

2. Intervention Plan During Transport:

- 2.1 Avoid, as much as is possible, alternating the drivers of those buses involved.
- 2.2 At the beginning of each school year, offer training sessions for the drivers of those buses involved.
- 2.3 Assign the first seats across from the driver to the anaphylactic students.
- 2.4 Prepare for the following procedures:

The school bus driver shall:

- stop and secure the vehicle;
- secure the passengers;
- assess the situation and determine if administration of an EpiPen is necessary;
- administer the EpiPen;
- advise dispatch of incident, location, and time, and request emergency services;
- monitor student and await arrival and/or directions of emergency response team;
- ensure the used EpiPen is secure and delivered to the response team personnel.

The dispatcher shall:

- confirm with the school bus driver, the location and time of incident;
- advise 911 or local police department
- advise school principal and the transportation department of the incident;
- remain in constant contact with 911 officials and the school bus driver.

The school principal shall:

- inform the parent or guardian of the incident.

2.5 The school bus driver shall complete, in collaboration with the school principal, the report as presented in Appendix VIII (Ontario School Boards' Insurance Exchange - Incident Report Form).

****Please review the Emergency Intervention release Form for further information****

ANAPHYLAXIS AWARENESS PRESENTATION

WHAT IS AN ALLERGY?

- : Over-active immune system
- . Immune system of an allergic person reacts to normally harmless substances
 - ✓ Peanut
 - ✓ Pollen
 - ✓ Animal Dander
- . Mild Allergy
 - One body system
 - ✓ Runny Nose
- . Serious allergic reaction
 - Two or more body systems
 - ✓ Hives, Vomiting

WHAT IS ANAPHYLAXIS?

- . Life-threatening allergic reaction
- . Without adrenaline, result may be death

WHAT ARE THE CAUSES OF ANAPHYLAXIS?

- . Foods
 - or
- . Insect sting
 - or
- . Medications
 - or
- . Exercise

ANAPHYLAXIS IS AN ALLERGIC DISEASE

and has been diagnosed by the child's doctor

WHAT ARE POSSIBLE SYMPTOMS?

- tingling in mouth
- feeling of foreboding, fear, apprehension
- hives, itching
- flushed face, body
- swelling - eyes, lips, face, tongue
- tightness in throat, mouth, chest
- difficulty breathing, swallowing
- wheezing
- coughing, choking
- vomiting, stomach upset
- dizziness, unsteadiness
- loss of consciousness
- coma
- in its most severe form a reaction can result in death

If a child displays any of the above symptoms,
proceed with EMERGENCY TREATMENT PLAN.

EMERGENCY TREATMENT PLAN

Protocol

GIVE
EPIPEN
IMMEDIATELY
THEN TRANSPORT TO
HOSPITAL
(Emergency Entrance)

HOW CAN YOU PREVENT DEATH DUE TO ANAPHYLAXIS

3 A'S

AWARENESS

- of causes

- of EMERGENCY PLAN

AVOIDANCE

- avoid all contact with allergen
- check ingredients carefully
- no sharing (even straws)
- no cross-contamination (food can't even touch offending allergen)
- no bulk buying
- extra precautions/modifications for field trips

ACTION (with adrenaline)

- EPIPEN
- HOSPITAL

IMPORTANT TO KNOW AND REMEMBER

- Death can occur within minutes.
- Trace amounts can cause a reaction.
- Some actual examples:
 - ✓ sharing a straw to drink
 - ✓ peanut butter knife used to cut cheese sandwich
 - ✓ breathing aroma of roasted nuts
- Life-long allergy
 - ✓ they won't outgrow it
 - ✓ a little bit can hurt....it can KILL
- : Emotional stress of living with life-threatening allergies
 - ✓ always being different
 - ✓ knowing they can die
 - ✓ peer pressure to conform
 - ✓ bearing constant high level of responsibility
- : No person having an anaphylactic reaction should be left unattended

THE EIPEN

What, When, How

WHAT

What is an EpiPen?

It is an automatic injection device containing epinephrine for allergic emergencies.

What does it look like?



WHEN

When should the EpiPen be used?

When any sign of Allergic Symptoms - ADMINISTER PEN

HOW



Remove the grey safety tip

Remove the EpiPen from its case



black tip of



Jab the
the needle into the
mid outer thigh (this may be done
through the student's clothing if
necessary)

Wait for the liquid to penetrate the body (10 seconds - a
good way to count: one thousand one, one thousand two,
etc.)

Remove the EpiPen (put grey cap back
on)

seconds



RESOURCES

1. **Allergy/Asthma Information Association**
Suite 750, 30 Eglinton Avenue West
Mississauga ON L5R 3E7
Telephone: (905) 712-2242
Fax: (905) 712-2245
2. **Allergy/Asthma Information Association**
Suite 10, 65 Tromley Drive
Etobicoke ON M9B 5Y7
Telephone: (416) 244-8585
(for parent package)
3. **Anaphylaxis Project of Allergy/Asthma Information Association (AAIA)**
Telephone: (416) 785-4684
4. **Canadian MedicAlert® Foundation**
Suite 301, 250 Ferrand Drive
Don Mills ON M3C 2T9
Telephone: (416) 696-0267
Fax: (416) 696-0156
5. **Ontario Allergy Society**
2 Demaris Avenue
Downsview ON M3N 1M1
Telephone: (416) 633-2215
6. **Porcupine Health Unit**
P.O. Box 2012
169 Pine Street South
Timmins, Ontario
P4N 8B7