Adopted:
Reviewed:
Revised:

(DRAFT) BLUFFVIEW MONTESSORI SCHOOL POLICY 112 RECOGNITION AND TREATMENT OF ANAPHYLAXIS

Reasons for Having Auto-injectable Epinephrine Available in Public Schools

Anaphylaxis is a potentially life-threatening medical condition occurring in allergic individuals after exposure to things such as certain foods, medicines, latex, or an insect sting. Anaphylaxis refers to a collection of symptoms affecting multiple systems in the body. The most dangerous symptoms include breathing difficulties and a drop in blood pressure or shock that are potentially fatal. Epinephrine is the drug of choice for treatment of anaphylaxis, and should be given as soon as possible at the onset of symptoms.

If there were to be a student, a staff member, or other adult who developed symptoms of anaphylaxis at school, there would be a delay before paramedics or ambulance staff could arrive. Therefore, having school staff trained in recognizing anaphylaxis and quickly giving epinephrine may be life-saving. Students who have been identified as being at risk for an allergic reaction should have their own auto-injector of epinephrine at school. However, some students or adults at school may have their first anaphylactic reaction in a school setting.

Minnesota Statutes 121A.2207 – Life-Threatening Allergies in Schools; Stock Supply of Epinephrine Auto-Injectors-Subdivision 1.Districts and schools permitted to maintain supply.

Notwithstanding section <u>151.37</u>, districts and schools may obtain and possess epinephrine auto-injectors to be maintained and administered by school personnel to a student or other individual if, in good faith, it is determined that person is experiencing anaphylaxis regardless of whether the student or other individual has a prescription for an epinephrine auto-injector. The administration of an epinephrine auto-injector in accordance with this section is not the practice of medicine.

Subd. 2. Arrangements with manufacturers.

A district or school may enter into arrangements with manufacturers of epinephrine auto-injectors to obtain epinephrine auto-injectors at fair-market, free, or reduced prices. A third party, other than a manufacturer or supplier, may pay for a school's supply of epinephrine auto-injectors. (Terms Used In Minnesota Statutes 121A.2207)

PROTOCOL FOR EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF EPINEPHRINE IN SCHOOL

Annual Training for All School Site Personnel in Recognizing Symptoms of Anaphylaxis

Each school district and charter school should require that all school site personnel receive an annual training on
the recognition of anaphylaxis and procedures to follow when anaphylaxis occurs or is suspected. The training
on the recognition of symptoms of anaphylaxis and appropriate procedures should be conducted by a regulated
health care professional, whose competencies include the recognition of the symptoms of anaphylaxis, and the
procedures to follow when anaphylaxis occurs.

Obtaining and Maintaining a Stock of Auto-injectable Epinephrine in Schools

- A list of the people authorized to administer auto-injectable epinephrine be stored next to the school's supply auto-injectable epinephrine. The list should also be maintained in the school's administrative offices and made available upon request.
- The auto-injectable epinephrine should be stored at room temperature and in a secure, unlocked, easily accessible location at school district and charter schools.
- Each school should document monthly that they have checked to ensure that the auto-injector epinephrine is being properly stored, that the epinephrine solution is clear, that there are no particles in the solution, and that

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the expiration date has not been passed. If the solution is discolored or if it contains a precipitate, the auto-injector should be replaced. The epinephrine auto-injectors should be replaced before their expiration date.

Common Allergens- Animal dander, fish, latex, milk, shellfish, tree nuts (pecans), eggs, insect venom (ex. Bee stings), medications, peanuts, soy, wheat.

Signs and Symptoms of Anaphylaxis (only a few may be present)

- Hives, itchy rash and/or swelling about the face, body or extremities
- Flushing and/or swelling of the face
- Itching around the eyes, redness and swelling of the eyes, and tearing of the eyes
- Itching and/or swelling of the lips, tongue or back of the throat
- Itching and /or sense of tightness in the throat, hoarseness, difficulty breathing and/or swallowing
- Itching of the outer ear canals
- Shortness of breath, repetitive coughing and /or wheezing, chest tightness, harsh high-pitched breathing (stridor)
- Weak pulse, low blood pressure
- Light headedness, feeling faint, fainting, collapse
- Nausea, abdominal cramps, vomiting
- Distress, anxiety and a sense of dread
- The most dangerous symptoms of anaphylaxis include breathing difficulties and a drop in blood pressure or shock that are potentially fatal.

Process of Administering Auto-injectable Epinephrine to a Person with Symptoms of Anaphylaxis

- Have trained school personnel evaluate the person and decide if the person's symptoms indicate possible anaphylaxis.
- Call 911 when anaphylaxis is suspected.
- While the person is being evaluated for symptoms of possible anaphylaxis, obtain auto-injector epinephrine.
 Students who have been prescribed epinephrine by auto-injector and who have their own auto-injector at the school or at a school-sponsored event should use or be given their own auto-injector epinephrine. Obtain epinephrine from the school supply for a child or an adult who do not have a supply of their own auto-injector epinephrine.
- If it is decided that the patient may have anaphylaxis, a trained and authorized person should select the
 appropriate dosage of auto-injectable epinephrine to administer pursuant to a standing order, and administer
 epinephrine via auto-injector according to the standing order (0.3mg dose if the estimated weight is 66 pounds
 or above; 0.15mg dose if the estimated weight is 33-66 pounds).

Note: Epinephrine can be given based on an estimation of the individual's weight; the most important action to reverse an anaphylactic reaction is to give the epinephrine and time should not be wasted seeking a precise weight. On average, children reach 66 pounds between ages 8 and 12 years of age.

- Inject epinephrine via auto-injector: Pull off safety release cap. Swing and jab firmly into upper, outer thigh, (through clothing if necessary). Hold in place for *5 or 10 seconds to deliver medication and then remove.
 *Note: Check manufacturer instructions for time of delivery of medication. Massage the area for 10 more seconds. Note the time of injection.
- When possible, have the person with suspected anaphylaxis lie down with their legs elevated until the emergency responders arrive. Maintain the person in a position that is most comfortable for breathing.
- Advise school health personnel and school administration of the incident.
- If needed, repeat the epinephrine dose pursuant to a standing order if the symptoms persist and the emergency responders have not arrived.
- Once the emergency responders have arrived, inform them about the incident, the reasons for giving
 epinephrine, and the person's response to the epinephrine. Give them the used epinephrine auto-injector
 labeled with the person's name, date and time administered.

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- Notify a student's parents/guardians of the incident and ask them to promptly alert the student's primary care doctor of the incident.
- Write down the date and time that the auto-injector epinephrine was given, the name of the recipient, and the name of the person giving the epinephrine. If two doses need to be given, write down the time that each were given.
- The person who receives epinephrine may have the following side effects: moderate anxiety; apprehensiveness; restlessness; tremor; shakiness; weakness; dizziness; sweating; heart-pounding; paleness; pallor; nausea and vomiting; and/or headache.
- Even if the person improves after receiving epinephrine, he/she still needs to be taken for urgent medical evaluation since the symptoms of anaphylaxis may recur.

Actions after a Person Is Given Epinephrine

- Describe the event, the rationale for giving epinephrine, the person's response to the epinephrine, who was involved in the event, the timing of notifications to emergency responders, school administration, student's parents/guardians, and the physician who issued the standing order.
- Document the date and time(s) that the auto-injector epinephrine was given, the name of the recipient, and the name of the person giving the epinephrine.
- Complete a written documentation of the incident, detailing who administered the injection, the rationale for administering the injection, the approximate time of the injection(s), and notifications made to school administration, emergency responders, the student's parents/guardians, and notify the child's primary care provider.
- Order replacement dose(s) of auto-injectable epinephrine.
- The school and school district should review the incident involving emergency administration of epinephrine to determine the adequacy of response.

References

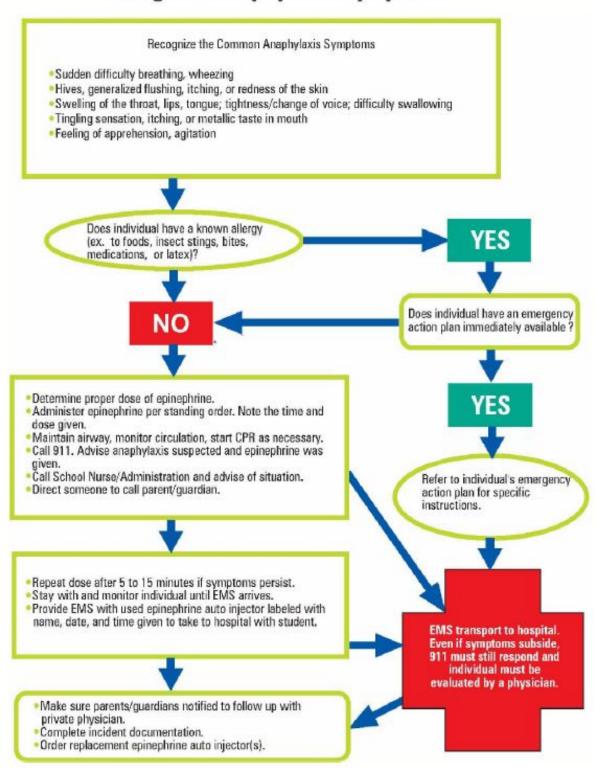
https://www.house.leg.state.mn.us/hrd/pubs/ss/ssminorhc.pdf (link to statutes referenced in policy)
https://azdhs.gov/documents/audiences/schools/emergency-epinephrine-in-school.pdf
http://www.doe.virginia.gov/support/health_medical/anaphylaxis_epinephrine/anaphylaxis_school_setting_guidelines.pdf

Attachment 1. Anaphylaxis in the School Setting Flowchart Attachment 2. Report of Anaphylactic Reaction

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Adopted: Reviewed: Revised:

Recognize Anaphylaxis Symptoms



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Report of Anaphylactic Reaction

1. Name:	Demographics and Health History
3. History of allergy: Yes	1. Name: Name of School:
If yes, was allergy action plan available? Yes	2. DOB: Status of Person: Student Staff Visitor Gender: M F
School Plans and Medical Orders Scho	3. History of allergy: Yes No Unknown If known, specify type of allergy:
4. Individual Health Care Plan (IHCP) in place? Yes	If yes, was allergy action plan available? Yes No Unknown History of prior anaphylaxis: Yes No Unknown
4. Individual Health Care Plan (IHCP) in place? Yes	Diagnosis/History of asthma: Yes No Unknown
4. Individual Health Care Plan (IHCP) in place? Yes	
5. Does the student have a student specific order for epinephrine? Yes	
Expiration date of epinephrine	4. Individual Health Care Plan (IHCP) in place? Yes No Unknown
Epinephrine Administration Incident Reporting 7. Date/Time of occurrence:	5. Does the student have a student specific order for epinephrine? Yes No Unknown
7. Date/Time of occurrence:	6. Source of epinephrine (ex. student provided, stock epinephrine)Expiration date of epinephrineUnknown
8. Specify suspected trigger that precipitated this allergic episode: Food	Epinephrine Administration Incident Reporting
Food Insect Sting Exercise Medication Latex Other Unknown If food was a trigger, please specify suspected food Please check: Ingested Touched Inhaled Other specify 9. Did reaction begin prior to start of school day? Yes No Unknown 10. Location where symptoms developed: Classroom Cafeteria Health Office Playground Bus Other specify 11. How did exposure occur? Cough Abdominal discomfort Angioedema Chest discomfort Sweating Difficulty breathing Diarrhea Flushing Cyanosis Irritability Hoarse voice Difficulty swallowing General itching Dizziness Loss of consciousness Stuffy or runny nose Oral Itching General rash Faint/Weak pulse Metallic taste Swollen throat or tongue Nausea Hives Headache Red eyes Shortness of Breath Vomiting Lip swelling Low blood pressure Sneezing	7. Date/Time of occurrence:
If food was a trigger, please specify suspected food Please check: Ingested	8. Specify suspected trigger that precipitated this allergic episode:
Please check: Ingested	Food Insect Sting Exercise Medication Latex Other Unknown
9. Did reaction begin prior to start of school day? Yes No Unknown 10. Location where symptoms developed: Classroom Cafeteria Health Office Playground Bus Other specify 11. How did exposure occur? 12. Symptoms: (Check all that apply) Respiratory GI Skin Cardiac/Vascular Other Cough Abdominal discomfort Angioedema Chest discomfort Sweating Difficulty breathing Diarrhea Flushing Cyanosis Irritability Tritability Morase voice Difficulty swallowing General itching Dizziness Loss of consciousness Stuffy or runny nose Oral Itching General rash Faint/Weak pulse Metallic taste Red eyes Shortness of Breath Vomiting Lip swelling Low blood pressure Sneezing	If food was a trigger, please specify suspected food
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☐ Tightness (chest, throat) ☐ Paleness ☐ Wheezing	
13. First Epinephrine Dose (amt.)Site (ex. upper left thigh)Time:Initials:	13. First Epinephrine Dose (amt.)Site (ex. upper left thigh)Time:Initials:
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14 Location where eninenbrine a	
2 - Location where epinepinned	Iministered: Health Office Other specify
15. Location of epinephrine stora	e: Health Office Other specify
16. Epinephrine administered by:	RN Self Other (print name)
17. Parent or guardian notified of	epinephrine administration: Yes No Time:
	By whom:
18.Biphasic reaction: Yes N	Don't know
Disposition	
19. EMS notified at: (time) Transported to hospital emer	By whom
	ce Parent/Guardian Other
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20. Student/Staff/Visitor outcome School Follow-up 21. Were parents or guardians ad 22. Were arrangements made to	ce Parent/Guardian Other ised to follow up with student's medical provider? Yes No
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