



# Key principles for reducing the risk of anaphylaxis



1

Have an overarching anaphylaxis management policy and review anaphylaxis management policies and procedures if an allergic reaction occurs.

2

Obtain up-to-date medical information and develop individualised anaphylaxis care plans for each student at risk. Individualised anaphylaxis care plans must be developed in consultation with parents. ASCIA Action Plans completed by the student's treating doctor or nurse practitioner must be included in the individualised anaphylaxis care plan.

3

Train staff in the prevention, recognition and treatment of allergic reactions including anaphylaxis.

4

Ensure staff awareness of students at risk of allergic reactions (i.e. students with an ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis (red), ASCIA Action Plan for Allergic Reactions (green) or an ASCIA Action Plan for Drug Allergy) and that unexpected allergic reactions, including anaphylaxis, might occur for the first time in students not previously identified as being at risk, while in the school setting.

5

Provide age-appropriate education of students with allergies and their peers to manage risks in school settings.

6

Implement practical strategies to reduce the risk of accidental exposure to known allergic triggers according to the school's policy and individualised anaphylaxis care plans and review anaphylaxis risk minimisation strategies if an allergic reaction occurs.

7

Have at least one general use adrenaline injector at each campus.

8

Communicate about anaphylaxis management with school staff and the school community.

9

Provide support (including counselling) for school staff who manage an anaphylaxis, and for the student who experienced the anaphylaxis and any witnesses.

10

Appropriate reporting if an allergic reaction occurs while the student is in the care of the school.

