



ANAPHYLAXIS POLICY

BRAMHALL HIGH SCHOOL

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SUPPORTING PUPILS WITH SEVERE ALLERGIES AND ANAPHYLAXIS POLICY

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OTHER RELATED POLICIES

Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions

First Aid

Health and Safety

Educational Visits

Safeguarding and Child Protection

1. PURPOSE

This policy explains how the school will support pupils with severe allergies and respond to anaphylaxis. Our aim is to keep pupils safe, reduce the risk of allergic reactions, and ensure staff know what to do in an emergency. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

2. SCOPE

This policy applies to all pupils, staff, volunteers, contractors, and visitors. [1]

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

- **Headteacher:** Implement the policy, ensure annual staff training, and secure emergency spare medication.
- **Staff:** Identify pupils with severe allergies, follow healthcare plans, recognise anaphylaxis, act immediately, and report incidents.
- **Parents/Carers:** Inform the school of medical needs, complete healthcare plans, and provide in-date medication. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

4. GOVERNOR RESPONSIBILITY

The Governing Body has overall responsibility for ensuring appropriate arrangements are in place to support pupils with medical conditions, including severe allergies and anaphylaxis. The Governing Body will nominate a Named Governor for Medical Conditions to oversee implementation of this policy, receive anonymised reports on allergy-related incidents, monitor staff training, and ensure the policy is reviewed annually. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

Named Governor for Medical Conditions: Mrs Sarah Brown

5. INDIVIDUAL HEALTHCARE PLANS (IHPS)

It is the responsibility of the parent/carer to inform the school of their child's medical needs and complete an Individual Healthcare Plan (IHP) where required. [1, 2]

Staff are informed through training that students prescribed Adrenaline Auto-Injectors (AAIs) must carry their full allergy medication kit with them at all times. Spare devices are kept in the medical office. [1, 2]

Where required, IHPs will explicitly include:

- Pupil's name and date of birth.
- Known condition, what they are allergic to, and what potentially triggers the reaction.
- Specific care requirements and what symptoms may be displayed.
- What exact actions should be taken in an emergency.
- Contact details of their GP or medical specialist.
- Emergency contact details for parents/carers. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

6. PREVENTION

Promote allergy awareness, reduce exposure to known allergens where reasonably possible, consider allergies during activities and trips, encourage handwashing, and recognise that the school cannot guarantee an allergen-free environment. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

7. EMERGENCY MEDICATION

It remains the parental responsibility to ensure students with known anaphylaxis carry their medication at all times. Parents must provide a supply of spare medication to the school. Parents are solely responsible for providing, replenishing, and disposing of this medication. All medication provided must be in its original container with the pharmacist label intact. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

The school will purchase and hold spare, unprescribed AAI devices. These are explicitly held for: [1]

1. A case of non-known or undiagnosed anaphylaxis.
2. An event where a student with known anaphylaxis has medication that is inaccessible, damaged, or unusable. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

8. RECOGNISING ANAPHYLAXIS

Possible symptoms include difficulty breathing, swelling of the lips, tongue, or throat, difficulty swallowing, persistent cough, collapse, pale appearance, and severe rash when accompanied by other systemic symptoms.

9. EMERGENCY PROCEDURE

1. Administer an adrenaline auto-injector immediately.
2. Call 999 and state "**Anaphylaxis**".
3. Contact parents/carers using emergency contact details.
4. Give a second auto-injector after 5 minutes if there is no improvement.
5. Stay with the pupil until the ambulance arrives.
6. Record and review the incident. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

10. TRAINING

All school staff will receive mandatory anaphylaxis and auto-injector training **annually**. New staff will receive this training during induction. [1, 2, 3, 4]

11. SCHOOL TRIPS

Risk assessments will explicitly consider pupil allergies. Individual Healthcare Plans and personal medication kits must accompany pupils on all outings. Supervising staff must know emergency procedures and will receive specific refresher training ahead of residential trips. [1, 2, 3, 4]

12. MONITORING

The policy will be reviewed annually or immediately after any serious incident.