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# WINDLESHAM VILLAGE INFANT SCHOOL ALLERGEN AND ANAPHYLAXIS POLICY 2024

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## Statement of intent

Windlesham Village Infant School 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.

## 1. 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 (2017) 'Guidance on the use of adrenaline auto-injectors in schools'
- DfE (2015) 'Supporting pupils at school with medical conditions'
- DfE (2023) 'Allergy guidance for schools'

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

- Health and Safety Policy
- First Aid Policy
- Administering Medication Policy
- Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions Policy
- Educational Visits and School Trips Policy
- Individual risk assessments for school events such as school visits & classroom activities

## 2. 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

### 3. Roles and responsibilities

The Local Academy 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 kitchen staff are aware of pupils' allergies and act in accordance with the school's policies regarding food and hygiene, including this policy.

The school office 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.
- Providing lunchtime staff/kitchen manager with green allergy cards and lanyards for all pupils with special dietary requirements.

All staff members are responsible for:

- Attending relevant training regarding allergens and anaphylaxis.
- Being familiar with and implementing any 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 allergy pupils are served any food and/or drink before other pupils in the class.
- Ensuring that pupils do not share food and drink in order to prevent accidental contact with an allergen.

The kitchen manager is responsible for:

- Monitoring the food allergen log and allergen tracking information for completeness.
- 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 should an allergen breach occur. The caterer will investigate any reported breaches detailed in the allergen incident log and produce a Food Safety Report with recommendations which are then discussed with the Head Teacher or a designated representative
- Acting on entries to the allergen incident log and ensuring the risks of recurrence are minimised.

Kitchen staff are responsible for:

- 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 any required food labelling is complete, correct, clearly legible, and is either printed on the food packaging or attached via a secure label.

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 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 school office or classroom teacher.
- Providing the school with 2 x AAI devices which can be left in school.
- Providing written consent for the use of any spare emergency AAI.
- Ensuring their child's medication is in date and replacing it should it be nearing its expiration date.
- Supporting their child in learning about their allergies and encouraging independence in the child in managing avoidance of food that they are allergic too, as well as questioning foods with unknown ingredients.

All pupils are responsible for:

- Ensuring 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.

## 4. 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.

Pupils with food allergies are then matched to one of the caterers approved 'Special Diets'. These are detailed on the caterer's website: [Allergies and special diets | Twelve15](#)

Information regarding all pupils' food lunch food orders will be collated on a daily basis, indicating whether they will be consuming a school dinner or a packed lunch, and this will be passed on to the kitchen staff.

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

- Using the Food Standards Agency's allergen matrix to list the ingredients in all meals.
- Ensuring allergen ingredients remain identifiable.

To ensure that kitchen staff can appropriately identify pupils with dietary needs and/or allergies, pupils will carry a green card and wear a lanyard that denotes their food

allergy/dietary requirements. Pupils with green cards will be served first, before the rest of their class. The green card is passed to the kitchen staff at the serving hatch who use this to check the meal being provided. The lanyard remains with the child until they leave the dining hall.

Furthermore, to enhance pupil monitoring during the dining hall pupils with allergies will have their food served on different coloured trays in order that all staff in the dining hall are aware of those with allergies.

All food tables will be cleaned using anti-bacterial cleaning fluid before and after use.

All kitchen utensils and boards will be sterilised after each use.

Food items containing bread and wheat will be stored separately.

The caterer of the school 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.

### **Activities involving food**

The planning of any learning activities which involve the use of food will take into account any known allergies of the pupils involved. Any learning or class based activities involving food or drink will prioritise the serving of the food or drink items to pupils identified with having allergies/special dietary requirements and these children will wear their green lanyard for the duration of the activity. These pupils will be served their food or drink before the rest of the class is served.

These pupils will be identified on the class risk assessment which will be produced in advance of an activity that involves food and/or drink. Should it be deemed necessary, parents will be informed in advance of the scheduled activity date in order that alternative suitable food/drink items can be provided.

## **5. Food allergen labelling**

The school 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.

The school 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.

The relevant staff, e.g. kitchen 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.

### **Food labelling**

Food supplied by the caterer to primary schools is not expected to include Pre-packaged for Direct Sale and so is not labelled.



Any food goods that are classed as 'pre-packed for direct sale' (PPDS) will clearly display the following information on the packaging:

- The name of the food
- The full ingredients list, with ingredients that are allergens emphasised, e.g. in bold, italics, or a different colour

The school caterer will ensure that allergen traceability information is readily available and available on their website: [Browse Menus - Surrey - Twelve15](#). The school will display the key allergens list on their school website. The school caterer will ensure allergens are tracked using the following method:

- Allergen information will be obtained from the supplier and recorded, upon delivery, in a food allergen log held by the school catering supplier.
- 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 caterer.
- Any incidents of incorrect practices and incorrect and/or incomplete packaging will be recorded in an incident log managed by the caterer. The caterer will also log the food temperature of all deliveries.

### **Declared allergens**

The following allergens will be declared and listed on any pre-packed 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

The above list will apply to foods prepared on site, e.g. sandwiches, salad pots and cakes, that have been pre-packed prior to them being offered for consumption.

Kitchen staff will be vigilant when ensuring that any 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 kitchen manager immediately, who will then contact the relevant supplier where necessary.

The kitchen manager 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.

### **Changes to ingredients and food packaging**

The kitchen manager and/or caterer will ensure that communication with suppliers is robust and any changes to ingredients and/or food packaging are clearly communicated to kitchen staff and other relevant members of staff.

Following any changes to ingredients and/or food packaging, all associated documentation will be reviewed and updated as soon as possible.

## **6. Animal allergies**

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.

## **7. 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.

Pupils will be encouraged to wash their hands after playing outside.

Pupils with severe 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 site manager.

The site manager 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.

## 8. Adrenaline auto-injectors (AAIs)

### **Pupil prescribed AAIs**

Pupils who suffer from severe allergic reactions may be prescribed an AAI for use in the event of an emergency.

Pupils who have been prescribed an AAI will be informed of the storage location of their AAI. The primary device will be kept in a personalised named bag in their classroom and any secondary device will be kept in a similar named bag in the school office.

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

Expired AAI's will be returned to parents for disposal.

In the event of a severe allergic reaction, any used AAIs will be given to paramedics upon arrival.

### **Spare AAIs**

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.

Subject to availability, 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 school office, will decide which brand 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

Any 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 half-termly checks
- A list of pupils to whom the AAI can be administered
- An administration record

Any spare AAI devices will be clearly labelled to avoid confusion with any device prescribed to a named pupil.

The school office will conduct a half-termly check of the emergency anaphylaxis kit(s) to ensure that:

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

Where any AAIs 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

## 9. Pupil access to spare AAIs

A spare AAI can be administered as a substitute for a pupil's own prescribed AAI, if this cannot be administered correctly, and where consent has previously been provided by the parent/carer for the spare AAI to be used.

Any spare AAI will only be 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, or otherwise, for the use of the spare AAI will be recorded on their pupil record within the school MIS system.

A register of pupils to whom spare AAIs can be administered will also be included within the Emergency Anaphylaxis Kit – this register will include 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.

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

## 10. 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.

If necessary 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.

At least one adult trained in administering an AAI 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 designated adult will be available to support the pupil at all times during a school trip. This member of staff is assigned responsibility for ensuring that the pupil's medication is carried at all times throughout the trip.

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 offer to provide a suitable packed lunch.

## 11. Medical attention and required support

Once a pupil's allergies have been identified, a meeting will be set up between the pupil's parents and the school office 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.

If an AAI has been prescribed then an IHP will be completed and approved and signed by the parent. If a pupil has allergies but has not been prescribed an AAI then the school may still

complete an IHP depending on the severity of the allergy and/or where considered necessary by the Headteacher or parents. All IHPs will be held in both the child's classroom and in the main school office.

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 school 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 AAIs.

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.

The school office are 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.

The Headteacher has overall responsibility for ensuring that IHPs are implemented, monitored and communicated to the relevant members of the school community.

## 12. 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 training on an annual basis where a pupil in the school has been diagnosed as being at risk of anaphylaxis.

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 AAIs 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 AAIs should be administered without delay as soon as anaphylaxis occurs.
- Understand how to access AAIs.
- 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 AAIs, 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.

### 13. Managing mild to moderate allergic reactions

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, and call for help from the designated staff members. The child's IHP will be consulted to determine the next steps in accordance with medical and parents' advice.

Where there is any delay in contacting designated staff members, or where delay could cause a fatality, the nearest staff member will consult the child's IHP and administer the AAI if necessary.

A copy of the Register of AAIs will be held in the office and in each classroom for easy access in the event of an allergic reaction.

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

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 will be monitored. Should the reaction progress into anaphylaxis, the school will act in accordance with this policy.

The school office will refer any pupil who has been administered an AAI to the hospital for further monitoring.

The headteacher will ensure that any designated staff member required to administer an AAI has appropriate cover in place, e.g. if they were teaching a class at the time of the reaction.

## 14. Managing anaphylaxis

In the event of anaphylaxis, the nearest adult will:

- lay the pupil flat on the floor
- try to ensure the pupil remains as still as possible
- if the pupil is feeling weak/dizzy, or 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.

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 AAI's.

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.

The school office 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 AAI's 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 car, two members of staff will accompany them.

Following the occurrence of an allergic reaction, the Headteacher, in conjunction with the school office, will review the adequacy of the school's response and consider the need for any additional support, training or other corrective action.

## 15. 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.

## Appendix A - Spare AAI Consent Form

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.

<b>Yes</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>No</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<b>Name of parent</b>	
<b>Relationship to child</b>	
<b>Contact details of parent</b>	
<b>Parental signature</b>	