



Key principles for reducing the risk of anaphylaxis

1

Have an overarching anaphylaxis management policy and review anaphylaxis management policies and procedures if an allergic reaction occurs.

2

Obtain up-to-date medical information and develop individualised anaphylaxis care plans (risk minimisation plan) for each child at risk. Individualised anaphylaxis care plans must be developed in consultation with parents. ASCIA Action Plans (medical management plan) completed by the child's treating doctor or nurse practitioner should be included in the individualised anaphylaxis care plan.

3

Train staff in the prevention, recognition and treatment of allergic reactions including anaphylaxis.

4

Ensure staff awareness of children at risk of allergic reactions (i.e. children with an ASCIA Action Plan for Anaphylaxis (red), ASCIA Action Plan for Allergic Reactions (green) or an ASCIA Action Plan for Drug Allergy) and that unexpected allergic reactions, including anaphylaxis, might occur for the first time in children not previously identified as being at risk, while in the CEC service.

5

Provide age-appropriate education of children with allergies and their peers to manage risks in CEC services.

6

Implement practical strategies to reduce the risk of accidental exposure to known allergic triggers according to the CEC service's policy and individualised anaphylaxis care plans and review anaphylaxis risk minimisation strategies if an allergic reaction occurs.

7

Have at least one general use adrenaline injector in each CEC service.

8

Communicate about anaphylaxis management with CEC staff and the CEC community.

9

Provide support (including counselling) for CEC staff who manage an anaphylaxis and for the child who experienced the anaphylaxis and any witnesses.

10

Appropriate reporting if an allergic reaction occurs while the child is in the care of the CEC service.

