KING'S ELY

ALLERGY POLICY

September 2026

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ALLERGY POLICY

WHAT IS AN ALLERGY?

An allergy occurs when a person reacts to a substance (called an allergen) that is usually considered harmless. It is an immune response and instead of ignoring the substance, the body produces histamine which triggers an allergic reaction.

Most allergic reactions are mild, causing minor symptoms; but some can be very serious and cause anaphylaxis which is a life-threatening medical emergency.

People can be allergic to almost anything, but serious allergic reactions are caused most commonly by food, insect venom (such as a wasp or bee stings), latex and medication.

Allergic disease is the most common, chronic condition in childhood. On average, one or two children in every class of thirty will have a food allergy, so it is vital the whole School community understands what an allergy is, knows how to reduce the risk of an allergic reaction, and knows what to do in an emergency.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MANAGING ALLERGIES

A severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) can cause risk to life, but even a mild to moderate reaction or near-miss can have widespread consequences.

The aim of this Policy is to promote good practice within King's Ely and to ensure that pupils with allergies can take a full role within the School without being put at risk of an allergic reaction.

Symptoms of an anaphylactic reaction

Any or all of the following symptoms may be present:

- Itching or a strange metallic taste in the mouth
- Swelling of the throat and tongue
- Difficulty swallowing
- Hives anywhere on the body
- Generalised flushing of the skin
- Abdominal cramps and nausea
- Increased heart rate
- Sudden feeling of weakness, or floppiness
- Difficulty in breathing due to swelling of the throat or airway
- Collapse and unconsciousness.

DEFINITIONS

Anaphylaxis: Anaphylaxis is a severe allergic reaction that can be life-threatening and must be treated as a medical emergency.

Allergen: A normally harmless substance that, for some people, triggers an allergic reaction. A person can be allergic to almost anything. The most common allergens are food, medication, animal dander (skin cells shed by animals with fur or feathers) and pollen. Latex and wasp and bee stings are less common allergens.

Most severe allergic reactions to food are caused by just nine foods. These are eggs, milk, peanuts, tree nuts (which includes nuts such as hazelnut, cashew nut, pistachio, almond, walnut, pecan, brazil nut, macadamia etc), sesame, fish, shellfish, soya, and wheat.

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There are fourteen major allergens required by UK law to be highlighted on pre-packed food. These allergens are celery, cereals containing gluten, crustaceans, egg, fish, lupin, milk, molluscs, mustard, peanuts, tree nuts, soya, sulphites (or sulphur dioxide), and sesame.

Adrenaline Auto-Injector: Single-use device which carries a pre-measured dose of adrenaline. Adrenaline auto-injectors are used to treat anaphylaxis by injecting adrenaline directly into the upper, outer thigh muscle. Adrenaline auto-injectors are commonly referred to as AAIs, adrenaline pens or by the brand name EpiPen. There are two brands licensed for use in the UK: EpiPen and Jext Pen. For the purposes of this Policy, we will refer to them as EpiPens.

Allergy Action Plan: This is a document filled out by a Healthcare Professional, detailing a person's allergy and their treatment plan.

Designated Allergy Lead: The member of staff responsible for overseeing allergy management across the School and acting as the main point of contact for pupils, parents, and staff. At King's Ely this is the Chief Operating Officer.

Neffy: Neffy (official name in the UK is EURNeffy) is a nasal spray which delivers adrenaline. It is a needle-free alternative to an adrenaline auto-injector.

Individual Health Care Plan: A detailed document outlining an individual pupil's medical conditions, history, treatment, risks, and action plan. This document should be created by the School in collaboration with parents/carers and, where appropriate, pupils. All pupils with an allergy should have an Individual Health Care Plan and it should be read in conjunction with their Allergy Action Plan.

Risk Assessment: A detailed document outlining an activity, the risks it poses, and any actions taken to mitigate those risks. 'Allergy' should be included on all risk assessments for events on and off the School site.

Spare Adrenaline Pens: The School is able to purchase spare adrenaline pens. These should be held as a back-up in case pupils' prescribed adrenaline pens are not available. They can also be used to treat a person who experiences anaphylaxis, but has not been prescribed their own adrenaline.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

King's Ely takes a Whole School approach to allergy management.

The Designated Allergy Lead is the Chief Operating Officer at King's Ely. At Fairstead House the Designated Allergy Lead is the Deputy Head. The Designated Allergy Leads report to the Health & Safety Governor who is also the Designated Allergy Governor.

The Designated Allergy Leads are responsible for:

- ensuring the safety, inclusion and wellbeing of pupils and staff with an allergy;
- taking decisions on allergy management across the School;
- championing and practicing allergy awareness across the School;
- being the overarching point of contact for staff, pupils and parents with concerns or questions about allergy management;
- ensuring allergy information is recorded, up-to-date and communicated to all staff;
- making sure all staff are appropriately trained, have good allergy awareness and realise their role in allergy management (including what activities need an allergy risk assessment);
- ensuring staff, pupils and parents have a good awareness of the School's Allergy Policy, and other related procedures.

- reviewing the School's stock of spare adrenaline pens (including checking the School has an appropriate number for the setting, that they hold the correct dose, that spare adrenaline pens are stored appropriately) and ensuring staff know where they are;
- keeping a record of any allergic reactions or near-misses, reporting these to the appropriate authority where necessary (e.g. under RIDDOR) and ensuring the circumstances are investigated and learnings shared;
- regularly reviewing and updating the Allergy Policy; and
- ensuring there is an anaphylaxis drill.

School Nurse/ Healthcare Team/ Medical Lead

At King's Ely, the Lead Nurse is responsible for:

- collecting and coordinating the paperwork (including Allergy Action Plans and Individual Healthcare Plans) and information from families (this is likely to involve liaising with the Admissions Team for new joiners);
- supporting the Designated Allergy Lead with disseminating this information to all School staff, including the catering team, occasional staff and those running clubs;
- ensuring the information from families is up-to-date and reviewed annually (at a minimum), and for coordinating medication with families and ensuring medication is within date;
- keeping an Adrenaline Pen Register to include adrenaline pens prescribed to pupils and the School's stock of spare adrenaline pens, including brand, dose, and expiry date. The location of spare adrenaline pens should also be documented;
- regularly checking spare adrenaline pens are where they should be, and that they are in date;
- replacing the spare adrenaline pens when necessary;
- providing on-site adrenaline pen training for staff and pupils and refresher training as required e.g. before School trips;

At Fairstead House, this is the role of the Admissions Officer, Sara Rix.

All Staff

All School staff, including teaching staff, support staff, occasional staff e.g. sports coaches, music teachers and those running breakfast and afterschool clubs are responsible for:

- championing and practicing allergy awareness across the School;
- reading, understanding, and putting into practice the Allergy Policy and related procedures, and asking for support if needed;
- being aware of pupils (and staff, when necessary) with allergies and what they are allergic to;
- considering the risk to pupils with allergies posed by any activities and assessing whether the use of any allergen in activity is necessary and/or appropriate;
- ensuring pupils always have access to their medication or carrying it on their behalf;
- being able to recognise and respond to an allergic reaction, including anaphylaxis, after appropriate training;
- taking part in training and anaphylaxis drills as required (at least once a year). Whilst it is the School's responsibility to ensure staff have received annual training, if the member of staff is aware they have not received any allergy training in the last 12 months they should alert their Line Manager;
- considering the safety, inclusion, and wellbeing of pupils with allergies at all times. Preventing and responding to allergy-related bullying, in line with the School's Anti-Harassment and Bullying Policy;
- forwarding any communication or information that comes directly to them from parents regarding allergens to the School Nurse/ Healthcare Team; and

- ensuring that pupils have their medication and their Allergy Action Plan or Individual Health Care Plan with them when leaving School site, for a match or trip.

All Parents

All parents and carers (whether their child has an allergy or not) are responsible for:

- being aware of and understanding the School's Allergy Policy and for considering the safety and wellbeing of pupils with allergies;
- providing the School's Designated Allergy Lead with information about their child's medical needs, including dietary requirements and allergies, history of their allergy, any previous allergic reactions or anaphylaxis. Parents should also inform the School of any related conditions, for example asthma, hay fever, rhinitis or eczema;
- considering and adhering to any food restrictions or guidance the School has in place when providing food, e.g. in packed lunches, as snacks or for fundraising events;
- refraining from telling the School their child has an allergy or intolerance, if this is a preference or dietary choice; and
- encouraging their child to be allergy aware.

Parents of Children With Allergies

Parents and carers of children with allergies should:

- work with the School to fill out an Individual Healthcare Plan and provide an accompanying Allergy Action Plan;
- if applicable, provide the School or their child with two labelled adrenaline pens and any other medication, for example antihistamine (with a dispenser, i.e. spoon or syringe), inhalers or creams;
- ensure medication is in-date and replaced at the appropriate time;
- ensure their child has access to their allergy medication, including two adrenaline pens if prescribed, on the journey to and from School;
- update School with any changes to their child's condition and ensure the relevant paperwork is updated;
- provide the School with an up-to-date photograph of their child and sign the associated permission for it to be shared appropriately as part of their allergy management; and
- support their child to understand their allergy diagnosis and to advocate for themselves, and to take reasonable steps to reduce the risk of an allergic reaction occurring e.g. not eating the food to which they are allergic.

All pupils

All pupils at the School should:

- be allergy aware;
- understand the risks allergens might pose to their peers and respect measures to support them;
- learn how they can support their peers and be alert to allergy-related bullying;
- older pupils will learn how to recognise an allergic reaction and support their peers and staff in case of an emergency; and
- if pupils are buying or bringing food into School, they should follow any School food restrictions or guidance, check ingredients where age and capability appropriate, and not bring in or share food that may pose a risk to others with allergies.

All of the above should be done in an age and capability appropriate way.

Pupils with Severe Allergies

In addition, pupils with allergies are responsible for:

- knowing what their allergies are and how to mitigate personal risk (this will depend on age and capability);
- avoiding their allergen as best as they can;
- understanding the importance of following the School specific processes of lunch and snack services and how that mitigates risk;
- understanding that they should notify a member of staff if they are not feeling well, or suspect they might be having an allergic reaction;
- always carrying two adrenaline auto-injectors with them, if age and capability appropriate. They must only use them for their intended purpose;
- understanding how and when to use their adrenaline auto-injector;
- talking to the Designated Allergy Lead or a member of staff if they are concerned by any School processes or systems related to their allergy;
- raising concerns with a member of staff if they experience any inappropriate behaviour in relation to their allergy;
- knowing what to do if they have an allergic reaction off School premises either during the School day or at a boarding House (relevant only to those pupils permitted to leave the School site). This should include how to treat themselves and raise the alarm to get help; and
- ensuring they have their medication with them on the journey to and from school, if age and capability appropriate.

INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION

Register of Pupils With an Allergy

The School has a register of pupils who have a diagnosed allergy. This includes children who have a history of anaphylaxis or have been prescribed adrenaline pens, as well as pupils with an allergy where no adrenaline pens have been prescribed.

Individual Health Care Plans

Each pupil with an allergy has an Individual Health Care Plan. The information on this Plan includes:

- known allergens and risk factors for allergic reactions;
- a history of their allergic reactions;
- detail of the medication the pupil has been prescribed including dose, this should include adrenaline pens, antihistamine etc;
- a copy of parental consent to administer medication, including the use of spare adrenaline pens in case of suspected anaphylaxis;
- a photograph of each pupil; and
- a copy of their Allergy Action Plan. See definitions for the BSACI templates.

ASSESSING RISK

Allergens can crop up in unexpected places. Staff (including visiting staff) will consider allergies in all activity planning and will include it in risk assessments. Some examples include:

- classroom activities, for example craft using food packaging, science experiments where allergens are present, food lessons or cooking;
- bringing animals into the School, e.g. a dog or hatching chick eggs can pose a risk;
- running activities or clubs where they might hand out snacks or food "treats." Ensure safe food is provided or consider an alternative non-food treat for all pupils; and
- planning special events, such as cultural days and celebrations.

Inclusion of pupils with allergies must be considered alongside safety and they should not be excluded. If necessary, adapt the activity. The School will ensure compliance with the Equality Act 2010.

FOOD, INCLUDING MEALTIMES & SNACKS

Catering in School

King's Ely is committed to providing a safe meal for all students, staff, and visitors, including those with food allergies.

- Due diligence is carried out with regard to allergen management when appointing catering staff.
- All catering staff, and other staff preparing food, will receive relevant and appropriate allergen awareness training.
- King's Acremont and Fairstead House should adhere to new Early Years Foundation Stage statutory guidance. The "Safer Eating" section has the relevant information for allergies.
- Anyone preparing food for those with allergies will follow good hygiene practices, food safety, and allergen management procedures.
- The Catering Team will endeavour to get to know the pupils with allergies and what their allergies are, supported by School staff.
- At Fairstead House, there are up-to-date photos of all the pupils with known allergies and dietary requirements in the Kitchen. In addition, there are photos of pupils with known allergies and dietary requirements kept at the Service Hatch and handed out to the children by a familiar adult in order to show the Catering Team.
- The Catering Team will endeavour to provide varied meal options to students and staff with allergies.
- The School has robust procedures in place to identify pupils with food allergies, these are (i) a visual check from a member of staff familiar with the pupils who have allergies. (ii) Photos of pupils with allergies should also be available. There is a backup plan in place and documented in case of staff absences.
- Food containing the main fourteen allergens (see 'Definition' section of this Policy) will be clearly labelled. Other ingredient information will be available on request.
- Pre-packaged food will comply with PPDS legislation (Natasha's Law) requiring the allergen information to be displayed on the packaging.
- Where changes are made to the ingredients, this will be communicated to pupils with dietary needs by the Catering Manager.
- As a School we do not follow allergy precautionary statements like 'may contain.' Instead, we rely strictly on the listed core ingredients on the allergen labels of the products we buy. Whilst managing clean kitchen practices, this does not guarantee a zero risk of cross contamination.

Food Bans or Restrictions

- The School is an Allergen Aware School. We have students with a wide range of allergies to different foods, so we encourage a considered approach to bringing in food.
- We try to restrict peanuts, and tree nuts as much as possible on the site and check all foods coming into the kitchen; and
- All food brought onto School premises, or taken on a School trip or to a match, should, where possible and so far as is reasonably practicable, be checked to ensure that peanuts and tree nuts are not included as ingredients. Labels should be checked where available. Common foods that may contain peanuts or tree nuts include packaged nuts, cereal bars, chocolate bars, nut butters, chocolate spread and sauces.

Food Hygiene for Pupils

- Pupils will wash their hands before and after eating.
- Sharing, swapping, or throwing food is not allowed.
- Water bottles and packed lunches should be clearly labelled.

EDUCATIONAL VISITS AND SPORTS FIXTURES

Staff leading the trip will have a register of pupils with allergies, and details of their medication. Staff should notify the Trip Leader of any allergies.

- Allergies will be considered on the risk assessment and catering provision put in place.
- Parents, and pupils where appropriate, may be consulted if considered necessary, or if the trip requires an overnight stay.
- Staff (and some pupils, if appropriate) accompanying the trip will be trained to recognise and respond to an allergic reaction.
- Allergens will be clearly labelled on catered packed lunches.
- If attending Match Tea at another School, details of their dietary requirements will be sent ahead to ensure they have a safe meal.
- See 'Adrenaline Pens' section for School Trips and Sports Fixtures.

INSECT STINGS

In order to minimise the risk of insect stings, King's Ely recommends the following behaviour:

- avoid walking around in bare feet or sandals when outside and when possible, keep arms and legs covered;
- avoid wearing strong perfumes or cosmetics; and
- keep food and drink covered.

King's Ely staff will monitor the grounds for wasp or bee nests. Pupils (with or without allergies) should notify a member of staff if they find a wasp or bee nest in the School grounds and avoid them.

ANIMALS

It is normally the dander, saliva or urine that causes a person with an animal allergy to react.

Precautions to limit the risk of an allergic reaction include:

- a pupil with a known animal allergy should avoid the animal to which they are allergic;
- if an animal comes on site, a risk assessment will be done prior to the visit;
- areas visited by animals will be cleaned thoroughly;
- anyone in contact with an animal will wash their hands after contact;
- if an animal lives on site, for example in a Boarding House, pupils, parents, and staff will be made aware and consideration and adaptations will be made; and
- School trips that include visits to animals will be carefully risk assessed.

ALLERGIC RHINITIS/HAYFEVER

Pupils with allergic rhinitis/hay fever should have this documented in their Care Plan. During seasons with increased pollen, pupils should administer medication before attending School to minimise the impact of the allergy.

INCLUSION AND MENTAL HEALTH

Allergies can have a significant impact on mental health and wellbeing. Pupils with an allergy may experience anxiety and depression and are more susceptible to bullying.

- No child with an allergy should be excluded from taking part in a School activity, whether on the School premises or a School trip.
- Pupils with allergies may require additional pastoral support including regular check-ins from their Tutor/ House Parent etc.
- Affected pupils will be given consideration in advance of wider School discussions about allergy and School Allergy Awareness initiatives.
- Bullying related to allergy will be treated in line with the School's Anti-Harassment and Bullying Policy.

ADRENALINE PENS

Storage of Adrenaline Pens

- Pupils prescribed with adrenaline pens will have easy access to two, in-date pens at all times.
- All pupils prescribed with an adrenaline pen will carry their pen on their person and this will go with them as they travel around the School campus. Their spare adrenaline pen(s) will be kept in their personal anaphylactic kit stored at the Health and Wellbeing Centre. This kit will go on trips and fixtures out with the School.
- Spot checks will be made to ensure adrenaline pens are where they should be and in date.
- Adrenaline pens must not be kept locked away.
- Adrenaline pens should be stored at moderate temperatures (see manufacturer's guidelines), not in direct sunlight or above a heat source (e.g. a radiator).

- Used or out-of-date pens will be disposed of as sharps.

Spare Adrenaline Pens

King's Ely maintains thirteen Emergency Anaphylaxis Kits and Fairstead House maintains one emergency anaphylaxis kit, all of which are to be used in accordance with current government guidance.

The locations of spare adrenaline pens are clearly signposted. These are:

- the Health & Wellbeing Centre
- the Sports Hall
- the Prep School
- the Dining Hall (Monastic Barn)
- the Hayward Theatre
- the Old Palace (Accessible to Wendreda)
- King's Ely Acremont
- the Boathouse
- the Amherst Pavillion
- the Campus Pavillion
- Walsingham Boarding House (Accessible to Etheldreda Boarding House)
- Priory Boarding House (Accessible to School House)
- Hill House (Accessible to Hereward Hall)

At Fairstead House, the pens are located in the medical cabinet in the Fairstead House Office.

The Designated Allergy Lead and Lead Nurse are responsible for:

- deciding how many spare pens are required;
- deciding which dosage is required, based on the Resuscitation Council UK's age-based guidance (see page 11);
- which brand(s) to buy. Schools are recommended to buy a single brand, if possible, to avoid confusion;
- the purchasing of spare adrenaline pens which can be obtained at low cost from a local pharmacy;
- distribution of Emergency Anaphylaxis Kits around the site and their clear signage.

Adrenaline Pens on Off-site Activities

- No child with a prescribed adrenaline pen will be able to go on a School trip without two of their own devices. It is the Trip Leader's responsibility to check the pupil has them.
- Adrenaline pens will be kept close to the pupils at all times e.g. not stored in the hold of the coach when travelling or left in changing rooms.
- Adrenaline pens will be protected from extreme temperatures.
- Staff accompanying the pupils will be aware of pupils with allergies and will be trained to recognise and respond to an allergic reaction.
- Consideration will be given as to whether to take spare adrenaline pens to off-site activities. This should be recorded as part of the risk assessment process.

Emergency Anaphylaxis Kits must include:

- 2 AAI's of the relevant dosage
- Instructions on how to use an AAI device
- Instructions on storage of AAI devices
- Manufacturer's information
- A checklist of injectors identified by their batch number and expiry date with monthly checks recorded
- An administration record.

RESPONDING TO AN ALLERGIC REACTION/ANAPHYLAXIS

See Appendix on 'Recognising and Responding to an Allergic Reaction'.

If a pupil has an allergic reaction:

- Treat the pupil in accordance with their Allergy Action Plan.
- Instigate the School's Emergency Response Plan.
- **If anaphylaxis is suspected, administer adrenaline without delay**.
- Treat the pupil where they are. Lie them down with their legs raised and bring medication to them.
- Use pupil's own prescribed medication if immediately available.
- Pupil can administer the adrenaline pen themselves [if able to] or a member of staff can administer the pen. Ideally the member of staff will be trained, but in an emergency, **anyone** can administer adrenaline.
- If the pupil's own adrenaline pen is not available or misfires, then use a spare adrenaline pen.
- If anaphylaxis is suspected but the pupil does not have a prescribed adrenaline pen or Allergy Action Plan, lie the pupil down with their legs raised, call 999 and explain anaphylaxis is suspected. Inform the operator that spare adrenaline pens are available and follow instructions from the operator. The MHRA says that in exceptional circumstances, a spare adrenaline pen can be administered to anyone for the purposes of saving their life.
- If, after 5 minutes, there is no improvement, use a second adrenaline pen and call the Emergency Services again and inform them that a second dose of adrenaline has been given.
- Do not move the pupil until a medical professional/ paramedic has arrived, even if they are feeling better.
- Anyone who has had suspected anaphylaxis and received adrenaline **must** go to hospital, even if they appear to have recovered. A member of staff should accompany them in an ambulance until a parent or guardian arrives.

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TRAINING

The School is committed to training all staff annually to give them a good allergy awareness and understanding

This training includes:

- understanding what an allergy is;
- how to reduce the risk of an allergic reaction occurring;
- how to recognise and treat an allergic reaction, including anaphylaxis;
- how the School manages allergy, for example Emergency Response Plan, documentation, communication etc;
- where adrenaline pens are kept (both prescribed pens and spare pens) and how to access them;
- the importance of inclusion of pupils with food allergies, the impact of allergy on mental health and wellbeing, and the risk of allergy related bullying;
- understanding food labelling; and
- taking part in an anaphylaxis drill.

The School will carry out an anaphylaxis drill once a year

This includes:

- An exercise simulating an event where a pupil, or member of staff, has an allergic reaction and testing the Whole School response.

ASTHMA

It is vital that pupils with allergies keep their asthma well controlled because asthma can exacerbate allergic reactions. Please see the King's Ely Asthma Policy.

REPORTING ALLERGIC REACTIONS

The School will log allergic reaction incidents and near-misses.

MANAGING ALLERGIC REACTIONS

ALLERGIC REACTIONS VARY

Allergic reactions are unpredictable and can be affected by factors such as illness or hormonal fluctuations.
You cannot assume someone will react the same way twice, even to the same allergen.
Reactions are not always linear. They do not always progress from mild to moderate to more serious; sometimes they are life-threatening within minutes.

MILD TO MODERATE ALLERGIC REACTIONS

Symptoms include:

- Swollen lips, face, or eyes
- Itchy or tingling mouth
- Hives or itchy rash on skin
- Abdominal pain
- Vomiting
- Change in behaviour

Response:

- Stay with pupil
- Call for help
- Locate adrenaline pens
- Give antihistamine
- Make a note of the time
- Phone parent or guardian
- Continue to monitor the pupil

SERIOUS ALLERGIC REACTIONS / ANAPHYLAXIS

The most serious type of reaction is called **ANAPHYLAXIS**. Anaphylaxis is uncommon, and children experiencing it almost always fully recover.

In rare cases, anaphylaxis can be fatal. It should always be treated as a time-critical medical emergency.

Anaphylaxis usually occurs within 20 minutes of eating a food but can begin 2-3 hours later.

People who have never had an allergic reaction before, or who have only had mild to moderate allergic reactions previously, can experience anaphylaxis.

RESPONDING TO ANAPHYLAXIS

SYMPTOMS OF ANAPHYLAXIS

A – Airway

- Persistent cough
- Hoarse voice
- Difficulty swallowing
- Swollen Tongue

B – Breathing

- Difficult or noisy breathing
- Wheeze or cough

C - Circulation

- Persistent dizziness
- Pale or floppy
- Sleepy
- Collapse or unconscious

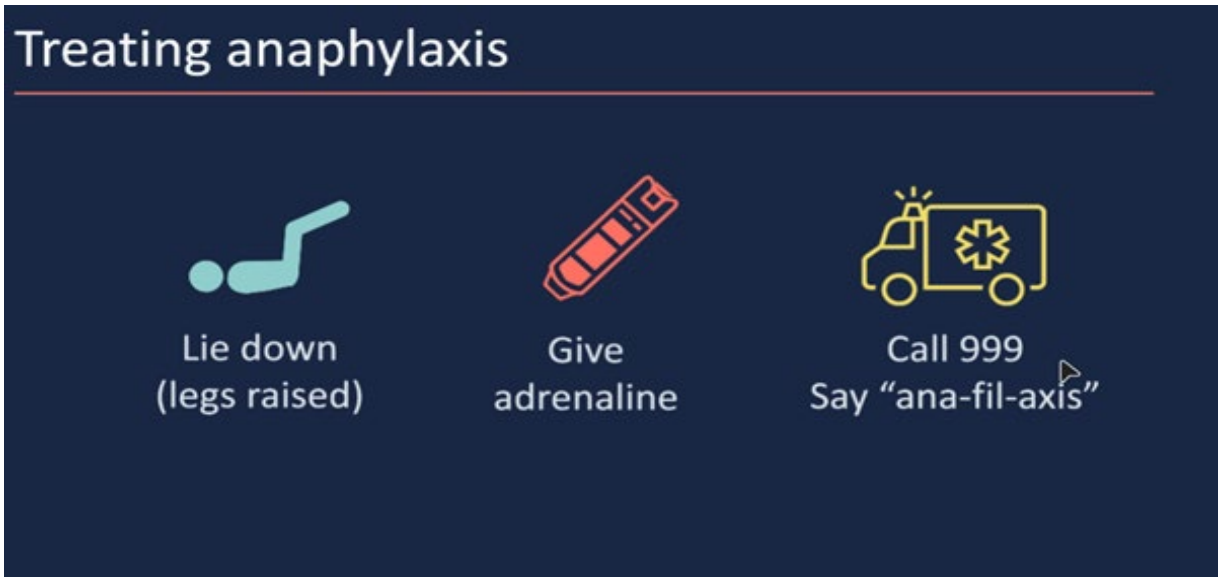
IF YOU SUSPECT ANAPHYLAXIS, GIVE ADRENALINE FIRST, BEFORE YOU DO ANYTHING ELSE

DELIVERING ADRENALINE

1. Take the medication to the patient, rather than moving them.
2. The patient should be lying down with legs raised. If they are having trouble breathing, they can sit with legs outstretched.
3. It is not necessary to remove clothing, but make sure you are not injecting into thick seams, buttons, zips or even a mobile phone in a pocket.
4. Inject adrenaline into the upper, outer thigh, according to the manufacturer's instructions.
5. Make a note of the time you gave the first dose and call 999 (or get someone else to do this while you give the adrenaline). Tell them you have 'given adrenaline for anaphylaxis'.
6. Stay with the patient and do not let them get up or move, even if they are feeling better (this can cause cardiac arrest).
7. Call the pupil's emergency contact (or get someone else to do this).
8. If their condition has not improved or symptoms have got worse, give a second dose of adrenaline after 5 minutes, using a second AAI device. Call 999 again and tell them you have given a second dose and to check that help is on the way.
9. Start CPR if necessary.
10. Hand over the used devices to paramedics and remember to get replacements.

For more information see the Government's Guidance for the Use of Adrenaline Auto-Injectors in Schools.

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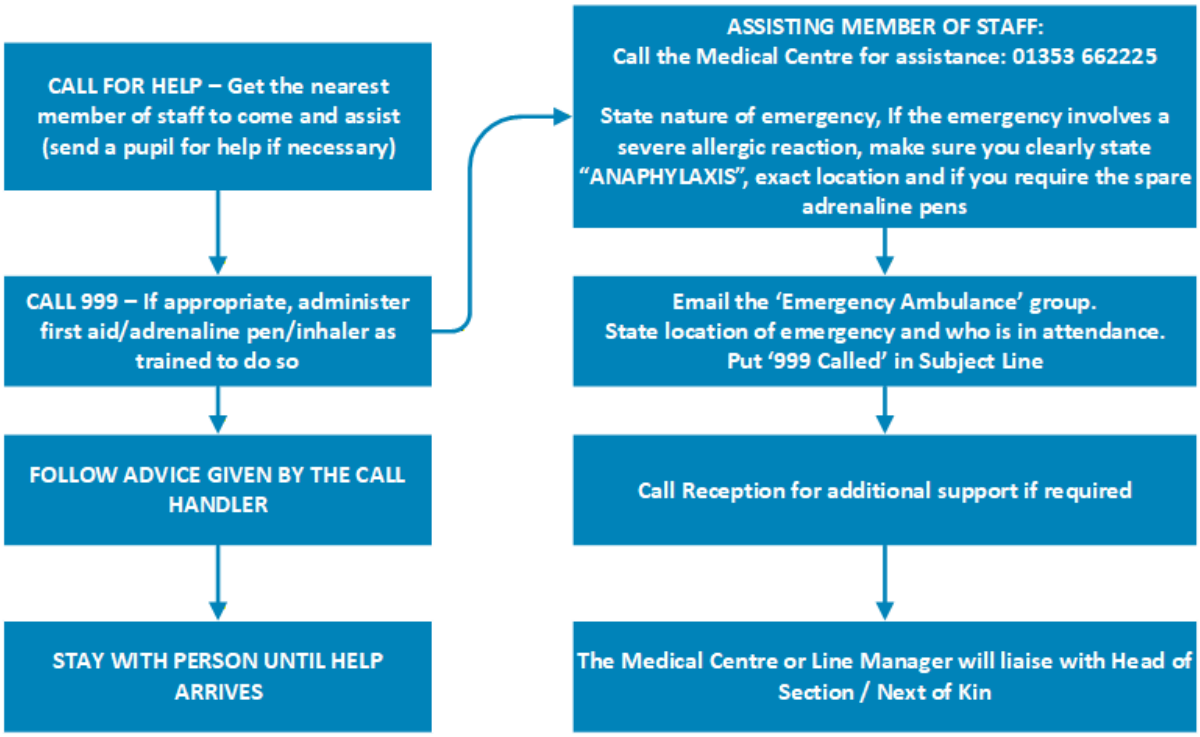


This Policy contains the arrangements for King's Ely students and staff in the event of an allergic reaction. This Policy will be reviewed annually and is subject to any developments in the literature and advice received from external agencies. This document has been comprised from evidence taken from the MOSA guidelines and ISBA guidance.

ALLERGY POLICY

Appendix one:

Medical Emergency at School Flowchart



King's Ely
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www.kingsely.org