensure that a child's individual anaphylaxis medical management action plan is signed by a Registered Medical Practitioner and inserted into the enrolment record for each child. This will outline the allergies and describe the prescribed medication / treatment for that child and the circumstances in which the medication should be used
- ensure that a complete auto-injection device kit (which must contain a copy the child's anaphylaxis medical management action plan) is provided by the parent/guardian for the child while at the OSHC Service
- ensure that all staff responsible for the preparation of food are trained in managing the provision of meals for a child with allergies, including high levels of care in preventing cross contamination during storage, handling, preparation, and serving of food.
- ensure that a notice is displayed prominently in the main entrance of the OSHC Service stating that a child diagnosed at risk of anaphylaxis is being cared for or educated at the Service, and providing details of the allergen/s
- ensure that awareness of the symptoms of an anaphylactic reaction of any child at risk of anaphylaxis, the child's allergies, the individual anaphylaxis medical management action plan and the location of the auto-injection device kit
- implement the communication strategy and encourage ongoing communication between parents/guardians and staff regarding the current status of the child's allergies, this policy and its implementation
- display an Emergency contact card by the telephone
- ensure that all staff in the OSHC Service know the location of the anaphylaxis medical management plan and that a copy is kept with the auto-injection device kit
- ensure that a staff member accompanying children outside the OSHC Service carries a copy of the anaphylaxis medical management action plan with the auto-injection device kit
- provide information to the OSHC Service community about resources and support for managing allergies and anaphylaxis

EDUCATORS WILL:

- ensure that that a current anaphylaxis medical management action plan signed by the child's Registered Medical Practitioner and a complete auto-injection device kit (which must contain a copy the child's anaphylaxis medical management action plan) is provided by the parent/guardian for the child while at the Out of School Hours Service

- ensure a copy of the child's anaphylaxis medical management action plan is visible and known to staff, visitors, and students in the Out of School Hours Service
- follow the child's anaphylaxis medical management action plan in the event of an allergic reaction, which may progress to anaphylaxis
- practice the administration procedures of the adrenaline auto-injection device using an auto-injection device trainer and 'anaphylaxis scenarios' on a regular basis, preferably quarterly.
- ensure the child at risk of anaphylaxis only eats food that has been prepared according to the parents' or guardians' instructions.
- ensure tables and bench tops are washed down effectively after eating
- ensure all children wash their hands upon arrival at the Out of School Hours Service and before and after eating
- increase supervision of a child at risk of anaphylaxis on special occasions such as excursions, incursions, parties and family days
- ensure that the auto-injection device kit is:
 - stored in a location that is known to all staff, including relief staff;
 - NOT locked in a cupboard
 - easily accessible to adults but inaccessible to children
 - stored in a cool dark place at room temperature
 - NOT refrigerated
 - contains a copy of the child's medical management plan
- ensure that the auto-injection device kit containing a copy of the anaphylaxis medical management action plan for each child at risk of anaphylaxis is carried by a staff member accompanying the child when the child is removed from the Out of School Hours Service e.g. on excursions that this child attends.
- regularly check and record the adrenaline auto-injection device expiry date. (The manufacturer will only guarantee the effectiveness of the adrenaline auto-injection device to the end of the nominated expiry month)
- provide information to the Out of School Hours Service community about resources and support for managing allergies and anaphylaxis

In the event where a child who has not been diagnosed as allergic, but who appears to be having an anaphylactic reaction:

- Call an ambulance immediately by dialling 000
- Commence first aid measures
- Administer an adrenaline autoinjector
- Contact the parent/guardian when practicable
- Contact the emergency contact if the parents or guardian can't be contacted when practicable
- Notify the regulatory authority within 24 hours

IN THE EVENT THAT A CHILD SUFFERS FROM AN ANAPHYLACTIC REACTION THE OUT OF SCHOOL HOURS SERVICE AND STAFF WILL:

- Follow the child's anaphylaxis action plan.
- Call an ambulance immediately by dialling 000
- Commence first aid measures
- Record the time of administration of adrenaline autoinjector
- If after 5 minutes there is no response, a second adrenaline autoinjector should be administered to the child if available
- Contact the parent/guardian when practicable
- Contact the emergency contact if the parents or guardian cannot be contacted when practicable
- Notify the regulatory authority within 24 hours

FAMILIES WILL:

- inform staff at the OSHC Service, either on enrolment or on diagnosis, of their child's allergies
- provide staff with an anaphylaxis medical management Action Plan giving written consent to use the auto-injection device in line with this action plan and signed by the Registered Medical Practitioner
- develop an anaphylaxis risk minimisation plan in collaboration with the Nominated Supervisor and other Service staff
- provide staff with a complete auto-injection device kit
- maintain a record of the adrenaline auto-injection device expiry date so as to ensure it is replaced prior to expiry
- assist staff by offering information and answering any questions regarding their child's allergies

- communicate all relevant information and concerns to staff, for example, any matter relating to the health of the child
- comply with the OSHC Service's policy that a child who has been prescribed an adrenaline auto-injection device is **not** permitted to attend the OSHC Service or its programs without that device
- read and be familiar with this policy
- identify and liaise with the nominated staff member primarily caring for their child
- bring relevant issues to the attention of both staff and the Approved Provider
- notify the OSHC Service if their child has had a severe allergic reaction while not at the service- either at home or at another location
- notify staff of any changes to their child's allergy status and provide a new anaphylaxis action plan in accordance with these changes
- provide an updated action plan every 12-18 months or if changes have been made to the child's diagnosis

EDUCATING CHILDREN:

- Educators will talk to children about foods that are safe and unsafe for the anaphylactic child. They will use terms such as '*this food will make _____ sick*', '*this food is not good for _____*', and '*_____ is allergic to that food*'.
- staff will talk about signs and symptoms of allergic reactions to children (e.g. itchy, furry, or scratchy throat, itchy or puffy skin, hot, feeling funny).
- with older children, staff will talk about strategies to avoid exposure to unsafe foods, such as taking their own plate and utensils, having the first serve from commercially safe foods, and not eating food that is shared
- Educators and staff will include information and discussions about food allergies in the programs they develop for the children, to help children understand about food allergy and encourage empathy, acceptance and inclusion of the allergic child

REPORTING PROCEDURES:

After each emergency situation the following will need to be carried out:

- staff members involved in the situation are to complete an *Incident, Injury, Trauma and Illness Report*, which will be countersigned by the Nominated Supervisor of the Service at the time of the incident
- ensure the parent or guardian signs the *Incident, Injury, Trauma and Illness Report*

- if necessary, a copy of the completed form will be sent to the insurance company
- a copy of the *Incident, Injury, Trauma and Illness Report* will be placed in the child's file
- the Nominated Supervisor will inform the OSHC Service management about the incident
- the Nominated Supervisor or the Approved Provider will inform Regulatory Authority of the incident within 24 hours as per regulations
- staff will be debriefed after each anaphylaxis incident and the child's individual Anaphylaxis medical action plan evaluated, including a discussion of the effectiveness of the procedure used.
- staff will discuss the exposure to the allergen and the strategies that need to be implemented and maintained to prevent further exposure.

CONTACT DETAILS FOR RESOURCES AND SUPPORT:

[Australasian Society of Clinical Immunology and Allergy \(ASCIA\)](#) provide information on allergies. Their sample Anaphylaxis Action Plan can be downloaded from this site. Contact details for Allergists may also be provided. Important information: The ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis must be completed by a medical practitioner.

<https://www.allergy.org.au/health-professionals/anaphylaxis-resources/ascia-action-plan-for-anaphylaxis>

Current ASCIA Action Plan are the 2020 versions, however previous versions (2018 and 2017) are still valid for use throughout 2020. There are two types of ASCIA Action Plans for Anaphylaxis:

ASCIA Action Plan 2020 (**RED**) are for adults or children with medically confirmed allergies, who have been prescribed adrenaline autoinjectors.

ASCIA Action Plan for Allergic Reactions (**GREEN**) is for adults or children with medically confirmed allergies who have not been prescribed adrenaline autoinjectors.

A new ASCIA First Aid Plan for Anaphylaxis (**ORANGE**) EpiPen and Generic versions has replaced other versions of the action plans.

[Allergy & Anaphylaxis Australia](#) is a non-profit support organisation for families with food anaphylactic children. Items such as storybooks, tapes, auto-injection device trainers and other resources are available for sale from the Product Catalogue on this site. Allergy & Anaphylaxis Australia also provides a telephone support line for information and support to help manage anaphylaxis: Telephone 1300 728 000.

[Royal Children's Hospital Anaphylaxis Advisory Support Line](#) provides information and support about anaphylaxis to school and licensed children's services staff and parents. Telephone 1300 725 911 or Email: carol.whitehead@rch.org.au

[NSW Department of Education](#) provides information related to anaphylaxis, including frequently asked questions related to anaphylaxis training.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The following links have been provided so you can research and adjust your policy to align with your own state governments requirements. Delete all or part of this section once formatting is complete.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY (ACT)

[www.det.act.gov.au/publications and policies/policy a-z](http://www.det.act.gov.au/publications_and_policies/policy_a-z) (Search for 'anaphylaxis')

NEW SOUTH WALES (NSW)

www.dec.nsw.gov.au/what-we-offer/regulation-and-accreditation/early-childhood-education-care
(Search for 'anaphylaxis')
<https://education.nsw.gov.au/search?site=%2Fcontent%2Fmain-education%2Fen%2Fhome&access=s&q=anaphylaxis>

NORTHERN TERRITORY (NT)

<https://education.nt.gov.au/policies/health-of-students/anaphylaxis>

QUEENSLAND (QLD)

<https://education.qld.gov.au/student/Documents/anaphylaxis-guidelines-for-queensland-state-schools.pdf>
<http://conditions.health.qld.gov.au/HealthCondition/condition/1/25/5/anaphylaxis>

TASMANIA (TAS)

<https://documentcentre.education.tas.gov.au/Documents/Specific-Health-Issues-Procedures.pdf>
<https://www.education.tas.gov.au/parents-carers/parent-fact-sheets/allergies-asthma/>

VICTORIA (VIC)

www.education.vic.gov.au/childhood/parents/health/Pages/anaphylaxis.aspx (Search for 'anaphylaxis')
<https://www.education.vic.gov.au/childhood/providers/regulation/Pages/anaphylaxis.aspx>

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (WA)

https://ww2.health.wa.gov.au/Articles/A_E/Anaphylaxis-information-for-child-care-services
<http://det.wa.edu.au/policies/detcms/policy-planning-and-accountability/policies-framework/guidelines/anaphylaxis-management-guidelines-for-schools.en?cat-id=3457999>

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (SA)

<https://www.education.sa.gov.au/supporting-students/health-e-safety-and-wellbeing/health-support-planning/managing-health-education-and-care/physical-health/anaphylaxis-and-severe-allergies>

Source

ASCIA Action Plans, Treatment Plans, & Checklists for Anaphylaxis and Allergic Reactions: <https://www.allergy.org.au/hp/ascia-plans-action-and-treatment>

Australian Children's Education & Care Quality Authority. (2014).

Early Childhood Australia Code of Ethics. (2016).

Guide to the Education and Care Services National Law and the Education and Care Services National Regulations. (2020).

Guide to the National Quality Standard. (2017).

National Health and Medical Research Council. (2012) (updated June 2013). *Staying healthy: Preventing infectious diseases in early childhood education and care services.*

New South Wales Department of Education and Communities. (2014). *Anaphylaxis Guidelines for Early Childhood Education and Care Services.*

Revised National Quality Standard. (2018).

REVIEW

POLICY REVIEWED	JULY 2020	NEXT REVIEW DATE	JULY 2021
MODIFICATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additions to content of policy • Additional regulations added • Additions to emergency first aid requirements • rearranged some points under Educators to Nominated Supervisor • Storage of autoinjector updated • Updated 2020 ASCIA Action Plans • All State/Territory contacts checked for currency Additional links for some states added		
POLICY REVIEWED	PREVIOUS MODIFICATIONS	NEXT REVIEW DATE	

July 2019	Grammar, punctuation and spelling edited. Additional information added to points. Contact information updated (email address) Sources corrected & alphabetised. Regulation 136 added.	July 2020
JULY 2018	Changed the reference of 'services' to 'Out of School Hours Care. Included ASCIA updates to their Anaphylaxis Action Plan – see details and link within the policy.	JULY 2019
NOVEMBER 2017	Updated the references to comply with revised National Quality Standard and Regulations	JULY 2018