

EMERGENCY TREATMENT OF ALLERGIC REACTIONS AND ANAPHYLACTIC SHOCK

ALLERGEN Please Specify

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

To recognize and relieve symptoms of allergic reactions.

- A. Purpose: To recognize and relieve symptoms of allergic reactions.
- B. Average allergic reaction is a hypersensitive state to a foreign substance (allergen), such as insect sting venom, certain foods, chemicals or drugs.
- B. Reactions may range from mild to life-threatening anaphylactic shock. Delayed reactions, such as joint pain, achiness, and localized redness and warmth may occur a few days later.
- C. Signs and symptoms may include:

Mild	Moderate/Severe	Anaphylactic Shock
Localized: Pain	Generalized, intense itching	Agitation
Itching	Dizziness	Difficulty breathing
Swelling	Headache	(Swelling of the throat)
Redness	Nausea	Cyanosis
	Hives	Throbbing heart beat
	Abdominal cramps	Convulsions
		Unconsciousness

- D. Anaphylactic shock is serious and can be fatal. It may occur within 5 minutes to 1 hour after exposure to the allergen. Emergency action is imperative to prevent severe complications or death.
- E. Since injections are involved in the management of anaphylactic shock, the adoption of a policy of giving injections by personnel other than nurses is left to the discretion of each school district or county office. A pre-filled, auto-injection method (such as Epipen) is recommended for ease of administration.
- F. Parent/care provider to supply necessary equipment for performing procedure at school.

II. PERSONNEL

- A. School Nurse
- B. Designated school personnel under direct or indirect supervision by the school nurse.



EMERGENCY TREATMENT OF ALLERGIC REACTIONS AND ANAPHYLACTIC SHOCK

Student's Name:		DOB:		
and Supplies *(Responsibility of parent/care-	 Oral and/or topical medications as prescrib physician (Chlortrimet Benedryl, etc.) * Emergency injection (Adrenalin/Epinephrin) 	 on, Antiseptic solution Meat tenderizer, baking soda kit Cold pack 		
PROCEDURE				
ESSENTIAL STEPS		KEY POINTS & PRECAUTIONS		
 Notify school nurse immediately. Determine severity of allergic reaction and proceed accordingly: For insect sting/bite, continue with Step #3; for all other allergic reactions, proceed DIRECTLY TO STEP #4, 5, or 6, depending on severity. 				
Manage insect sting/bite If stinger is still in skin, scrap off with fingernail, fingernail file or tongue blade. DO NOT SQUEEZE STINGER.		Stinger may have venom sac attached. Squeezing may release more venom.		
a. Cleanse sting area with antiseptic solution and rinse well with cold water.		Cleansing reduces chances of secondary infection.		
b. Apply meat tenderizer or baking soda.		Venom contains protein elements that are broken down by meat tenderizer. Baking soda acts as a neutralizer.		
c. Apply cold	pack to sting area.	Cold reduces swelling. Wrap cold pack in toweling, Since direct application of ice can cause tissue damage.		
3. Manage Mild Rea a. Apply cold	ction pack, if appropriate.	Cold reduces swelling. Wrap cold pack in toweling, since direct application of ice can cause tissue damage.		
ESSENTIAL STEPS		KEY POINTS & PRECAUTIONS		

		Allergic Reactions
3.	 b. Observe student for 20 – 25 minutes. 1) If localized pain and itching subside or remain minimal, student may return to class. 2) If localized pain, itching and swelling increase, notify parent/care-provider. 3) If moderate or severe symptoms, or anaphylactic shock develops, continue as per procedure. 	
	 a. If intense itching with hives occurs without progression to anaphylactic shock symptoms, then give oral/ topical medication if prescribed by physician. This may be sufficient. b. Notify physician and parent/care-provider. 	
4.	 Manage Anaphylactic Shock a. Administer oral medication if prescribed by physician. b. Administer intramuscular injectable medication immediately straight into the upper, outer thigh or top of arm. c. Call paramedics and notify parent/ care-provider. 	Be prepared to administer adrenalin, as <u>seconds</u> count!
5.]	 d. Cover with blanket to maintain body temperature. Document incident. 	If at any time during procedure breathing stops INITIATE CPR IMMEDIATELY. These are large muscle groups commonly used for deep injections.