



Policy Name	Anaphylaxis/Epipen (Auto-Injector) Policy	
School Wide Policy (Yes/No)	Yes	
Author	Jan Marshall	
Approving Body	Lathom High School Governing Body	
Review	Annual	
Manager Responsible for Review	Jan Marshall	
Links to Other Strategies, Policies, Procedures etc.		
Version Control		
Version Number	Date	Comments
1.0	21/11/2017	

1. Policy Statement

Lathom High School seeks to provide a safe environment for staff and pupils who are at risk of severe allergic reactions. It undertakes to ensure that anyone suffering a severe allergic reaction will be treated appropriately and enabled to access emergency services promptly.

2. Protocol

Anaphylaxis is a severe systemic allergic reaction. At the extreme end of the allergic spectrum, the whole body is affected usually within minutes of exposure to the allergen. It can take seconds or several hours.

Anaphylaxis involves one or both of two features:

- a) Respiratory difficulty (swelling of the airway or asthma)
- b) Hypotension (fainting, collapse or unconsciousness).

The symptoms are swelling of the mouth or throat, difficulty in swallowing or speaking, alterations in the heart rate, hives anywhere on the body, abdominal cramps and nausea, sudden feeling of weakness, difficulty in breathing, collapse and unconsciousness.

**PROTOCOL FOR EMERGENCY TREATMENT
FOR AN ALLERGIC REACTION**

ASSESS THE SITUATION – ACT PROMPTLY

Send someone to get the epipen which is kept, eg. in pupil's classroom medical cupboard

MILD REACTION

**Itching eyes/swelling eyelids
Itching lips, mouth, throat
Burning sensation in mouth**



Give antihistamine.....

Stay with the child, reassure them. If symptoms worsen:

SEVERE REACTION

**Wheezy, difficulty breathing, coughing, choking
Difficulty speaking
Pale, sweaty, floppy
A rash may also be present
The child may collapse/become unconscious**

**Get someone to CALL 999 FOR AN AMBULANCE
Stating possible anaphylactic shock**



ADMINISTER EPIPEN (reference www.epipen.co.uk)

- ☒☒ Grasp Epipen in dominant hand with thumb closest to grey safety cap
- ☒☒ With other hand, pull off the grey safety cap
- ☒☒ Hold Epipen approximately 10cm away from the outer thigh
- ☒☒ Black tip should point to outer thigh
- ☒☒ Jab firmly into outer thigh so the Epipen is at a right angle to outer thigh, through clothing
- ☒☒ Hold in place for 10 seconds
- ☒☒ Epipen should be removed and handed to team taking over management of patient
- ☒☒ Massage injection area for 10 seconds
- ☒☒ Patient must go to A&E as relapse can occur within a few hours and/or further management may be required.



If conscious, lay child on the floor

If unconscious, place in recovery
with legs elevated position to maintain
airway

Stay with child until further help arrives

IF CONDITION DETERIORATES AND THE CHILD STOPS BREATHING BEGIN RESUSCITATION (CPR)

3. Procedure

☒☒ The medical histories of all new pupils should be carefully searched to identify possible cases of allergy sufferers. Any medical questionnaires not returned should be vigorously pursued. Health Care Plans are written in consultation with parents, led by the school's first aiders

☒☒ The presence in school of a susceptible pupil must be made aware to all those who need to know. Students are identified by photographs displayed on the staffroom medical notice board

☒☒ If a particular allergen is identified eg. peanuts, consideration should be made to ask the Cook staff to avoid this ingredient

☒☒ is a "nut free" school

☒☒ Adrenaline in the form of Epipens are stored in the medicine cabinets in the pupils' classrooms

☒☒ A written protocol for treatment of anaphylaxis is kept at each Epipen location

☒☒ Parents are responsible for checking the Epipen expiry dates regularly

☒☒ Children who have been prescribed an Epipen should keep it near them at all times.

A spare Epipen which should be provided by the child's own GP will be kept in the

Use of Epipens in School

Adrenaline (Epipen) should only be administered to children to whom it has been prescribed. This should be by a person who has received training and feels competent to use the device.

If a child is suspected of having an anaphylactic reaction for the first time the Emergency Services should be called immediately (999/112). The operator will tell you how to manage the casualty while you wait for the ambulance.

Staff receive Anaphylaxis Training annually led by the School Nurse Team.

