



**AP 3 -21 Protection of Students with Life-Threatening Allergies**

<b>Related Policies:</b>	<b>Initial Approval:</b>
<b>Related Procedures:</b>	<b>Last Amended:</b> 2020 January 1
<b>Exhibits:</b> <b>Sample Parent Letter</b> <b>EpiPen Authorization Form</b>	<b>Last Reviewed:</b> 2019 December 18

**PURPOSE**

The health and safety of students in Chinook’s Edge School Division is a priority. The purpose of this administrative procedure is to identify and establish consistent practices to support students with significant life-threatening allergies.

**SCOPE**

This administrative procedure applies to all staff in Chinook’s Edge School Division.

**DEFINITIONS**

Anaphylaxis - a severe systemic allergic reaction which can be fatal, resulting in circulatory collapse or shock, and anaphylactic has a corresponding meaning.

**PROCEDURES**

- 1) Principals will develop strategies that reduce the risk of exposure to anaphylactic causative agents in classrooms and school common areas. With this in mind, The Division endorses the following:
  - a) individuals with food allergies will not be permitted to trade or share food, food utensils, or food containers;
  - b) the use of food in crafts and cooking classes must be modified or restricted depending on the allergies of children or staff;
  - c) ingredients of food brought in for special events must be reviewed in relation to student allergies and clearly identified;
  - d) all students will be encouraged to wash their hands before and after eating.
- 2) Principals will develop a communication plan for the dissemination of information on life-threatening allergies to parents, students and employees. (Sample Letter in Appendix A)
- 3) Schools cannot ensure an allergy free environment but can provide an allergy aware environment.
- 4) Principals will ensure that all school staff receive training annually or more frequently if required, in the awareness and understanding of life threatening allergies including recognition of triggers, symptoms, reactions, the use of injectors and the emergency response protocol.
- 5) Principals will ensure that an individual plan is developed for each student who has an anaphylactic allergy. The plan shall include:
  - a) information for employees and others who are in direct contact with the student on a regular basis regarding the type of allergy, monitoring and avoidance strategies and appropriate treatments,
  - b) a readily accessible emergency procedure for the student, including emergency contact information, and
  - c) provisions for and information regarding storage for epinephrine auto-injectors, where necessary.

- 6) Principals will ensure that upon enrolment, parents and students are asked to supply information on life-threatening allergies, if any. If a student requires an EpiPen parents are responsible to provide this to the school.
- 7) Principals will ensure that a file is maintained for each anaphylactic student including any current treatments, copies of any prescriptions, any instructions from health professional and a current emergency contact list.
- 8) Principals shall ensure that a minimum of one epinephrine auto-injector is in the school.
- 9) Parents and students are responsible for ensuring that the information maintained under section 4 and 6 remains current.
- 10) Ordinarily, a person with first aid training will administer an EpiPen. However, if no one with first aid training is available, any responsible adult is to administer the EpiPen in an emergency situation. EpiPens should be administered in the muscle of the leg or arm / shoulder. Adults in the school setting must use their best judgement and recognize that it is always better to err on the side of caution.
- 11) The following sequence is to take place once the decision is made that an EpiPen is required:
  - a) Call 911 and administer the EpiPen
  - b) Inform the parents/legal guardian

## **REFERENCE AND LINKS**

*Education Act SA 2012, c E-0.3*  
Bill 201 2019

## **HISTORY**

2019 Dec 18 Reviewed  
2020 Jan 01 Effective Date