

ANAPHYLAXIS RULES

Background:

- *(Allergy and Anaphylaxis Overview)*

The incidence of severe allergic reactions has been rising at an alarming rate, especially with regard to food. Other common causes of anaphylaxis include allergies to latex, medications, and insect stings.

Pathophysiology and treatment:

Anaphylaxis can affect almost any part of the body and cause various symptoms.

The most dangerous symptoms include breathing difficulties and a drop in blood pressure or shock, which are potentially fatal.

Medications

- Epinephrine
- Antihistamines

Treatment of anaphylaxis is centered on treating the rapidly progressing effects of the histamine release in the body with epinephrine. The allergen should also be removed immediately.

Creating an Allergen-Safe School Environment

(Importance of Prevention)

- Protecting a student from exposure to offending allergens is the most important way to prevent life-threatening anaphylaxis.
- Avoidance of exposure to allergens is the key to preventing a reaction.
- The risk of exposure to allergens for a student is reduced when the school personnel, medical provider and parent/guardian work together to develop a management plan for the student.
- Educating the entire school community about life-threatening allergies is important in keeping students with life-threatening allergies safe.

Identifying the School Team *(identify the team members and clearly define their roles and responsibilities)*

- School District administration
- School Nurse
- School Medical Director
- Teachers
- Food Service Personnel
- Coaches, Athletic Directors, and After School Volunteers
- Transportation Personnel

Action Steps for Anaphylaxis Management

(Review the Anaphylaxis Algorithm and make adjustments as needed.)

- Providing necessary precautions and general training for staff in transportation, classrooms, the cafeteria, or the gymnasium;
- Training by licensed medical personnel/ registered professional nurses for all adults in a supervisory role in the recognition and emergency management of a specific medical condition for specific students;
- Creating Individual Health Care Plans (IHP), Emergency Care Plans (ECP), 504 Plans, or Individualized Educational Plans (IEP) as indicated;
- Having standing emergency medical protocols for nursing staff and trained medical emergency staff;
- Maintaining stock supplies of life saving emergency medications, as allowed by the laws of Wisconsin, such as epinephrine auto injectors, in all health offices for use in anaphylactic emergencies;
- Following specific legal documents duly executed in accordance with the laws of Wisconsin with medical orders regarding the care of specific students with severe life-threatening conditions;
- Allowing self-directed students as assessed by the school nurse to carry lifesaving medication with prior approval by the medical provider, and according to health practice and procedures, as long as duplicate lifesaving medication is also maintained in the health office in the event the self-carrying student misplaces their medicines; and
- Assuring appropriate and reasonable building accommodations are in place within a reasonable degree of medical certainty

LEGAL REF: Wisconsin Act 239

RESOURCES:

(If deemed appropriate information from:)

- Health History
- Care Plan (IHP or ECP)
- Online training course

Used with permission from "Making the Difference in Caring for Students with Life-Threatening Allergies" - retrieved from: <http://schoolhealthservices.org/uploads/Anaphylaxis%20Final%206-25-08.pdf>

APPROVED: May 11, 2015

WEST ALLIS WEST MILWAUKEE SCHOOL DISTRICT

**EPINEPHRINE STANDING ORDER (STOCK MEDICATION) PROTOCOL
FOR ANAPHYLAXIS (SEVERE ALLERGIC REACTION)**

Epinephrine auto injector dose: 0.15 mg IM (if less than 66 pounds)
0.3mg IM (if 66 pounds or greater)

Indications for Use

Respiratory involvement after eating foods or getting stung/bitten by any insects or having known food allergies.

SYMPTOMS: Shortness of breath, wheezing, repetitive cough, tightness of throat, hoarseness, trouble breathing/swallowing

OR

Combination (2 or more categories) of symptoms from different body areas:

SKIN: Hives, itchy rashes, swelling, (e.g. eyes, lips)

GUT: Vomiting, cramping pain

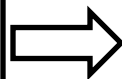
LUNG: Short of breath, wheeze, repetitive cough

HEART: Pale, blue, faint weak pulse, dizzy confused

THROAT: Tight, hoarse, trouble breathing/swallowing

MOUTH: obstructive swelling (tongue)

SKIN: Many hives all over body



-INJECT EPINEPHRINE

IMMEDIATELY

Hold in place for 10 seconds

-CALL 911, must be transported from school either with ambulance or parent

-Contact Parent/Guardian

-Contact District Nurse

Massage injection site for 10 seconds

Elevate feet

Adult must remain with student.

May repeat epinephrine injection in 5 minutes if no relief is seen from first injection. Inject in the other leg.

If symptoms improve within 5 minutes but then return and/or worsen before Emergency Medical Services arrives, administer second dose in other leg.

May only be administered by appropriately trained and qualified school personnel.