

Anaphylaxis Campaign

Every school is likely to have at least one pupil who is severely allergic to a type of food, and many schools will have more. Peanut allergy is particularly common – with one in 70 children nationwide thought to be affected. Non-food causes of anaphylaxis include wasp or bee stings, natural latex (rubber) and certain drugs such as penicillin.

Free online anaphylaxis training

AllergyWise for Schools is a FREE online anaphylaxis training course from the Anaphylaxis Campaign, designed to ensure that key staff in schools are fully aware of the signs and symptoms of anaphylaxis, how to provide emergency treatment and the implications for management of severely allergic children from Key Stages 1 to 5 in an education setting.

More information about the training course can be found here: <https://allergywise.org.uk/>

Free Posters about anaphylaxis: <https://www.anaphylaxis.org.uk/information-training/our-posters/>

Spare adrenaline auto-injectors ('Epipens') in schools

Following a change in the law in October 2017, schools have been allowed to buy spare adrenaline auto-injectors (Epipens) for use in emergencies with children who have serious allergies. There have been two serious cases over the last year where coroners said that delays in administering adrenaline 'may have' contributed to the deaths of children in school. To reflect this change the Department of Health have issued non-statutory guidance to schools. Schools should ensure that they have an effective protocol for the use of emergency adrenaline auto injectors.

Download the guidance here:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/645476/Adrenaline_auto_injectors_in_schools.pdf

There is more information about emergency adrenaline auto-injectors (Epipens) from the Anaphylaxis Campaign here: <https://www.anaphylaxis.org.uk/schools/schools-help/faqs-spare-pens-schools/>