

Rise Multi Academy Trust: Allergen and Anaphylaxis Policy



Date of Policy: June 2026

Approved by the Trust Board: June 2026

Review Date: June 2029

Signed: 

Statement of intent

Rise Multi Academy Trust strives to ensure the safety and wellbeing of all members of the school community. For this reason, this policy is to be adhered to by all staff members, parents and pupils, with the intention of minimising the risk of anaphylaxis occurring whilst at school.

In order to effectively implement this policy and ensure the necessary control measures are in place, parents are responsible for working alongside the school in identifying allergens and potential risks, in order to ensure the health and safety of their children.

The school does not guarantee a completely allergen-free environment; however, this policy will be utilised to minimise the risk of exposure to allergens, encourage self-responsibility, and plan for an effective response to possible emergencies.

Definitions

For the purpose of this policy:

Allergy – is a condition in which the body has an exaggerated response to a substance. This is also known as hypersensitivity. Allergen – is a normally harmless substance that triggers an allergic reaction for a susceptible person. Allergic reaction – is the body's reaction to an allergen and can be identified by, but not limited to, the following symptoms:

- Hives
- Generalised flushing of the skin
- Itching and tingling of the skin
- Tingling in and around the mouth
- Burning sensation in the mouth
- Swelling of the throat, mouth or face
- Feeling wheezy
- Abdominal pain
- Rising anxiety
- Nausea and vomiting
- Alterations in heart rate
- Feeling of weakness

Anaphylaxis – is also referred to as anaphylactic shock, which is a sudden, severe and potentially life-threatening allergic reaction. This kind of reaction may include the following symptoms:

- Persistent cough
- Throat tightness
- Change in voice, e.g. hoarse or croaky sounds
- Wheeze (whistling noise due to a narrowed airway)
- Difficulty swallowing/speaking
- Swollen tongue
- Difficult or noisy breathing

- Chest tightness
- Feeling dizzy or faint
- Suddenly becoming sleepy, unconscious or collapsing
- For infants and younger pupils, becoming pale or floppy

Roles and responsibilities

The headteacher is responsible for:

- Ensuring that policies, plans, and procedures are in place to support pupils with allergies and those who are at risk of anaphylaxis and that these arrangements are sufficient to meet statutory responsibilities and minimise risks.
- Ensuring that the school's approach to allergies and anaphylaxis focusses on, and accounts for, the needs of each individual pupil.
- Ensuring that staff are properly trained to provide the support that pupils need, and that they receive allergy and anaphylaxis training at least annually.
- Monitoring the effectiveness of this policy and reviewing it on an annual basis, and after any incident where a pupil experiences an allergic reaction.
- The development, implementation and monitoring of this policy and related policies.
- Ensuring that parents are informed of their responsibilities in relation to their child's allergies.
- Ensuring that all designated first aiders are trained in the use of adrenaline auto-injectors (AAs) and the management of anaphylaxis.
- Ensuring that all staff members are provided with information regarding allergic reactions and anaphylaxis, including the necessary precautions and how to respond.
- Ensuring that catering staff are aware of pupils' allergies and act in accordance with the school's policies regarding food and hygiene, including this policy.

The Admin Team is responsible for:

- Ensuring that there are effective processes in place for medical information to be regularly updated and disseminated to relevant staff members, including supply and temporary staff.
- Seeking up-to-date medical information about each pupil via a medical form sent to parents on an annual basis, including information regarding any allergies.
- Contacting parents for required medical documentation regarding a pupil's allergy.

All staff members are responsible for:

- Attending relevant training regarding allergens and anaphylaxis.

- Being familiar with and implementing pupils' individual healthcare plans (IHPs) as appropriate.
- Responding immediately and appropriately in the event of a medical emergency.
- Reinforcing effective hygiene practices, including those in relation to the management of food.
- Monitoring all food supplied to pupils by both the school and parents.
- Ensuring that pupils do not share food and drink in order to prevent accidental contact with an allergen.

The kitchen manager is responsible for:

- Monitoring the food allergen log and allergen tracking information for completeness.
- Reporting any non-conforming food labelling to the supplier, where necessary.
- Ensuring the practices of kitchen staff comply with food allergen labelling laws and that training is regularly reviewed and updated.
- Recording incidents of non-conformity, either in allergen labelling, use of ingredients or safe staff practice, in an allergen incident log.
- Acting on entries to the allergen incident log and ensuring the risks of recurrence are minimised.

Relish staff are responsible for:

- Ensuring they are fully aware of the rules surrounding allergens, the processes for food preparation in line with this policy, and the processes for identifying pupils with specific dietary requirements.
- Ensuring they are fully aware of whether each item of food served contains any of the main 14 allergens, as is a legal obligation, and making sure this information is readily available for those who may need it.
- Ensuring that the required food labelling is complete, correct, clearly legible, and is either printed on the food packaging or attached via a secure label.
- Report to the kitchen manager if food labelling fails to comply with the law.

All parents are responsible for:

- Notifying the school of their child's allergens, the nature of the allergic reaction, what medication to administer, specified control measures and what can be done to prevent the occurrence of an allergic reaction.
- Keeping the school up to date with their child's medical information.
- Providing written consent for the use of spare AAI.
- Providing the school with written medical documentation, including instructions for administering medication as directed by the child's doctor.
- Raising any concerns they may have about the management of their child's allergies with the classroom teacher.

All pupils are responsible for:

- Ensuring that they do not exchange food with other pupils.
- Avoiding food which they know they are allergic to, as well as any food with unknown ingredients.
- Notifying a member of staff immediately in the event they believe they are having an allergic reaction, even if the cause is unknown, or have come into contact with an allergen.

Food allergies – Please refer to Relish food allergen Policy and Risk Assessments.

Adrenaline auto-injectors (AAIs)

Pupils who suffer from severe allergic reactions may be prescribed AAI for use in the event of an emergency.

Under The Human Medicines (Amendment) Regulations 2017 the school is able to purchase AAI devices without a prescription, for emergency use on pupils who are at risk of anaphylaxis, but whose device is not available or is not working.

The school will purchase spare AAIs from a pharmaceutical supplier, such as the local pharmacy.

The school will submit a request signed by the headteacher to the pharmaceutical supplier when purchasing AAIs, which outlines:

- The name of the school.
- The purposes for which the product is required.
- The total quantity required.

The headteacher, will decide which brands of AAI to purchase.

Where possible, the school will hold one brand of AAI to avoid confusion with administration and training; however, subject to the brands pupils are prescribed, the school may decide to purchase multiple brands.

The school will purchase AAIs in accordance with age-based criteria, relevant to the age of pupils at risk of anaphylaxis, to ensure the correct dosage requirements are adhered to. These are as follows:

- For pupils underage 6: 0.15 milligrams of adrenaline
- For pupils aged 6-12: 0.3 milligrams of adrenaline
- For pupil aged 12+: 0.3 milligrams of adrenaline

Spare AAIs are stored as part of an emergency anaphylaxis kit, which includes the following:

- One or more AAIs
- Instructions on how to use the device(s)
- Instructions on the storage of the device(s)
- Manufacturer's information
- A checklist of injectors, identified by the batch number and expiry date, alongside records of monthly checks

- A note of the arrangements for replacing the injectors
- A list of pupils to whom the AAI can be administered
- An administration record

Spare AAls are not located more than five minutes away from where they may be required. The emergency anaphylaxis kit(s) the location of these can be found in the schools risk assessment.

All staff have access to AAI devices, but these are out of reach and inaccessible to pupils – AAI devices are not locked away where access is restricted.

All spare AAI devices will be clearly labelled to avoid confusion with any device prescribed to a named pupil.

In line with manufacturer's guidelines, all AAI devices are stored at room temperature in line with manufacturer's guidelines, protected from direct sunlight and extreme temperature.

There are designated staff members that are responsible for maintaining the emergency anaphylaxis kit(s) – these will be highlighted in the Risk Assessment. They will conduct a monthly check of the emergency anaphylaxis kit(s) to ensure that:

- Spare AAI devices are present and have not expired.
- Replacement AAls are obtained when expiry dates are approaching.

They are responsible for overseeing the protocol for the use of spare AAls, its monitoring and implementation, and for maintaining the Register of AAls.

Any used or expired AAls are disposed of after use in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Used AAls may also be given to paramedics upon arrival, in the event of a severe allergic reaction, in accordance with this policy.

A sharps bin is utilised where used or expired AAls are disposed of on the school premises.

Where any AAls are used, the following information will be recorded on the AAI Record:

- Where and when the reaction took place
- How much medication was given and by whom

Access to spare AAls

A spare AAI can be administered as a substitute for a pupil's own prescribed AAI, if this cannot be administered correctly, without delay.

Spare AAls are only accessible to pupils for whom medical authorisation and written parental consent has been provided – this includes pupils at risk of anaphylaxis who have been provided with a medical plan confirming their risk, but who have not been prescribed an AAI.

Consent will be obtained as part of the introduction or development of a pupil's IHP. If consent has been given to administer a spare AAI to a pupil, this will be recorded in

their IHP.

The school uses a register of pupils (Register of AAls) to whom spare AAls can be administered – this includes the following:

- Name of pupil
- Class
- Know allergens
- Risk factors for anaphylaxis
- Whether medical authorisation has been received
- Whether written parental consent has been received
- Dosage requirements

Parents are required to provide consent on an annual basis to ensure the register remains up to date. Parents can withdraw their consent at any time. To do so, they must write to the headteacher.

The designated people will check the register is up to date on an annual basis and they will also update the register relevant to any changes in consent or a pupil's requirements.

Copies of the register are held on arbor, which are accessible to all staff members.

School trips

The headteacher will ensure a risk assessment is conducted for each school trip to address pupils with known allergies attending. All activities on the school trip will be risk assessed to see if they pose a threat to any pupils with allergies and alternative activities will be planned where necessary to ensure the pupils are included.

The school will speak to the parents of pupils with allergies where appropriate to ensure their co-operation with any special arrangements required for the trip.

A designated adult will be available to support the pupil at all times during a school trip.

If the pupil has been prescribed an AAI, at least one adult trained in administering the device will attend the trip. The pupil's medication will be taken on the trip and stored securely – if the pupil does not bring their medication, they will not be allowed to attend the trip.

A member of staff will be assigned responsibility for ensuring that the pupil's medication is carried at all times throughout the trip.

Two AAls will be taken on the trip and will be easily accessible at all times.

Where the venue or site being visited cannot be assured appropriate food can be provided to cater for pupils' allergies, the pupils will take their own food, or the school will provide a suitable packed lunch.

Medical attention and required support

Once a pupil's allergies have been identified, a meeting will be set up between the pupil's parents, the relevant classroom teacher, and any other relevant staff members,

in which the pupil's allergies will be discussed and a plan of appropriate action/support will be developed.

Parents will provide the school with any necessary medication, ensuring that this is clearly labelled with the pupil's name, class, expiration date and instructions for administering it.

Pupils will not be able to attend school or educational visits without any life-saving medication that they may have, such as AAls.

All members of staff involved with a pupil with a known allergy are aware of the location of emergency medication and the necessary action to take in the event of an allergic reaction.

Any specified support which the pupil may require will be outlined in their IHP.

All staff members providing support to a pupil with a well-known medical condition, including those in relation to allergens, will be familiar with the pupil's IHP.

The designated people are responsible for working alongside relevant staff members and parents in order to develop IHPs for pupils with allergies, ensuring that any necessary support is provided, and the required documentation is completed, including risk assessments being undertaken.

The designated people have an overall responsibility for ensuring that IHPs are implemented, monitored and communicated to the relevant members of the school community.

Staff training

Designated staff members will be trained in how to administer AAI, and the sequence of events to follow when doing so.

Staff members will receive appropriate training and support relevant to their level of responsibility, in order to assist pupils with managing their allergies.

The school will arrange specialist training where a pupil in the school has been diagnosed as being at risk of anaphylaxis.

The relevant staff, e.g. kitchen staff, will be trained in how to identify and monitor the correct food labelling and how to manage the removal and disposal of PPDS foods that do not meet the requirements set out in Natasha's Law.

The relevant members of staff will be trained in how to consistently and accurately trace allergen-containing food routes through the school, from supplier delivery to consumption.

Designated staff members will be taught to:

- Recognise the range of signs and symptoms of severe allergic reactions.
- Respond appropriately to a request for help from another member of staff.
- Recognise when emergency action is necessary.
- Administer AAls according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Make appropriate records of allergic reactions.

All staff members will:

- Be trained to recognise the range of signs and symptoms of an allergic reaction.
- Understand how quickly anaphylaxis can progress to a life-threatening reaction, and that anaphylaxis can occur with prior mild to moderate symptoms.
- Understand that AAls should be administered without delay as soon as anaphylaxis occurs.
- Understand how to check if a pupil is on the Register of AAls.
- Understand how to access AAls.
- Understand who the designated members of staff are, and how to access their help.
- Understand that it may be necessary for staff members other than designated staff members to administer AAls, e.g. in the event of a delay in response from the designated staff members, or a life-threatening situation.
- Be aware of how to administer an AAI should it be necessary.
- Be aware of the provisions of this policy

Mild to moderate allergic reaction

Mild to moderate symptoms of an allergic reaction include the following:

- Swollen lips, face or eyes
- Itchy/tingling mouth
- Hives or itchy skin rash
- Abdominal pain or vomiting
- Sudden change in behaviour

If any of the above symptoms occur in a pupil, the nearest adult will stay with the pupil and refer to their IHP to determine appropriate next steps.

- The pupil's parents will be contacted immediately if a pupil suffers a mild to moderate allergic reaction, and if any medication has been administered.
- In the event that a pupil without a prescribed AAI, or who has not been medically diagnosed as being at risk of anaphylaxis, suffers an allergic reaction, a designated staff member will contact the emergency services and seek advice as to whether an AAI should be administered. An AAI will not be administered in these situations without contacting the emergency services.
- For mild to moderate allergy symptoms, the pupil's IHP will be followed, and the pupil will be monitored closely to ensure the reaction does not progress into anaphylaxis.
- Should the reaction progress into anaphylaxis, the school will act in accordance with this policy. Where the pupil is required to go to the hospital, an ambulance will be called.

Managing anaphylaxis

- In the event of anaphylaxis, the nearest adult will lay the pupil flat on the floor and

try to ensure the pupil suffering an allergic reaction remains as still as possible; if the pupil is feeling weak, dizzy, appears pale and is sweating their legs will be raised. A designated staff member will be called for help and the emergency services contacted immediately. The designated staff member will administer AAI to the pupil. Spare AAIs will only be administered if appropriate consent has been received.

- If there is any delay in contacting designated staff members, the nearest staff member will administer the AAI.
- If necessary, other staff members may assist the designated staff members with administering AAIs.
- A member of staff will stay with the pupil until the emergency services arrive – the pupil will remain lying flat and still. If the pupil's condition deteriorates after initially contacting the emergency services, a second call will be made to ensure an ambulance has been dispatched.
- The headteacher will be contacted immediately, as well as a suitably trained individual, such as a first aider.
- If the pupil stops breathing, a suitably trained member of staff will administer CPR.
- If there is no improvement after five minutes, a further dose of adrenaline will be administered using another AAI, if available.
- In the event that a pupil without a prescribed AAI, or who has not been medically diagnosed as being at risk of anaphylaxis, suffers an allergic reaction, a designated staff member will contact the emergency services and seek advice as to whether an AAI should be administered. An AAI will not be administered in these situations without contacting the emergency services.

A designated staff member will contact the pupil's parents as soon as is possible. Upon arrival of the emergency services, the following information will be provided:

- Any known allergens the pupil has
- The possible causes of the reaction, e.g. certain food
- The time the AAI was administered – including the time of the second dose, if this was administered

Any used AAIs will be given to paramedics.

Staff members will ensure that the pupil is given plenty of space, moving other pupils to a different room where necessary.

Staff members will remain calm, ensuring that the pupil feels comfortable and is appropriately supported.

A member of staff will accompany the pupil to hospital in the absence of their parents.

If a pupil is taken to hospital by ambulance, two members of staff will accompany them.

A copy of the Register of AAls will be held in each classroom for easy access in the event of an allergic reaction.

Following the occurrence of an allergic reaction, the SLT will review the adequacy of the school's response and will consider the need for any additional support, training or other corrective action.

Monitoring and review

The effectiveness of this policy will be monitored and evaluated by all members of staff. Any concerns will be reported to the headteacher immediately. Following each occurrence of an allergic reaction, this policy and pupils' IHPs will be updated and amended as necessary.