### FOOD ALLERGY & ANAPHYLAXIS EMERGENCY CARE PLAN & TREATMENT AUTHORIZATION

Office of Catholic Schools excellence by design

Appendix F-4A

### PART I - TO BE COMPLETED BY PARENT

Student: \_\_\_\_ Allergy to: \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ D.O.B: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher/Grade:\_\_\_\_

Weight: \_\_\_\_\_Ibs.

Asthma: Section Yes (Higher risk for severe reaction) Section No.

Note: Antihistamines and Inhalers are not to be depended upon to treat a severe reaction. USE EPINEPHRINE

## PART II - TO BE COMPLETED BY LICENSED HEALTH CARE PROVIDER

- - -

### Extremely reactive to the following allergens:\_\_\_\_\_

Therefore:

 $\Box$  ] if checked, give epinephrine immediately if the allergen was LIKELY eaten, for ANY symptoms.

If checked, give epinephrine immediately if the allergen was DEFINITELY eaten, even if no symptoms are apparent.

FOR	ANY OF	THE FOLLOWING: SEVERE SYMPTOMS		1.	INJECT EPINEPHRINE IMMEDIATELY		
	LUNG	Short of Breath, wheeze, repetitive cough		2.	<b>Call 911.</b> Tell emergency dispatcher the person is having another leving another the person		
۲	HEART	Pale, blue, faint, weak pulse, dizzy, confused			is having anaphylaxix and may need epinephrine when emergency respnders arrive.		
$\bigcirc$	THROAT	Tight, hoarse, trouble breathing or swallowing		<ul> <li>Consider giving additional medications following epinephrine:</li> </ul>			
ً	MOUTH	Significant swelling (tongue or lips)			<ul> <li>Antihistamine</li> <li>Inhaler (bronchodilator) if wheezing</li> <li>Lay the person flat, raise legs and keep warm. If breathing is difficult or they are vomiting, let them sit up or lie down on their side.</li> </ul>		
	SKIN	Many hives over body, widespread redness		•			
	SKIN	Hives, itchy rashes, swelling					
٢	GUT	Repetitive vomiting, severe diarrhea		•	Ifsymptoms do not improve, or symptoms return, more doses of epinephrine can be given about 5		
۲	OTHER	Feeling something bad is about to happen, anxiety, confusion		•	minutes or more after the last dose. Alert emergency contacts. Transport patient to ER, even if symptoms		
<b>OR A COMBINATION</b> of symptoms from different body areas.					resolve. Patient should remain in ER at least 4 hours because symptoms may return.		
MILD SYMPTOMS				FOR <b>MILD SYMPTOMS</b> FROM <b>MORE THAN ONE</b> SYSTEM AREA, GIVE EPINEPHRINE.			
	NOSE	Itchy or runny nose, sneezing			. FOR MILD SYMPTOMS FROM A SINGLE SYSTEM AREA, FOLLOW BELOW DIRECTIONS		
ً	MOUTH	Itchy mouth		S			
	SKIN	A few hives around mouth/face mild itch			<ol> <li>GIVE ANTIHISTAMINE if ordered.</li> <li>Stay with student, alert emergency contact.</li> </ol>		
٢	GUT	Mild nausea/discomfort			3. Watch closely for changes. If symptoms worsen, give epinephrine.		
MEDICATIONS/DOSES:							

Epinephrine Brand or Generic:	Epinephrine Dose:  0.1 mg IM 0.15 mg IM 0.3 mg IM					
Antihistamine Brand or Generic:	Antihistamine Dose:					
(Antihistamines should NOT be used as a first line of treatment during an anaphylaxis episode. It will treat itching ONLY-it will not halt vascular collapse or swelling!)						
Other (e.g., Inhaler-bronchodilator if wheezing):						

It is my professional opinion that this student SHOULD/SHOULD NOT carry his/her epinephrine auto-injector.

Licensed Health Care Provider Authorization (Print / Signature) Form adapted compliments of FARE <u>www.foodallergy.org</u> Page **1** of **5** 

Telephone

Date





Appendix F-4A

# **PART III - PARENT SIGNATURE REQUIRED**

Student\_

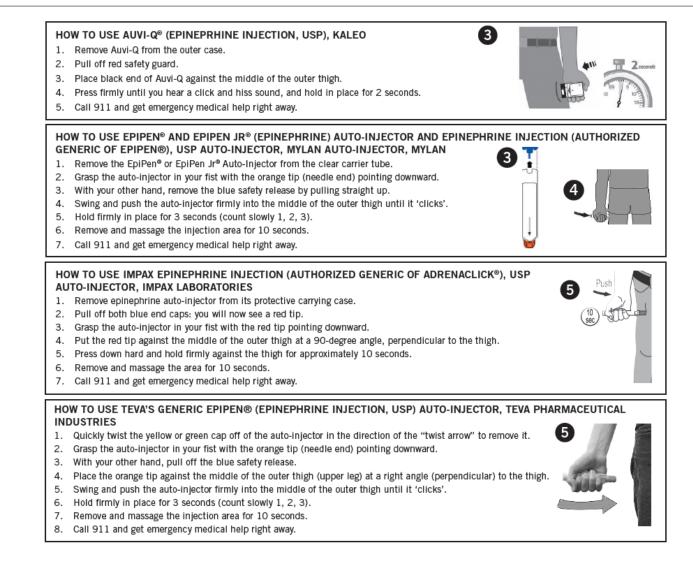
Date of Birth

\_Teacher/Grade\_

Administration of an oral antihistamine should be considered only if the student's airway is clear and there is minimal risk of choking.

#### MONITORING

Stay with student, Call 911 and then emergency contact. Tell 911 epinephrine was given, request an ambulance with epinephrine. Note time when epinephrine was administered. A second dose of epinephrine can be given about 5 minutes or more after the last dose.





### FOOD ALLERGY & ANAPHYLAXIS EMERGENCY CARE PLAN & TREATMENT AUTHORIZATION

Appendix F-4A

#### ADMINISTRATION AND SAFETY INFORMATION FOR ALL AUTO-INJECTORS:

- 1. Do not put your thumb, fingers or hand over the tip of the auto-injector or inject into any body part other than mid-outer thigh. In case of accidental injection, go immediately to the nearest emergency room.
- 2. If administering to a young child, hold their leg firmly in place before and during injection to prevent injuries.
- 3. Epinephrine can be injected through clothing if needed.
- 4. Call 911 immediately after injection.

OTHER DIRECTIONS/INFORMATION (may self-carry epinephrine, may self-administer epinephrine, etc.):

A food allergy response kit should contain at least two doses of epinephrine, other medications as noted by the student's physician, and a copy of this action plan and treatment authorization. A kit must accompany the student if he/she is off school grounds (i.e., field trip).

Treat the person before calling emergency contacts. The first signs of a reaction can be mild, but symptoms can get worse quickly.

### **EMERGENCY CONTACTS:**

Name/Relationship:	Phone:
Name/Relationship:	Phone:
Name/Relationship:	Phone:

I hereby authorize for school personnel to take whatever action in their judgment may be necessary in providing emergency medical treatment consistent with this plan, including the administration of medication to my child. I understand the Virginia School Health Guidelines, Code of Virginia, 8.01-225 protects school staff members from liability arising from actions consistent with this plan.

Parent / Guardian Authorization Signature

Telephone

Date

FOOD ALLERGY & ANAPHYLAXIS EMERGENCY CARE PLAN & TREATMENT AUTHORIZATION



Appendix F-4A

### PARENT INFORMATION ABOUT MEDICATION PROCEDURES

- 1. In no case may any health, school, or staff member administer any medication outside the framework of the procedures outlined here in the *Office of Catholic Schools Policies and Guidelines* and *Virginia School Health Guidelines* manual.
- 2. Schools do NOT provide medications for student use. (However, High Schools may have a limited stock of Over the Counter (OTC) medications in their clinic. A parent/guardian may sign the OTC High School Medication Authorization Form and these medications can be given to your student should the need arise.)
- 3. Medications should be taken at home whenever possible. The first dose of any new medication must be given at home to ensure the student does not have a negative reaction.
- 4. Medication forms are required for each Prescription and OTC medication administered in school.
- 5. All medication taken in school must have a parent/guardian signed authorization. Prescription medications, herbals and OTC medications taken for 4 or more consecutive days **also** require a licensed healthcare provider's (LHCP) written order. No medication will be accepted by school personnel without the accompanying complete and appropriate medication authorization form.
- 6. The parent or guardian must transport medications to and from school.
- 7. Medication must be kept in the school health office, or other principal approved location, during the school day. All medication will be stored in a locked cabinet or refrigerator, within a locked area, accessible only to authorized personnel, unless the student has prior written approval to self-carry a medication (inhaler, Epi-pen). If the student self carries, it is advised that a backup medication be kept in the clinic.
- 8. Parents/guardians are responsible for submitting a new medication authorization form to the school at the start of the school year and each time there is a change in the dosage or the time of medication administration.
- 9. A Licensed Health Care Provider (LHCP) may use office stationery, prescription pad or other appropriate documentation in lieu of completing Part II. The following information written in lay language with no abbreviations must be included and attached to this medication administration form. Signed faxes are acceptable.
  - a. Student name
  - b. Date of Birth
  - c. Diagnosis
  - d. Signs or symptoms
  - e. Name of medication to be given in school
  - f. Exact dosage to be taken in school
  - g. Route of medication
  - h. Time and frequency to give medications, as well as exact time interval for additional dosages.
  - i. Sequence in which two or more medications are to be administered
  - j. Common side effects
  - k. Duration of medication order or effective start and end dates
  - I. LHCP's name, signature and telephone number
  - m. Date of order
- 10. All prescription medications, including physician's samples, must be in their original containers and labeled by a LHCP or pharmacist. Medication must not exceed its expiration date.
- 11. All Over the Counter (OTC) medication must be in the original, small, sealed container with the name of the medication and expiration date clearly visible. Parents/guardians must label the original container of the OTC with:
  - a. Name of student
  - b. Exact dosage to be taken in school
  - c. Frequency or time interval dosage is to be administered
- 12. The student is to come to the clinic or a predetermined location at the prescribed time to receive medication. Parents must develop a plan with the student to ensure compliance. Medication will be given no more than one half hour before or after the prescribed time.
- 13. Students are NOT permitted to self medicate. The school does not assume responsibility for medication taken independently by the student. Exceptions may be made on a case-by-case basis for students who demonstrate the capability to self-administer emergency life saving medications (e.g. inhaler, Epi-pen).





Appendix F-4A

14. Within one week after expiration of the effective date on the order, or on the last day of school, the parent or guardian must personally collect any unused portion of the medication. Medications not claimed within that period will be destroyed.