

Section:	School Administration	
Title:	Anaphylaxis	3.14.2

The Mission School District is committed to the principle of providing a safe learning and teaching environment for its students, staff and volunteers. The School District recognizes it has a care of duty to students who are at risk from life-threatening allergic reactions while under school supervision.

This responsibility is shared among the student, parents/guardians, the school system and health care providers. This procedure aims to minimize the risk to students with severe allergies to potentially life-threatening allergens without depriving the severely allergic student of normal peer interactions or placing unreasonable restrictions on the activities of other students in the school.

Schools must take realistic and practical actions to identify students at risk and put strategies in place to minimize the potential for accidental exposure, and train staff and key volunteers to respond in an emergency situation.

Procedures and Regulations

The parents/guardians have the primary responsibility for communicating information about serious medical conditions of their child to school personnel and if needed the Public Health Nurse*; by completing the [Anaphylactic Student Emergency Procedure Plan form](#) (to be completed by parent/guardian and physician); ensuring that the prescribed medication etc. is available to the school as outlined in the [form](#) and inform school personnel of any changes taking place in the health of the student.

It is the responsibility of the parent to update the [Anaphylactic Student Emergency Procedure Plan](#) form on an annual basis, or as required.

The Principal of the school is responsible for ensuring an [Anaphylactic Student Emergency Procedure Plan](#) form is completed and signed by the parent/guardian and physician. This form must be completed on an annual basis, or as required.

The school's principal, in consultation with staff, parents and Student Services (and if needed the Public Health Nurse), is responsible for developing and maintaining as safe and healthy an environment as possible*. The Anaphylaxis Responsibility Checklists will be discussed and reviewed through this consultation process. In addition, an [Anaphylaxis Management Plan](#) must be developed to control risks when an anaphylactic child is under their care. This plan will be considered in the context of the anaphylactic child's age and maturity. As children mature, they should be expected to take increasing personal responsibility for avoidance of their specific allergens.

Treatment Protocol (Emergency Plan)

Parent Responsibility

Work with their family physician on the completion of the School District's [Anaphylactic Student Emergency Procedure Plan form](#) and have this form signed by the family physician.

Ensure medication is available at the school in the original labelled container and is replaced when outdated/expired.

* Aligns with the title "Public Health Nurse" and [BC Anaphylactic and Child Safety Framework \(PDF\)](#) pg 15.

Ensure the medication is carried by the student when participating in any off-site activity and provide the necessary equipment in those situations where it is recommended that students carry emergency supplies on their person, (i.e. a fanny pack).

Remove medication(s) at the end of each school year from the school. If there are changes in the medication or dosage a new [Anaphylactic Student Emergency Procedure Plan form](#) must be completed by your physician and returned to the school at the beginning of the school year.

The Principal or Delegate Responsibility

Review the virtual training suggested by Fraser health and consult with a Public Health Nurse as needed. Assemble members of staff, including support staff, in consultation with parents/guardians, school personnel and associations, provide opportunities for appropriate training related to [Anaphylaxis Student Emergency Procedure Plans](#) and [Anaphylaxis Management Plans](#) for a student.

Provide information to all necessary staff members so they are visually familiar with anaphylactic students, and where plans/medication forms and medications for these students are stored. (Students may carry medications so it is immediately available, i.e. fanny packs.)

Ensure that photo I.D.s of any anaphylactic students are displayed in a confidential area where all members of staff can see them.

Provide a safe, easily accessible storage area for medication.

Ensure all staff in schools with students who have anaphylaxis have annual in-service on how to recognize anaphylaxis and training on the use of the auto-injector. The principal (or designate) will arrange for the training of teachers, education assistants, supervision assistants and office staff. Community Health Nurses or parents may be able to assist with in-service.

Monitor and report information about anaphylactic incidents to the board in aggregate form as directed by the superintendent**.

Staff Who Support the Student Responsibility

Attend training sessions coordinated by the Community Health Nurse in conjunction with appropriate personnel and implement this training to support a healthy environment for Anaphylactic students under their authority.

Prepare appropriate information for any teachers on call who work with anaphylactic students under their authority. **(A copy should be kept in their teacher's day book.)**

Communicate to parents any changes to the classroom environment that may create a health concern for an anaphylactic student.

Precautions for Teachers Outside the Classroom (Off-site Activities/ Field Trips)

Field trips are an extension of school and appropriate duties of care exist toward students. However, field trips require informed consent from parents/guardians who must decide if a given field trip is appropriate for their child. When a student with anaphylaxis is participating in a field trip activity:

- A cell phone, the student's [Anaphylaxis Student Emergency Procedure Plan](#) and the student's auto-injector should be taken on the field trip.
- All adults accompanying students on a school outing should know who has anaphylaxis and where the auto-injector is kept.
- Students must not eat or drink at any time while in vehicles going to and returning from field trips if this will place the anaphylactic student at risk.
- Students with anaphylaxis should only eat approved foods.

* Fraser health has provided resources via the webpages: [Allergies and anaphylaxis in children - Fraser Health Authority](#) for schools to access virtual education. We may have the capacity to provide in-person education on a case-by-case basis.

** Align with [BC Anaphylactic and Child Safety Framework \(PDF\)](#) pg 10 and [Sample School District Anaphylaxis Policy \(DOC\)](#) pg 5.

Date Adopted: May 2008 (formerly Administrative Procedure #101)

Date Amended: December 2022

Legal Reference: Ministerial Anaphylaxis Protection Order 232/07 (M232/07)

*Cross Reference: [Administering Medication to Students Administrative Procedure](#)
[Student Records Administrative Procedure](#)
[Anaphylaxis Responsibility Checklist](#)*

Forms: [Anaphylactic Student Emergency Procedure Plan](#) (to be completed by parent and physician)