The NET Charter High School
Severe Allergic Reaction (Anaphylaxis) Policy:

Background:

Severe allergic reactions (anaphylaxis) can be caused by a variety of triggers and most commonly include food & insect stings. Other common causes of anaphylaxis include allergies to latex, medications, and various environmental stimuli.

Pathophysiology and treatment:

Anaphylaxis can affect almost any part of the body and cause various symptoms.
The most dangerous symptoms include difficulty breathing, difficulty swallowing, swelling of mucus membranes and a drop in blood pressure or shock, which are potentially fatal.
Medications to treat anaphylaxis include:

- 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

- Protecting students from exposure to identified allergens is the primary method to prevent life-threatening anaphylaxis.
- 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 (while maintaining confidentiality) is important in keeping students with life-threatening allergies safe.

The School Team

- **School Principal**
- School Nurse
- Dean Team
- Teachers
- Food Service Staff

Policy

Pursuant to ensuring the health and safety of students, the school nurse or trained school employee may administer auto-injectable epinephrine, as defined in RS 17:436.1 subparagraph (J)(4)(a) to a student who the school nurse or trained school employee, in good faith, professionally believes is having an anaphylactic reaction, whether or not such student has a prescription for epinephrine.

At least one employee at each school shall receive training from a registered nurse or a licensed medical physician in the administration of auto-injectable epinephrine. The school nurse or trained employee may administer the auto-injectable epinephrine to respond to a student's anaphylactic reaction, under a standing protocol from a physician licensed to practice medicine in the state.

The NET Charter High School (TNCHS) will maintain a supply of auto-injectable epinephrine at the school in a locked, secure, and easily accessible location for use when deemed necessary pursuant to the provisions of this policy.

Anaphylaxis Management

Anaphylaxis Algorithm available on-site with emergency medication for direction

I. The school nurse will review Student Health Information and compile a list of severe allergies and disseminate that list to teachers and food service personnel.
II. TNCHS shall provide necessary precautions and general training for staff on school grounds, the cafeteria, or on school buses; Staff will prevent exposure to identified allergens as much as is feasible.
III. TNCHS will provide training by licensed medical personnel/ registered nurses, as needed, for all adults in a supervisory role in the recognition and emergency management of an anaphylactic reaction;
IV. TNCHS staff will create Individual Health Care Plans (IHP), Emergency Care Plans (ECP), 504 Plans, or Individualized Educational Plans (IEP) as needed;
V. TNCHS will maintain standing emergency medical protocols to authorize a school nurse or trained school employee to administer auto- injectable epinephrine to a student who the school nurse or trained school employee, in good faith, professionally believes is having an anaphylactic reaction, whether or not such student has a prescription for epinephrine.
VI. TNCHS shall maintain supplies of life saving emergency medications, such as auto-injectable epinephrine, as allowed by Louisiana state law.
VII. TNCHS will administer auto- injectable epinephrine as prescribed by a physician licensed to practice medicine in the state of Louisiana.
VIII. TNCHS shall allow self-directed students as determined by the school nurse to carry life saving medication with prior approval by a physician licensed to practice medicine in the state of Louisiana.

IX. TNCHS shall assure that appropriate and reasonable building accommodations are in place to create an allergen free school environment.