



Nut Safe and Allergy Awareness Policy

Overview

This policy is concerned with a whole school approach to the health care management of those members of the school community suffering from specific chronic allergies that could give rise to an acute reaction, known as anaphylaxis.

Crehana N.S. is a peanut free school in order to protect students in attendance from anaphylaxis. Peanuts and all related products containing peanuts are prohibited in our school. This policy incorporates our Health Care and Risk Management Plan.

IMPORTANT POINTS TO NOTE:

- Besides the list of foods not allowed, it is important that children wash their hands well before school if they have had nuts in the morning.
- On Fridays, with it being a treat day, extra caution is necessary to ensure no nut products make their way into school

Rationale for Developing a Nut Safe and Allergy Awareness Policy

The Board of Management has a duty of care to take all reasonable steps to keep pupils, staff and members of the wider school community safe at school. Given the growing prevalence of individuals with chronic allergies in our school community, including pupils who have acute allergies to certain foods (in particular peanuts) and triggers such as insect stings and drugs, we have decided to adopt a peanut safe and allergy awareness policy.

The success of this policy requires the co-operation of the entire school community

2. Roles and Responsibilities of the Board of Management

The role of the Board of Management is to work with the whole school community to identify and minimise the risks at school for pupils diagnosed with anaphylaxis. The Board is also responsible for ensuring that the school has emergency procedures, equipment and trained staff in place to respond to an episode of anaphylaxis. In order to develop an **Anaphylaxis Risk Management Plan** the Board of Management will:

- Ensure pupils at risk of anaphylaxis are identified by parents/guardians during the enrolment process or as soon as they are diagnosed.
- Establish a register of pupils with diagnosed anaphylactic conditions and delegate a staff member (deputy principal) to maintain the **Anaphylactic Conditions Register**.
- Ask all staff members to take on day to day responsibility for pupils with severe allergies and provide accredited **anaphylaxis management training** for these staff members.
- Ensure that all teaching staff are familiar with the signs and symptoms of anaphylaxis and the appropriate response procedures.
- Arrange and attend meetings with the pupil (if appropriate), the pupil's parents/guardians, teacher(s) and other staff members who have primary responsibility for the pupil at the start of the school year or when the pupil is newly diagnosed.
- Discuss with parents/guardians the pupil's allergy and specific individual needs to inform their **Anaphylaxis Healthcare Plan**. This will include each pupil's specific **Anaphylaxis Emergency Response Plan**.
- Request that parents/guardians approve the sharing of information regarding the pupil's health condition with staff and relevant school volunteers.
- Ensure that parents/guardians supply the school with a fully equipped and medically prescribed **Anaphylaxis Emergency Kits** for each diagnosed pupil. Antihistamines must also be provided.
- Discuss the role and responsibilities of parents/guardians outlined in Section 4 of this Peanut Safe and Allergy Aware Policy with the pupil's parents/guardians.
- Consult with the staff, the parents/guardians, the pupil(s) and the wider school community to develop an **Anaphylaxis Risk Management Plan**
- Ensure that a copy of each pupil's Anaphylaxis Healthcare Plan is placed in appropriate locations throughout the school, to alert all staff to the pupil's health condition and appropriate emergency response.
- Designate a safe, accessible, location within the pupil's classroom where his/her Anaphylaxis Emergency Kit is to be located. Adrenaline auto-injectors, such as the EpiPen, which will be included in each of the the Anaphylaxis Emergency Kits, must always be easily accessible and stored in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations.
- Inform staff where each of the Anaphylaxis Emergency Kits for every registered pupil is stored.
- Establish **emergency procedures** to be followed if an anaphylactic reaction occurs within the classroom, playground, other area of the school or at off-site school related activities.
- Ensure all staff members are aware of and recognise pupils who are at risk of anaphylaxis and are familiar with emergency procedures. First aid and anaphylaxis training to be provided by the Redcross in August 2022 with ongoing training provided as necessary.

- Ensure substitute personnel or others involved in the supervision of pupils with severe allergies are aware of the needs and emergency procedures for pupils.
- Maintain a register of staff who have undertaken both accredited and practical training in the use of the adrenaline auto-injectors, such as the EpiPen.
- Support and facilitate ongoing communication between parents/guardians of pupils with allergies and school staff.
- Support the Anaphylaxis Healthcare Plan agreed by the school and the pupil's parents/guardians.
- Include allergy awareness as part of the SPHE programme.

3. Responsibilities of Teachers

As the class teachers will have primary responsibility for the day to care of any pupils with an anaphylactic condition it is important that they:

- Participate in the school meeting with the parents/guardians.
- Work with the school team and the parents/guardians to develop a written **Anaphylaxis Healthcare Plan**, including the **specific Anaphylaxis Emergency Plan** for the pupil.
- Review the materials in the Anaphylaxis section of this policy to learn more about severe allergies and anaphylaxis.
- Attend **accredited anaphylaxis management training** in order to be prepared to recognise and respond to the signs and symptoms of anaphylaxis and know what to do in an emergency.
- Be aware of allergic triggers that may cause a pupil to experience an anaphylactic reaction and minimise the risk for the pupil by reviewing class activities, supplies and materials to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, they are allergen free.
- Treat the pupil with allergies the same as other students.
- Discourage pupils from sharing lunches or trading snacks.
- Reinforce hand washing before eating and in the morning when first entering the class as we are aware that students may have had nuts for breakfast before coming to school.
- Discuss activities involving food with parents/guardians before they take place and arrange for the provision by the parents/guardians of alternative options for edible treats on special occasions.
- Provide information for substitute teachers and communicate the day-to-day needs of the pupil with allergies and the Anaphylaxis Emergency Plan.
- Ensure that the pupil's **Anaphylaxis Emergency Kit** is readily accessible.
- Ensure the pupil's Anaphylaxis Emergency Kit and a mobile phone is taken on all outings and trips off the school premises. The class teacher will be responsible for taking the epi-pen on school trips, sports day and on visits to the church.

- Maintain effective communication with parents/guardians, including informing them if their child has become unwell at school.
- Provide a supportive environment for the pupil to manage their allergy effectively and safely at school.
- Conduct lunch box checks regularly. If a child is discovered to have taken nuts to school accidentally, a phone call will be made to the parent of that child to inform them..
- Ensure all children wash their hands before and after eating and in the morning time each school

4. Responsibilities of the parents/guardians of a pupil with severe allergies

- ❖ Inform the Board of Management, the school principal and their child's teacher that their child has a severe allergy as soon as possible.
- ❖ Attend and participate in the school meeting to develop a written **Anaphylaxis Healthcare Plan** to meet their child's healthcare needs.
- ❖ Provide accurate emergency contact details and develop an **Anaphylaxis Emergency Plan** for their child with the school.
- ❖ Inform school staff of any changes in their child's health management needs, as soon as possible.
- ❖ Provide the school with a fully equipped and medically prescribed and labelled Anaphylaxis Emergency Kit, containing two adrenaline auto injectors, the Anaphylaxis Emergency Plan and emergency contact numbers. The kit may also contain antihistamine, asthma inhalers and other medical items as prescribed.
- ❖ Ensure that none of the contents of the **Anaphylaxis Emergency Kits** has exceeded the relevant expiry date and replace them as necessary. The ideal time to do this is at the end of each term.
- ❖ Ensure with their doctor that the Adrenaline injector dose prescribed for each of the auto injectors in the Anaphylaxis Emergency Kit is adequate. (At the time this policy is written (2019), the school understands that the dose usually increases from .15mg to .3mg at around 8-10 years of age.)
- ❖ Educate their child to wash their hands before eating.

5. Responsibilities of pupil with food allergies

We ask each pupil with a food allergy to be proactive in the care and management of their food allergies and reactions, and in particular:

- Not to exchange food with others.
- Only eat food that is labelled with ingredients and to read the label or check the content of a product with the teacher before eating.
- Be aware of other people eating around them and always to wash their hands before eating in case of contamination.
- To know where their Anaphylaxis Emergency Kit is kept in the school.

- To tell their friends of their allergies, so they know if an emergency should
- Notify their teacher or an adult immediately if they eat something they believe may contain the food to which they are allergic.
- To **notify their teacher or an adult** immediately if they believe they are having a reaction, even if the cause is unknown.

6. Parents of non-allergic children

We have a number of children at school who have food allergies but would remind all parents of the danger that even small amounts of an allergen pose to these children. Most severe allergic reactions are the result of ingestion but other reactions can be triggered by touching surfaces, such as computer keyboards, books or a piano, if these surfaces have previously been used by someone who has eaten nut products. Nuts are part of a healthy diet for those without chronic allergy, but we would appreciate that pupils eat such snacks at home rather than bring them into school. Therefore, we would ask all parents not to provide pupils with school snacks which include peanuts or products made from these.

Anaphylaxis Risk Management Plan

What is Anaphylaxis?

Anaphylaxis is a severe and sudden allergic reaction which occurs when a person is exposed to an allergen to which they are sensitive. The causes of allergic reaction can include food such as nuts, seafood, eggs, wheat and other triggers, such as insect stings and drugs but, on rare occasions, there may be no obvious cause.

Signs and symptoms of anaphylaxis

The signs and symptoms of anaphylaxis usually occur within the first 20 minutes of exposure to an allergen, but in some cases reaction can be delayed by up to two hours or more. Rapid onset and development of potentially life-threatening clinical effects are characteristic of anaphylaxis. Each Anaphylaxis Healthcare Plan will provide specific information related to individual health conditions. The following are typical signs and symptoms of allergic reactions

<i>Mild to moderate allergic reaction signs and symptoms may include one or more of the following</i>	<i>Severe Allergic Reaction Signs and symptoms may include one or more of the following</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Swelling of eyes and face - Swelling of lips, face, tongue - Tingling of the mouth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulty talking and/or hoarse voice - Difficult/noisy breathing

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tightening of chest - Difficulty breathing, wheezing or persistent cough - Hives, welts or body redness - Flushing and/or swelling of the face, lips, eyes - Anxiety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Swelling of the tongue - Swelling or tightness in the throat, difficulty swallowing - Confusion - Pale and floppy (young children) - Shortness of breath, repetitive coughing and or wheezing - Chest tightness - Faint, rapid pulse, low blood pressure - Loss of consciousness and/or collapse - Vomiting, abdominal pain (for insect sting)
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Managing an allergic reaction plan:

<http://ifan.ie/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/Safety-Plan.pdf>

Identifying the Risks

When the school is informed that a pupil is at risk of anaphylaxis the first steps will be:

- ✓ to identify the pupil’s allergens or trigger substances
- ✓ to provide anaphylaxis training to school staff
- ✓ to consider situations where there may be an increased risk to the pupil.

Allergens or Trigger Substances

An allergic reaction to nuts, most especially peanuts, is the most common cause of anaphylaxis and, as such, demands more rigorous risk avoidance controls. Some schools choose to enforce “peanut bans” alone. Anaphylaxis Ireland highlights several problems with this approach. For example, if a peanut ban alone was to be implemented:

- ✓ It would not be possible to provide an absolute guarantee that the school would be completely peanut free without going through every pupil’s bag and pockets every day.
- ✓ It would be impossible to guarantee that certain foods, such as spreads on lunches, did not contain peanut-based products.
- ✓ There is a risk that allergic children may be led into a false sense of security. Anaphylaxis Ireland argues that there is a strong case that allergic children will gain a better awareness of their allergies and learn avoidance strategies if they operate in an environment where allergens can turn up unexpectedly. As pupils can be allergic to several foods or other allergens such as insects, medication and latex, amongst others, it is not possible or practical to remove all potential allergens from the school environment.

Anaphylaxis Training for Staff to reduce risk

The school recognises that the level of risk of pupils being exposed to a potential allergen is reduced if staff:

- ♣ understand the pupil's condition
- ♣ are able to assess potential risks to the pupil during school-based activities
- ♣ are trained to recognise the signs and symptoms of anaphylaxis
- ♣ are capable of administering any emergency medication required.

It is important that class teachers who have day to day responsibility for pupils diagnosed with anaphylaxis are both confident and competent to deal with any emergency situation which might arise. All staff will be provided with practical training

Situations where there may be increased risk to pupils

The risks to pupils with anaphylaxis may be increased when there are changes to:

- the school routine
- the pupil's environment
- the pupil's health.

Changes to pupil's health

Where there are changes to information about the pupil's health (e.g. new allergic trigger) this will need to be communicated to the school and the risks reassessed

Changes to the school routine

Pupils with anaphylaxis should always be under the supervision of a teacher or other designated person who has

- ♣ completed anaphylaxis training
- ♣ can recognise the signs and symptoms of a reaction
- ♣ can follow the emergency plan, if required. Identified pupils should never be left alone when complaining of feeling unwell.

Changes to the school environment (tours, excursions or sporting events)

When participating in events outside of the school environment supervising staff must give careful consideration to:

- the risk assessment of the environment and the activities to be under

- the location of the event or activity and its distance from an ambulance or medical doctor
- requesting parent/guardian approval of the any food being provide
- informing staff on site of the risk of anaphylaxis and known allerg
- ensure that a member of the supervision team knows when and how to administer required emergency medication
- have an **Anaphylaxis Emergency Kit** for each identified pupil available, but stored out of direct sunlight
- ensure that a mobile with **emergency contact** numbers is available
- hand sanitisers to be installed in the students classrooms.

Minimising the Risk of Occurrence

To minimise the risk of anaphylaxis occurring, Crehana National School is committed to applying seven key principles in developing a Nut Safe and Allergy Aware Environment. They are:

- ❖ Requiring all parents/guardians to inform the school in writing about known acute allergic conditions of their child or any new health information for their child, such as diagnosed changes to allergic triggers.
- ❖ Obtaining medical information relevant to these known high-risk allergies.
- ❖ Establishing effective risk management practices to reduce and minimise, so far as is reasonably practicable, exposure to known allergens and triggers.
- ❖ Identifying situations where there may be an increased risk to pupils, such as changes to the school routine or environment.
- ❖ Training and educating staff to ensure effective emergency responses to any allergic reaction situation.
- ❖ Promoting age appropriate student education on allergy awareness and self-responsibility.
- ❖ Regular reviewing and monitoring of all Healthcare Management plans.

In addition:

- ❖ This policy will be made available to all staff and parents once agreed by the Board of Management.
 - ❖ It will be available on the school webs
 - ❖ New parents who may enrol their children in the school during the school year will be supplied with this polic
- Volunteers will also be made aware of the policy.
- ❖ We are also enforcing a ‘no party treats’ rule because the risk of foods making their way into school through this is far too great.

- ❖ Friday treats will continue to be allowed, however by the class teachers and parents of those identified as having allergies.
- ❖ PTA arranged events will be cognisant of this policy when planning Halloween discos, Easter egg hunts and will plan accordingly.

The school recognises that given the variety of possible allergens, banning products alone does not safeguard the school community from environmental risks with confidence, but the following allergen avoidance controls may reduce the risk of exposure:

Food

- ✓ We ask parents/guardians to ensure that products containing peanuts and peanut products are not brought into school.
- ✓ All pupils are discouraged from sharing food brought into school.
- ✓ If parents/guardians who wish to supply a 'safe food treat box' for special celebrations, this will be accommodated by the class teacher
- ✓ We are committed to healthy eating in Crehana National School. Edible treats are not encouraged by staff or indeed by visitors.
- ✓ Pupils at risk of anaphylaxis should be encouraged to wash their hands before eating

Equipment and Contaminated materials

- Students with allergies should never share musical instruments such as recorders or tin whistles
- Students with allergies should not share sports water bottles
- Take special care outdoors and wear shoes at all times
- Make sure any food or drink brought outside is covered and kept in sig.

School Trips and Sports Fixtures

- Pupil allergies are highlighted on the school Aladdin system and the allergy is identified by a medical alert icon.
- Relevant staff are informed of pupils' medical condition.
- Prior to commencement of games pupils are advised to inform sports staff of the location of their Adrenaline EpiPen and/or Inhaler in their **Anaphylaxis Emergency Kit**.
- All pupil's emergency medication in their Anaphylaxis Emergency Kit will be brought by the class/supervising teacher on all school

Anaphylaxis Healthcare Plan

Planning for Effective Response

Each pupil diagnosed to be at risk of anaphylaxis requires one of their own Anaphylaxis Emergency Kit to be stored in the school.. Injectable Adrenaline is prescribed by doctors to individuals who have an increased risk of anaphylaxis. If appropriate and if agreed with the pupil's parents/guardians some pupils (such as those in 5th or 6th class) who are at risk of anaphylaxis may carry their own two adrenaline injectors. The pupil (depending on their age) and their teacher or other carer should be trained in how to use them. Treatment involves intramuscular adrenaline i.e. an injection of adrenaline into the muscle. Pupils may be prescribed one of two types of adrenaline injectors, either the EpiPen or Anapen. Both injectors are pre-measured and contain a single dose.

Each pupil's two Anaphylaxis Emergency Kits should contain:

- Two personal adrenaline auto-injectors (EpiPen or Anapen) to administer if required
- Their personal inhaler, antihistamines or other prescribed medication
- Their personal Anaphylaxis Emergency Plan.
- A pencil and blank sheet of blank paper to write down the exact time of administration of adrenaline for medical staff
- Medical Staff/Ambulance emergency contact details
- Parent/guardian emergency contact details.

Parents are required to:

- provide the pupil's Anaphylaxis Emergency Kit in a separate container.
- Mark the outside of the kit clearly with the pupil's name, a green cross indicating its medical content and a photograph of the pupil.
- Each kit must be kept in a place where it can be clearly seen and accessed by a trained staff member.
- When going outdoors for PE or other activities, the pupil's Anaphylaxis Emergency Kit should be kept close at hand at all times.
- Parents/guardians are responsible for checking expiry dates of all medication and should replace them as necessary. The ideal time to do this is at the end of each term.
- Parents/guardians must also ensure, with their doctor, that the dose prescribed is adequate.
- Depending on the pupil's age, they may be responsible for their own injectors. This means carrying adrenaline on their person and being confident in knowing when to use it. Anaphylaxis Emergency Response Plan and Procedures The pupil's Anaphylaxis Emergency Response Plan forms an important part of the school's risk management plan and will enable any situation to be managed promptly and efficiently. All staff should be familiar with this plan and the procedures to be followed in the event of an emergency.

Delays in giving emergency medication or contacting emergency services can result in serious and rapid deterioration in an anaphylactic pupil's condition, therefore the priority actions are to treat the pupil immediately and phone emergency services

WHAT TO DO IN AN EMERGENCY

If a student with allergies shows any possible symptoms of a reaction, immediately seek help from a member of staff trained in anaphylaxis emergency procedures. Ensure all members of staff know who is trained. The trained member of staff should: Assess the situation

- Administer appropriate medication in line with perceived symptoms
- If symptoms suggest it is a severe reaction, the trained member of staff should give the pupil their Adrenaline auto-injector into the outer aspect of their thigh
- Send for the immediate support of another staff member(s) Delays in giving emergency medication or contacting emergency services can result in serious and rapid deterioration in an anaphylactic pupil's condition, therefore the priority actions are to treat the pupil immediately and phone emergency services
- Make safe the used Adrenaline auto-injector by putting it in a rigid container to give to the ambulance crew
- Note the time the adrenaline was given in case a second dose is required and to inform emergency medical staff of the time of administration

If there is no improvement after 5 minutes the trained member of staff should:

- Give the second Adrenaline auto-injector
- Continue to assess the pupil's condition
- Position the pupil in the most suitable position according to their symptoms

The support staff member should:

Call for an ambulance and state:

- the name and age of the pupil
- that you believe them to be suffering from anaphylaxis and that adrenaline has been administered
- the cause or trigger (if known)
- the name, address and telephone number of the school
- Call the pupil's parents
- Request the assistance of another staff member to remove other pupils from the area of treatment and supervise them.

When to administer adrenaline Follow the directions on the pupil's Anaphylaxis Emergency Plan. If the pupil shows any of the following symptoms then it suggests a serious allergic reaction is developing and adrenaline should be given without delay:

- Difficult/noisy breathing
- Swelling of tongue

- Swelling/tightness in throat
- Difficulty talking and/or hoarse voice
- Loss of consciousness and/or collapse
- Pale and floppy
- Wheeze or persistent cough
- Condition steadily worsening

Once the injection is given, signs of improvement should be seen fairly rapidly. If there is no improvement or symptoms are getting worse, a second injection should be administered after 5 minutes. That is why it is best practice to have two injections available.

When adrenaline has been given, an ambulance must be called and the pupil taken to hospital. Recovery positions When symptoms suggest anaphylactic shock, the pupil will need to be placed in a suitable recovery position.

As the symptoms can vary from person to person the following points should be observed:

- Due to a drop in blood pressure, the pupil may be feeling faint or weak, look pale or beginning to go floppy. In this instance, lay them down with their legs raised.
- They should not stand up
- If there is vomiting lay them on their side to avoid choking
- If they are having difficulty breathing caused by asthma symptoms and/or by swelling of the airways, they are likely to feel more comfortable sitting up. However, keep their legs raised, if possible
- Students who are wheezing can also be given up to 10 puffs of their reliever inhaler.

Should I give the Adrenaline or not? If there is any doubt about whether to give Adrenaline or not, the medical consensus is GIVE IT. In a scenario where anaphylaxis is possible, a student is better off receiving adrenaline (even if in retrospect it wasn't required) than not. Allergy doctors agree it is wiser to over-react than to under react. Most pupils tolerate the effects of adrenaline very well even if they are not having a serious allergic reaction.

After the emergency Carry out a debriefing session with all members of staff involved
Parents/guardians are responsible for replacing any used medication

Final note:

The school have worked closely with the parents of students with severe allergies in attendance in devising this policy. While it is believed we have taken every step possible to prevent possible anaphylaxis, we understand that we cannot take responsibility for students who may have eaten or had contact with products or foods containing peanuts in the morning before coming to school.

For more information on food allergies in school check out:

<http://ifan.ie/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Schools-2017.pdf>

Definitions

Allergy - A condition in which the body has an exaggerated response to a substance (e.g. food or drug). Also known as hypersensitivity.

Allergen – A normally harmless substance that triggers an allergic reaction in the immune system of a susceptible person.

Anaphylaxis – Anaphylaxis, or anaphylactic shock, is a sudden, severe and potentially life-threatening allergic reaction to food, stings, bites, or medicines.

Anaphylactic Conditions Register - A record system managed by a designated staff member which.

Anaphylaxis Healthcare Plan – A detailed document, completed by the parents/guardians of a pupil with a diagnosed anaphylactic condition and the school Principal, which outlines the pupil's specific allergic condition and the agreed individual emergency response.

Anaphylaxis Emergency Response Plan: The appropriate emergency response, for an anaphylactic reaction agreed by the parents/guardians and the school Principal.

Anaphylaxis Risk Management Plan: The whole school approach to risk identification, minimisation and response in the case of severe allergic reactions causing anaphylaxis.

EpiPen – Brand name for syringe style device containing the drug adrenaline which is ready for immediate intramuscular administration.

Minimised Risk Environment - An environment where risk management practices have minimised the risk of (allergen) exposure to a reasonable level. Not an allergen free environment

Individual Anaphylaxis Health Care Plan

<p><u>Student Picture</u></p>	<p><u>Student Name:</u></p> <p><u>Class:</u></p> <p><u>Allergy/medical issue:</u></p>
<p><u>Triggers:</u></p> <p><u>Symptoms:</u></p> <p><u>Action Plan in case of emergency:</u></p>	

Implementation and Review

The implementation of this plan will commence in _____. It is intended that it will be implemented in full during this school year. The plan will be reviewed in _____ and at the end of every third school year thereafter.

Ratification and Communication

This plan was ratified by the Board of management of Crehana N.S. in _____. This plan may be viewed at the school on appointment with the Principal or School Secretary.

Signed: _____
Chairman of Board of Management

Date: _____

