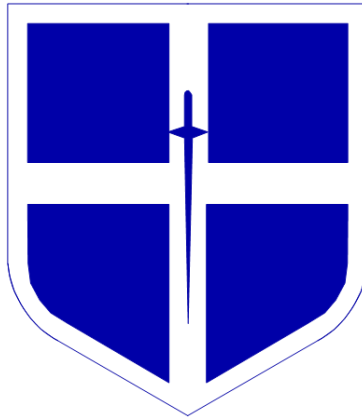




ST PAUL'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND PRIMARY SCHOOL & NURSERY

ALLERGEN & ANAPHYLAXIS SAFETY POLICY

Person responsible for this policy & it's implementation	Charlotte Dennis (School Allergy Lead)
Review Frequency	Annually or when an accident/near miss happens
Date Approved	September 2026
Next Review Date	September 2027
Purpose	To minimise the risk of any individually suffering an allergic reaction whilst at school or attending any school related activity. To ensure staff are properly prepared to recognise and manage allergic reactions should they arise.
Statutory Policy	Yes
On school website	Yes

TOGETHER WE ARE

Growing in STRENGTH

Growing in WISDOM

Growing in FAITH

COURAGE

RESPECT

HOPE

ENJOYMENT

COMMUNITY

ALLERGEN & ANAPHYLAXIS SAFETY POLICY

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INTRODUCTION AND CORE PRINCIPLES:

In line with Benedict's Law, we are committed to providing a safe, inclusive, and welcoming environment for all children, young people, staff, and visitors with allergies. Recognising the serious and potentially life-threatening risk posed by anaphylaxis, this dedicated policy establishes robust risk-mitigation measures and emergency response protocols.

Allergy is a spectrum of different allergic diseases. Reactions occur when a susceptible person is exposed to something (an "allergen") they are allergic to. Asthma, food allergy, eczema and seasonal rhinitis (hay fever) are all forms of allergy.

Anaphylactic reactions usually begin within minutes of being in contact with the allergen i.e. eating a trigger food, though can occur several hours later (i.e. allergy to Mammalian meat). Anaphylaxis involves difficulty in breathing and affects the heart rhythm. In extreme cases there could be a dramatic fall in blood pressure leading to collapse.

Once started, anaphylaxis reactions progress quickly. Investigations into fatal anaphylaxis show that there is only a 20–30-minute window of opportunity during which steps can be taken to prevent death – therefore giving emergency adrenaline immediately and calling Emergency Services (999) is crucial. Anaphylaxis always requires an emergency response

Anaphylaxis can occur without any other signs (such as a skin rash) being present. Always consider anaphylaxis in someone with a known food allergy who has sudden difficulty in breathing. Giving adrenaline in this context is very safe and may be lifesaving.

The most common causes of "whole body" allergic reactions – including anaphylaxis – are:

- foods (e.g. peanuts, tree nuts, cow's milk/dairy foods, egg, wheat, fish/shellfish and sesame);
- insect stings (e.g. bee, wasp);
- medication (e.g. antibiotics, pain medicines such as ibuprofen);
- latex (e.g. rubber gloves, balloons, swimming caps).

Even for food allergy, the vast majority of anaphylaxis reactions require the person to have eaten the food, although less serious allergic reactions can happen through skin or other contact. Anaphylaxis reactions due to skin contact are very rare. Students who have a skin reaction need monitoring for at least an hour.

STATEMENT OF INTENT

St Paul's strives to ensure the safety and wellbeing of all members of the school community. For this reason, this policy is to be adhered to by all staff members, parents and pupils, with the intention of minimising the risk of anaphylaxis occurring whilst at school.

In order to effectively implement this policy and ensure the necessary control measures are in place, parents are responsible for working alongside the school in identifying allergens and potential risks, in order to ensure the health and safety of their children.

The school does not guarantee a completely allergen-free environment; however, this policy will be utilised to minimise the risk of exposure to allergens, encourage self-responsibility, and plan for an effective response to possible emergencies.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This policy has due regard to all relevant legislation and guidance including, but not limited to, the following:

- Children and Families Act 2014
- The Human Medicines (Amendment) Regulations 2017
- The Food Information (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2019 (Natasha's Law)
- Department of Health 'Guidance on the use of adrenaline auto-injectors in schools'
- DfE 'Supporting pupils at school with medical conditions'
- DfE 'Allergy guidance for schools'

This policy will be implemented in conjunction with the following school policies and documents:

- Health and Safety Policy
- Whole-school Food Policy
- Administering Medication Policy
- Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions Policy
- Animals in School Policy
- Educational Visits and School Trips Policy
- Allergen and Anaphylaxis Risk Assessment

DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this policy:

Allergy – is a condition in which the body has an exaggerated response to a substance. This is also known as hypersensitivity.

Allergen – is a normally harmless substance that triggers an allergic reaction for a susceptible person.

Allergic reaction – is the body's reaction to an allergen and can be identified by, but not limited to, the following symptoms:

- Hives
- Generalised flushing of the skin
- Itching and tingling of the skin
- Tingling in and around the mouth
- Burning sensation in the mouth
- Swelling of the throat, mouth or face
- Feeling wheezy
- Abdominal pain
- Rising anxiety
- Nausea and vomiting
- Alterations in heart rate
- Feeling of weakness

Anaphylaxis – is also referred to as anaphylactic shock, which is a sudden, severe and potentially life-threatening allergic reaction. This kind of reaction may include the following symptoms:

- Persistent cough
- Throat tightness
- Change in voice, e.g. hoarse or croaky sounds
- Wheeze (whistling noise due to a narrowed airway)
- Difficulty swallowing/speaking
- Swollen tongue
- Difficult or noisy breathing
- Chest tightness
- Feeling dizzy or faint

- Suddenly becoming sleepy, unconscious or collapsing
- For infants and younger pupils, becoming pale or floppy

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

The governing board is responsible for:

- Ensuring that policies, plans, and procedures are in place to support pupils with allergies and those who are at risk of anaphylaxis and that these arrangements are sufficient to meet statutory responsibilities and minimise risks.
- Ensuring that the school's approach to allergies and anaphylaxis focusses on, and accounts for, the needs of each individual pupil.
- Ensuring that staff are properly trained to provide the support that pupils need, and that they receive allergy and anaphylaxis training at least annually.
- Monitoring the effectiveness of this policy and reviewing it on an annual basis, and after any incident where a pupil experiences an allergic reaction.

The headteacher is responsible for:

- The development, implementation and monitoring of this policy and related policies.
- Ensuring that parents are informed of their responsibilities in relation to their child's allergies.
- Ensuring that all relevant risk assessments, e.g. to do with food preparation, have been carried out and controls to mitigate risks are implemented.
- Ensuring that all designated first aiders are trained in the use of adrenaline auto-injectors (AAIs) and the management of anaphylaxis.
- Ensuring that all staff members are provided with information regarding allergic reactions and anaphylaxis, including the necessary precautions and how to respond.
- Ensuring that catering staff are aware of pupils' allergies and act in accordance with the school's policies regarding food and hygiene, including this policy.

The school's lead first aider is responsible for:

- Ensuring that there are effective processes in place for medical information to be regularly updated and disseminated to relevant staff members, including supply and temporary staff.
- Seeking up-to-date medical information about each pupil via a medical form sent to parents on an annual basis, including information regarding any allergies.
- Contacting parents for required medical documentation regarding a pupil's allergy.

All staff members are responsible for:

- Attending relevant training regarding allergens and anaphylaxis.
- Being familiar with and implementing pupils' individual healthcare plans (IHPs) as appropriate.
- Responding immediately and appropriately in the event of a medical emergency.
- Reinforcing effective hygiene practices, including those in relation to the management of food.
- Monitoring all food supplied to pupils by both the school and parents.
- Ensuring that pupils do not share food and drink in order to prevent accidental contact with an allergen.

The school's catering provider, Dolce, is responsible for:

- Monitoring the food allergen log and allergen tracking information for completeness.
- Reporting any non-conforming food labelling to the supplier, where necessary.
- Ensuring the practices of kitchen staff comply with food allergen labelling laws and that training is regularly reviewed and updated.
- Recording incidents of non-conformity, either in allergen labelling, use of ingredients or safe staff practice, in an allergen incident log.
- Acting on entries to the allergen incident log and ensuring the risks of recurrence are minimised.
- Ensuring they are fully aware of the rules surrounding allergens, the processes for food preparation in line with this policy, and the processes for identifying pupils with specific dietary requirements.
- Ensuring they are fully aware of whether each item of food served contains any of the main 14 allergens, as is a legal obligation, and making sure this information is readily available for those who may need it.
- Ensuring that the required food labelling is complete, correct, clearly legible, and is either printed on the food packaging or attached via a secure label.
- Reporting to the Area Manager if food labelling fails to comply with the law.

All parents are responsible for:

- Notifying the school of their child's allergens, the nature of the allergic reaction, what medication to administer, specified control measures and what can be done to prevent the occurrence of an allergic reaction.
- Keeping the school up-to-date with their child's medical information.
- Providing written consent for the use of a spare AAI.
- Providing the school with written medical documentation, including instructions for administering medication as directed by the child's doctor.
- Raising any concerns they may have about the management of their child's allergies with the classroom teacher.

All pupils are responsible for:

- Ensuring that they do not exchange food with other pupils.
- Avoiding food which they know they are allergic to, as well as any food with unknown ingredients.
- Notifying a member of staff immediately in the event they believe they are having an allergic reaction, even if the cause is unknown, or have come into contact with an allergen.

FOOD ALLERGIES:

Parents will provide the school with a written list of any foods that their child may have an adverse reaction to, as well as the necessary action to be taken in the event of an allergic reaction, such as any medication required.

Information regarding all pupils' food allergies will be collated, indicating whether they consume a school dinner or a packed lunch, and this will be passed on to the school's catering service.

When making changes to menus or substituting food products, the school will ensure that pupils' special dietary needs continue to be met by:

- Checking any product changes with all food suppliers
- Asking caterers to read labels and product information before use
- Using the Food Standards Agency's allergen matrix to list the ingredients in all meals.
- Ensuring allergen ingredients remain identifiable.

Dolce will have a full list of allergens and will avoid using them within the menu where possible.

Where meals include allergens or traces of allergens, staff will use clear and fully visible labels, in line with this policy, to denote the allergens of which consumers should be aware.

SCHOOL MEALS AND ALLERGEN MANAGEMENT:

- School meals are prepared off-site in a designated school kitchen and transported to school for service.
- The school's meal selection system identifies pupils with recorded food allergies or dietary requirements. When a pupil selects their name, the relevant information is displayed to enable staff to check the appropriate meal before it is served.
- Meals required for pupils with identified food allergies are prepared separately using the designated purple allergen utensils to minimise the risk of cross-contamination. The Kitchen Manager is responsible for ensuring that all meals are clearly labelled with the required allergen information before they leave the kitchen.
- Allergen-safe meals are securely covered and transported separately in a designated container. On arrival at school, meals are checked against the meal selection system and the information provided before being served. Allergen-safe meals are served first to minimise the risk of cross-contamination.
- Staff must not make assumptions about a pupil's dietary requirements and should refer to the information displayed on the school meal selection system and the labelled meal. If there is any uncertainty regarding a meal or allergen information, the meal must not be served until the information has been confirmed.
- When any new Dolce staff member is sent to serve food a member of our Senior Leadership Team or First Aid Lead will oversee the lunch serve to ensure all food is served to the correct child.
- Dolce is responsible for ensuring that the school's policies are adhered to at all times, including those in relation to the preparation of food, taking into account any allergens.
- Dolce will ensure if our school use Grab Bags, they will be clearly labelled.

ST PAUL'S LUNCH SERVICE RESPONSIBILITY:

- A designated Dolce staff member will oversee the pupil's meal selection throughout the service line, ensuring that the correct meal is provided and safely transferred to the pupil before they leave the service area to sit at their table.

- All food tables will be disinfected before and after being used. As recommended, hot soapy water will be used throughout the lunch sitting and then an anti-bacterial spray at the end of each lunch time, ensuring each table is completely dry before storing away.
- It has been agreed between Dolce, St Paul's and the pupil's parent/carer that, in the event of a failure of the electronic meal selection system and where no allergy or dietary information is available, a plain jacket potato will be provided as the designated emergency meal. This arrangement will be agreed with parents/carers in advance and recorded as part of the pupil's dietary and allergen information.
- This provision will only be used as a **last resort** and will be subject to the individual's known dietary and allergen requirements where these are available.

DOLCE KITCHEN HUB:

- Boards and knives used for fruit and vegetables will be a different colour to the rest of the kitchen knives in order to remind kitchen staff to keep them separate.
- Any sponges or cloths that are used for cleaning will be colour-coded according to the areas that they are used to clean, e.g. a red sponge for an area which has been used for raw meat, to prevent cross-contamination.
- There will be a set of kitchen utensils that are only for use with the food and drink of the pupils at risk.
- There will also be a set of kitchen utensils with a designated colour. These utensils will be used only for food items that contain bread and wheat related products.
- Food items containing bread and wheat will be stored separately.
- The school will visit the hub to validate their compliance with this policy.

FOOD ALLERGEN LABELLING:

Dolce will adhere to allergen labelling rules for pre-packed food goods, in line with the Food Information (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2019, also known as Natasha's Law.

Dolce will ensure that all food is labelled accurately, that food is never labelled as being 'free from' an ingredient unless staff are certain that there are no traces of that ingredient in the product, and that all labelling is checked before being offered for consumption.

Dolce staff will be trained prior to storing, handling, preparing, cooking and/or serving food to ensure they are aware of their legal obligations. Training will be reviewed on an annual basis, or as soon as there are any revisions to related guidance or legislation.

Dolce will ensure that allergen traceability information is readily available on School Grid. Allergens will be tracked using the following method:

- Allergen information will be obtained from the supplier and recorded, upon delivery, in a food allergen log stored in the kitchen
- Allergen tracking will continue throughout the school's handling of allergen-containing food goods, including during storage, preparation, handling, cooking and serving
- The food allergen log will be monitored for completeness on a weekly basis by the kitchen manager
- Incidents of incorrect practices and incorrect and/or incomplete packaging will be recorded in an incident log and managed by the kitchen manager

DECLARED ALLERGENS:

The following allergens will be declared and listed on all PPDS foods in a clearly legible format:

- Cereals containing gluten and wheat, e.g. spelt, rye and barley
- Crustaceans, e.g. crabs, prawns, lobsters
- Nuts, including almonds, hazelnuts, walnuts, cashews, pecan nuts, brazil nuts and pistachio nuts
- Celery
- Eggs
- Fish
- Peanuts
- Soybeans
- Milk
- Mustard
- Sesame seeds
- Sulphur dioxide and sulphites at concentrations of more than 10mg/kg or 10mg/L in terms of total sulphur dioxide

- Lupin
- Molluscs, e.g. mussels, oysters, squid, snails

Dolce staff will be vigilant when ensuring that all PPDS foods have the correct labelling in a clearly legible format, and that this is either printed on the packaging itself or on an attached label. Food goods with incorrect or incomplete labelling will be removed from the product line, disposed of safely and no longer offered for consumption.

Any abnormalities in labelling will be reported to the Area Manager immediately, who will then contact the relevant supplier where necessary.

Dolce will be responsible for monitoring food ingredients, packaging and labelling on a weekly basis and will contact the supplier immediately in the event of any anomalies.

FOOD USED IN LEARNING ACTIVITIES AND REWARDS:

Learning activities that involve the use or consumption of food, including food technology lessons, cooking activities, celebrations and other curriculum-related activities, will be planned in accordance with pupils' Individual Healthcare Plans (IHPs) and any recorded allergy or dietary information.

Where food is provided to pupils as an ad hoc reward or treat, such as biscuits provided as part of the Marvellous Manners reward, St Paul's staff will check the pupil's Individual Healthcare Plan (IHP) and the school's recorded allergy information before providing the food. Staff must not make assumptions about whether a food is suitable for an individual pupil.

Where there is any uncertainty about the suitability of a food item, it must not be given until the relevant allergy and dietary information has been checked and the food has been confirmed as appropriate.

Staff will ensure that food packaging and allergen information is available where required, so that ingredients can be checked against the pupil's recorded requirements.

ANIMAL ALLERGIES:

- The Animals in School Policy will be adhered to at all times.
- Pupils with known allergies to specific animals will have restricted access to those that may trigger a response.
- In the event of an animal on the school site, staff members will be made aware of any pupils to whom this may pose a risk and will be responsible for ensuring that the pupil does not come into contact with the specified allergen.
- The school will ensure that any pupil or staff member who comes into contact with the animal washes their hands thoroughly to minimise the risk of the allergen spreading.
- A supply of antihistamine tablets will be kept in the Bursar's office in case of an allergic reaction.

SEASONAL ALLERGIES:

- The term 'seasonal allergies' refers to common outdoor allergies, including hay fever and insect bites.
- Precautions regarding the prevention of seasonal allergies include ensuring that grass within the school premises is not mown whilst pupils are outside.
- Pupils with severe seasonal allergies will be provided with an indoor supervised space to spend their break and lunchtimes in, avoiding contact with outside allergens.
- Staff members will monitor pollen counts, making a professional judgement as to whether the pupil should stay indoors.
- Pupils will be encouraged to wash their hands after playing outside.
- Pupils with known seasonal allergies are encouraged to bring an additional set of clothing to school to change in to after playing outside, with the aim of reducing contact with outdoor allergens, such as pollen.
- Staff members will be diligent in the management of wasp, bee and ant nests on school grounds and in the school's nearby proximity, reporting any concerns to the caretaker.
- The caretaker is responsible for ensuring the appropriate removal of wasp, bee and ant nests on and around the school premises.
- Where a pupil with a known allergy is stung or bitten by an insect, medical attention will be given immediately.

ADRENALINE AUTO-INJECTORS (AAIS):

- Pupils who suffer from severe allergic reactions may be prescribed an AAI for use in the event of an emergency.
- Under The Human Medicines (Amendment) Regulations 2017 the school is able to purchase AAI devices without a prescription, for emergency use on pupils who are at risk of anaphylaxis, but whose device is not available or is not working.
- The school will purchase spare AAIs from a pharmaceutical supplier, such as the local pharmacy.

The school will submit a request, signed by the headteacher, to the pharmaceutical supplier when purchasing AAIs, which outlines:

- The name of the school.
- The purposes for which the product is required.
- The total quantity required.

The headteacher, in conjunction with the first aid lead, will decide which brands of AAI to purchase.

Where possible, the school will hold one brand of AAI to avoid confusion with administration and training; however, subject to the brands pupils are prescribed, the school may decide to purchase multiple brands.

The school will purchase AAIs in accordance with age-based criteria, relevant to the age of pupils at risk of anaphylaxis, to ensure the correct dosage requirements are adhered to. These are as follows:

- For pupils under age 6: 0.15 milligrams of adrenaline
- For pupils aged 6-12: 0.3 milligrams of adrenaline

Spare AAIs are stored as part of an emergency anaphylaxis kit, which includes the following:

- One or more AAIs
- Instructions on how to use the device(s)
- Instructions on the storage of the device(s)
- Manufacturer's information
- A checklist of injectors, identified by the batch number and expiry date, alongside records of monthly checks
- A note of the arrangements for replacing the injectors
- A list of pupils to whom the AAI can be administered
- An administration record

The emergency anaphylaxis kit will be mounted on the wall outside the school office and clearly labelled. A list of signs of anaphylaxis will be clearly displayed next to the emergency kit.

Pupils who have prescribed AAI devices, and are over the age of seven, are able to keep their device in their possession. However, St Paul's have collectively decided that we will not allow children to keep their device in their possession. All prescribed AAI devices, will be stored in a suitably safe and easily accessible location in each classroom.

Spare AAIs are not located more than five minutes away from where they may be required. The emergency anaphylaxis kit(s) can be found in the corridor outside of the school office.

All staff have access to AAI devices, but these are out of reach and inaccessible to pupils – AAI devices are not locked away where access is restricted.

All spare AAI devices will be clearly labelled to avoid confusion with any device prescribed to a named pupil. In line with manufacturer's guidelines, all AAI devices are stored at room temperature in line with manufacturer's guidelines, protected from direct sunlight and extreme temperature.

The following staff members are responsible for maintaining the emergency anaphylaxis kit(s):

- Charlotte Dennis
- Danielle Moore

The above staff members conduct a monthly check of the emergency anaphylaxis kit(s) to ensure that:

- Spare AAI devices are present and have not expired.
- Replacement AAIs are obtained when expiry dates are approaching.

The following staff member is responsible for overseeing the protocol for the use of spare AAls, its monitoring and implementation, and for maintaining the Register of AAls: **Danielle Moore**.

Any used or expired AAls are disposed of after use in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Used AAls may also be given to paramedics upon arrival, in the event of a severe allergic reaction, in accordance with this policy.

A sharps bin is utilised where used or expired AAls are disposed of on the school premises.

Where any AAls are used, the following information will be recorded on the AAI Record:

- Where and when the reaction took place
- How much medication was given and by whom

ACCESS TO SPARE AAls:

- A spare AAI can be administered as a substitute for a pupil's own prescribed AAI, if this cannot be administered correctly, without delay.
- Spare AAls are only accessible to pupils for whom medical authorisation and written parental consent has been provided – this includes pupils at risk of anaphylaxis who have been provided with a medical plan confirming their risk, but who have not been prescribed an AAI.
- Consent will be obtained as part of the introduction or development of a pupil's IHP.
- If consent has been given to administer a spare AAI to a pupil, this will be recorded in their IHP.
- **In the event of a life-threatening anaphylactic reaction, a spare adrenaline auto-injector (AAI) may be administered without obtaining prior consent at the time of the emergency, where this is considered necessary and in accordance with the school's emergency procedures.**

The school uses a register of pupils (Register of AAls) to whom spare AAls can be administered – this includes the following:

- Name of pupil
- Class
- Known allergens
- Risk factors for anaphylaxis
- Whether medical authorisation has been received
- Whether written parental consent has been received
- Dosage requirements

Parents are required to provide consent on an annual basis to ensure the register remains up-to-date. Parents can withdraw their consent at any time. To do so, they must write to the headteacher.

- Danielle Moore checks the register is up-to-date on an annual basis.
- Danielle Moore will also update the register relevant to any changes in consent or a pupil's requirements.

Copies of the register are held in each classroom, which are accessible to all staff members.

SCHOOL TRIPS:

- The headteacher will ensure a risk assessment is conducted for each school trip to address pupils with known allergies attending. All activities on the school trip will be risk assessed to see if they pose a threat to any pupils with allergies and alternative activities will be planned where necessary to ensure the pupils are included.
- The school will speak to the parents of pupils with allergies where appropriate to ensure their co-operation with any special arrangements required for the trip.
- A designated adult will be available to support the pupil at all times during a school trip.
- If the pupil has been prescribed an AAI, at least one adult trained in administering the device will attend the trip. The pupil's medication will be taken on the trip and stored securely – if the pupil does not bring their medication, they will not be allowed to attend the trip.
- A member of staff will be assigned responsibility for ensuring that the pupil's medication is carried at all times throughout the trip.
- Two AAls will be taken on the trip and will be easily accessible at all times.
- Where the venue or site being visited cannot assure appropriate food can be provided to cater for pupils' allergies, the pupil will take their own food or the school will provide a suitable packed lunch.

MEDICAL ATTENTION AND REQUIRED SUPPORT:

- Once a pupil's allergies have been identified, a meeting will be set up between the pupil's parents, the relevant classroom teacher, the lead first aider and any other relevant staff members, in which the pupil's allergies will be discussed and a plan of appropriate action/support will be developed.
- All medical attention, including that in relation to administering medication, will be conducted in accordance with the Administering Medication Policy and the Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions Policy.
- Parents will provide the lead first aider with any necessary medication, ensuring that this is clearly labelled with the pupil's name, class, expiration date and instructions for administering it.
- Pupils will not be able to attend school or educational visits without any life-saving medication that they may have, such as AAls.
- All members of staff involved with a pupil with a known allergy are aware of the location of emergency medication and the necessary action to take in the event of an allergic reaction.
- Any specified support which the pupil may require will be outlined in their IHP.
- All staff members providing support to a pupil with a known medical condition, including those in relation to allergens, will be familiar with the pupil's IHP.
- **Danielle Moore** is responsible for working alongside relevant staff members and parents in order to develop IHPs for pupils with allergies, ensuring that any necessary support is provided and the required documentation is completed, including risk assessments being undertaken.
- **Danielle Moore** has overall responsibility for ensuring that IHPs are implemented, monitored and communicated to the relevant members of the school community.

STAFF TRAINING

Designated staff members will be trained in how to administer an AAI, and the sequence of events to follow when doing so.

In accordance with the Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions Policy, staff members will receive appropriate training and support relevant to their level of responsibility, in order to assist pupils with managing their allergies. The school will arrange specialist training on an annual basis where a pupil in the school has been diagnosed as being at risk of anaphylaxis.

The relevant staff, e.g. Dolce, will be trained on how to identify and monitor the correct food labelling and how to manage the removal and disposal of PPDS foods that do not meet the requirements set out in Natasha's Law.

The relevant members of staff will be trained on how to consistently and accurately trace allergen-containing food routes through the school, from supplier delivery to consumption.

Designated staff members will be taught to:

- Recognise the range of signs and symptoms of severe allergic reactions.
- Respond appropriately to a request for help from another member of staff.
- Recognise when emergency action is necessary.
- Administer AAls according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Make appropriate records of allergic reactions.

All staff members will:

- Be trained to recognise the range of signs and symptoms of an allergic reaction.
- Understand how quickly anaphylaxis can progress to a life-threatening reaction, and that anaphylaxis can occur with prior mild to moderate symptoms.
- Understand that AAls should be administered without delay as soon as anaphylaxis occurs.
- Understand how to check if a pupil is on the Register of AAls.
- Understand how to access AAls.
- Understand who the designated members of staff are, and how to access their help.
- Understand that it may be necessary for staff members other than designated staff members to administer AAls, e.g. in the event of a delay in response from the designated staff members, or a life-threatening situation.
- Be aware of how to administer an AAI should it be necessary.
- Be aware of the provisions of this policy.

MILD TO MODERATE ALLERGIC REACTION:

Mild to moderate symptoms of an allergic reaction include the following:

- Swollen lips, face or eyes
- Itchy/tingling mouth
- Hives or itchy skin rash
- Abdominal pain or vomiting
- Sudden change in behaviour

If any of the above symptoms occur in a pupil, the nearest adult will stay with the pupil and refer to their IHP to determine appropriate next steps. The pupil's parents will be contacted immediately if a pupil suffers a mild to moderate allergic reaction, and if any medication has been administered.

In the event that a pupil without a prescribed AAI, or who has not been medically diagnosed as being at risk of anaphylaxis, suffers an allergic reaction, a designated staff member will contact the emergency services and seek advice as to whether an AAI should be administered. An AAI will not be administered in these situations without contacting the emergency services.

For mild to moderate allergy symptoms, the pupil's IHP will be followed and the pupil will be monitored closely to ensure the reaction does not progress into anaphylaxis.

Should the reaction progress into anaphylaxis, the school will act in accordance with this policy. Where the pupil is required to go to the hospital, an ambulance will be called.

MANAGING ANAPHYLAXIS:

In the event of anaphylaxis, the nearest adult will lay the pupil flat on the floor and try to ensure the pupil suffering an allergic reaction remains as still as possible; if the pupil is feeling weak, dizzy, appears pale and is sweating their legs will be raised. A designated staff member will be called for help and the emergency services contacted immediately. The designated staff member will administer an AAI to the pupil. Spare AAIs will only be administered if appropriate consent has been received.

Where there is any delay in contacting designated staff members, the nearest staff member will administer the AAI.

If necessary, other staff members may assist the designated staff members with administering AAIs.

A member of staff will stay with the pupil until the emergency services arrive – the pupil will remain lying flat and still. If the pupil's condition deteriorates after initially contacting the emergency services, a second call will be made to ensure an ambulance has been dispatched.

The headteacher will be contacted immediately, as well as a suitably trained individual, such as a first aider.

If the pupil stops breathing, a suitably trained member of staff will administer CPR.

If there is no improvement after five minutes, a further dose of adrenaline will be administered using another AAI, if available.

In the event that a pupil without a prescribed AAI, or who has not been medically diagnosed as being at risk of anaphylaxis, suffers an allergic reaction, a designated staff member will contact the emergency services and seek advice as to whether an AAI should be administered. An AAI will not be administered in these situations without contacting the emergency services.

A designated staff member will contact the pupil's parents as soon as is possible.

Upon arrival of the emergency services, the following information will be provided:

- Any known allergens the pupil has
- The possible causes of the reaction, e.g. certain food
- The time the AAI was administered – including the time of the second dose, if this was administered

Any used AAIs will be given to paramedics.

Staff members will ensure that the pupil is given plenty of space, moving other pupils to a different room where necessary.

Staff members will remain calm, ensuring that the pupil feels comfortable and is appropriately supported. A member of staff will accompany the pupil to hospital in the absence of their parents.

If a pupil is taken to hospital by ambulance, a member of staff will accompany them.

A copy of the Register of AAls will be held in each classroom for easy access in the event of an allergic reaction. Following the occurrence of an allergic reaction, the SLT, in conjunction with the lead first aider, will review the adequacy of the school's response and will consider the need for any additional support, training or other corrective action.

MONITORING AND REVIEW:

- The headteacher is responsible for reviewing this policy annually.
- The effectiveness of this policy will be monitored and evaluated by all members of staff. Any concerns will be reported to the headteacher immediately.
- Following each occurrence of an allergic reaction, this policy and pupils' IHPs will be updated and amended as necessary.

PUPIL ALLERGY DECLARATION FORM

NAME OF PUPIL			
DATE OF BIRTH		YEAR GROUP/ CLASS	
NAME OF GP			
ADDRESS OF GP			

NATURE OF ALLERGY	
SEVERITY OF ALLERGY	
SYMPTOMS OF AN ADVERSE REACTION	
DETAILS OF REQUIRED MEDICAL ATTENTION	
INSTRUCTIONS FOR ADMINISTERING MEDICATION	
CONTROL MEASURES TO AVOID AN ADVERSE REACTION	

SPARE AAIS

I understand that the school may purchase spare AAIs to be used in the event of an emergency allergic reaction. I also understand that, in the event of my child's prescribed AAI not working, it may be necessary for the school to administer a spare AAI, but this is only possible with medical authorisation and my written consent.

In light of the above, I provide consent for the school to administer a spare AAI to my child.

Yes	☐	No	☐
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NAME OF PARENT	
RELATIONSHIP TO CHILD	
CONTACT DETAILS OF PARENT	
PARENTAL SIGNATURE	