Allergy (and anaphylaxis) aware Checklist for education and children's services

First aid

- Staff are trained in first aid (Basic Emergency Life Support DECS BELS) including anaphylaxis first aid using prescribed adrenalin via Epi-pen[®]
- First aid protocols ensure safe secure storage and immediate access to a child/student's Epi-Pen[®], and other first aid equipment. Storage needs to ensure Epipen[®] will remain at the correct temperature
- First aid protocols encourage self management while acknowledging that staff are responsible for managing first aid emergencies.

Planning for safety

- Every child/student with anaphylaxis has a care plan and MedicAlert registration
- Every child/student/adult with anaphylaxis has an agreed worksite support plan. This reflects the ages and stage of development of the child, and the nature of the service, and includes planning for:
 - informing all relevant staff including all relieving teachers
 - camps and excursions
 - special programs such as swimming, sports days and visiting presenters/programs
 - movement between services, for example between school and out of schools hours care
 - evacuation and invacuation
 - class activities such as craft where exposure to egg and milk cartons, sedds, play dough (chocolate essence) and egg shells may occur
- Parents are responsible for providing the care plan and any medication and ensuring that medication provided has a current expiry date
- Parents and families of children with a care plan are included in, but not ultimately responsible for, worksite education and planning for their child
- Care and support planning is reviewed routinely (for example at times of parent/family-teacher interviews) and always at times of transition (home → childcare → preschool → new school)
- Staff and children/students understand and apply allergy aware practices Families of children with anaphylaxis can contribute to planning for cooking lessons, class parties etc
- All families in the pre/school community are regularly informed about allergy aware policy and practice in education and children's services
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Food allergy

- Everyone is encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating Note: Some students may require non-soap based washes, eg those with eczema
- Food is not given as a reward/treat
- Children do not share or swap food, unless under supervision (for example special events, as pre-arranged and agreed with the family)
- Food and nutrition education incorporates education about food allergy and any practical activities are planned with an assumption that some participants have a food-related allergy
- Food should not be supplied to children with anaphylaxis unless pre-arranged and agreed with the family. It is assumed any product might have traces of nut or other food allergy ingredients unless confirmed otherwise
- Food preparation follows standard precautions to avoid cross contamination. People preparing food (including volunteers, teachers, canteen helpers) need advice on strategies to ensure that food is not cross contaminated
- Planning camps and excursions takes into account food supply services, including discussing the full menu with families (including product details)
- Be aware of using food as a fundraising exercise, eg supplying chocolates to all students in the school to sell
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Messages adapted from

be a MATE: Make Allergy Treatment Easier

- Take food allergies seriously
- Know what your friends are allergic to
- Don't share your food/drink with friends who have food allergies
- Don't pressure your friends to eat/drink something
- Use your "bullying no way" strategies if you see anyone being bullied, including someone being bullied about their allergies
- Get adult help immediately if your friend feels sick, especially after eating something.

Allergy Australia Inc www.allergyfacts.org.au

(adapted with permission from the *Be A Pal* programme developed by The Food Allergy and Anaphylaxis Network <u>www.foodallergy.org</u>)