



**The Park Federation  
Wood End Park Academy  
Anaphylaxis Policy  
2025-2026**

## **Anaphylaxis Policy**

### **Introduction:**

Wood End Park Academy aims to support pupils with allergies and to ensure that they are not disadvantaged in any way whilst at school as defined in Supporting Children with Medical Conditions Policy.

### **School Aims:**

- To provide as far as practicable, a safe and supportive environment in which pupils with anaphylaxis can participate in all aspects of school life.
- To raise awareness about anaphylaxis and the school's anaphylaxis management policy in the school community.
- To engage with parents/carers of pupils with anaphylaxis in assessing risk, developing risk minimisation strategies and management strategies for the pupils.
- To ensure that staff members have adequate knowledge about allergies, anaphylaxis and the school's policy and procedures in responding to anaphylactic reaction.

### **Definition of Anaphylaxis:**

Anaphylaxis is a severe and potentially life-threatening reaction to a trigger such as an allergen. The whole body is affected, usually within minutes of exposure to the allergen and can get worse very quickly. In school aged children, the most common allergens are; nuts, eggs, fish, sesame seeds, insect stings, medication, cow's milk and fruit.

### **Signs and Symptoms of Anaphylaxis:**

- Feeling lightheaded or faint
- Breathing difficulties

- Swelling of face, tongue, lips and throat
- Difficulty in swallowing
- Abdominal cramps and nausea
- Wheezing or difficulty in breathing
- Increased heart rate
- Collapsing or losing consciousness
- -Itchy skin, raised red skin rash.

### **Medication:**

In the most severe cases of anaphylaxis, people are normally prescribed a device for injecting adrenaline. The device, an Adrenaline Auto injector (AAI), looks like a large pen and is pre-loaded with the correct dose (depending on size and weight) of adrenaline. It is normally injected into the fleshy part of the thigh, sometimes through light clothing depending on the situation. The needle is not revealed and the injection is easy to administer. It is not possible to give too large a dose using this device. Each Adrenaline Auto injector is a pre-loaded single dose and can only be used once. In cases of doubt it is better to give the injection than to hold back. An ambulance should be called immediately. There are three adrenaline injectors available on prescription in the U.K: EpiPen, Jext and Emerade and information about each and how to use can be found on the BSACI website.

### **School's Responsibility:**

- To ensure that the policy is reviewed on a regular basis.
- All staff to receive annual training please change to at least 85% of staff to receive training.
- To risk assess and manage pupils in all areas of school, including various activities and including trips outside of school.
- To ensure that medication is easily accessible at all times.
- School to have systems in place to ensure that staff is aware of all pupils with anaphylaxis.
- Welfare will display pictures of children with allergies in the school welfare room unless parents opt of this.

**Parent/Carer Responsibility:**

- It is the parent/carers responsibility to inform the school if their child is at risk from anaphylaxis.
- To provide school with an up to date treatment plan or letter of authorisation from the prescriber.
- To provide school with all prescribed medications and ensure that they are in date. All pupils requiring an adrenaline auto-injector should have two adrenaline auto-injectors in school. School nurses may be contacted if medication is not provided by parents.
- To keep the school updated about the pupil's health and any changes.