

Name: _____ D.O.B.: _____

Allergic to: _____

Weight: _____ lbs. Asthma: ☐ **Yes (higher risk for a severe reaction)** ☐ **No**

History of anaphylaxis: ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

**PLACE
PICTURE
HERE**

NOTE: Do not depend on antihistamines or inhalers (bronchodilators) to treat a severe reaction. USE EPINEPHRINE.

FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:
SEVERE SYMPTOMS



LUNG

Shortness of breath, wheezing, repetitive cough



HEART

Pale or bluish skin, faintness, weak pulse, dizziness



THROAT

Tight or hoarse throat, trouble breathing or swallowing



MOUTH

Significant swelling of the tongue or lips



SKIN

Many hives over body, widespread redness



GUT

Repetitive vomiting, severe diarrhea



OTHER

Feeling something bad is about to happen, anxiety, confusion

**OR A
COMBINATION**
of symptoms
from different
body areas.



1. **ADMINISTER EPINEPHRINE IMMEDIATELY.**
2. **Call 911.** Tell emergency dispatcher the person is having anaphylaxis and may need epinephrine when emergency responders arrive.
- Consider giving additional medications following epinephrine:
 - » Antihistamine
 - » Inhaler (bronchodilator) if wheezing
- Lay the person flat, raise legs and keep warm. If breathing is difficult or they are vomiting, let them sit up or lie on their side.
- If symptoms do not improve, or symptoms return, more doses of epinephrine can be given about 5 minutes or more after the last dose.
- Alert emergency contacts.
- Transport patient to ER, even if symptoms resolve.

ADDITIONAL PHYSICIAN COMMENTS

MILD SYMPTOMS



NOSE

Itchy or runny nose, sneezing



MOUTH

Itchy mouth



SKIN

A few hives, mild itch



GUT

Mild nausea or discomfort

FOR MILD SYMPTOMS FROM MORE THAN ONE SYSTEM AREA, GIVE EPINEPHRINE AND CALL 911.

FOR MILD SYMPTOMS FROM A SINGLE SYSTEM AREA, FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS BELOW:

1. Antihistamines may be given, if ordered by a healthcare provider.
2. Stay with the person; alert emergency contacts.
3. Watch closely for changes. If symptoms worsen, give epinephrine and call 911.

☐ If this box is checked by the child's physician, the child has an extremely severe allergy to _____ and should be given epinephrine at the first sign of any symptoms, even if mild.

MEDICATIONS/DOSES

Epinephrine Brand or Generic: _____

Epinephrine Dose: ☐ 0.1 mg IM (intramuscular) ☐ 0.15 mg IM
☐ 0.3 mg IM ☐ 1 mg IN (intranasal) ☐ 2 mg IN

Antihistamine Brand or Generic: _____

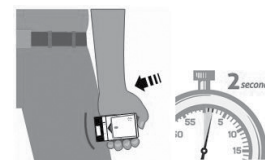
Antihistamine Dose: _____

Other (e.g., inhaler-bronchodilator if wheezing): _____

☐ Patient may self-carry ☐ Patient may self-administer

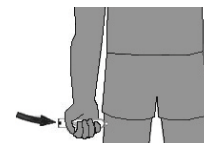
HOW TO USE AUVI-Q® (EPINEPHRINE INJECTION, USP), KALEO

1. Remove Auvi-Q from the outer case. Pull off red safety guard.
2. Place black end of Auvi-Q against the middle of the outer thigh.
3. Press firmly until you hear a click and hiss sound, and hold in place for 2 seconds.
4. Call 911 and get emergency medical help right away.



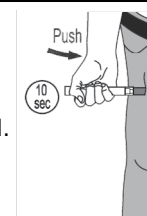
HOW TO USE EPIPEN®, EPIPEN JR® (EPINEPHRINE) AUTO-INJECTOR AND EPINEPHRINE INJECTION (AUTHORIZED GENERIC OF EPIPEN®), USP AUTO-INJECTOR, VIATRIS AUTO-INJECTOR, VIATRIS

1. Remove the EpiPen® or EpiPen Jr® Auto-Injector from the clear carrier tube.
2. Grasp the auto-injector in your fist with the orange tip (needle end) pointing downward. With your other hand, remove the blue safety release by pulling straight up.
3. Swing and push the auto-injector firmly into the middle of the outer thigh until it 'clicks'. Hold firmly in place for 3 seconds (count slowly 1, 2, 3).
4. Remove and massage the injection area for 10 seconds. Call 911 and get emergency medical help right away.



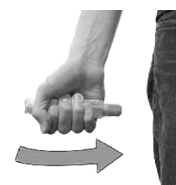
HOW TO USE IMPAX EPINEPHRINE INJECTION (AUTHORIZED GENERIC OF ADRENALCLICK®), USP AUTO-INJECTOR, AMNEAL PHARMACEUTICALS

1. Remove epinephrine auto-injector from its protective carrying case.
2. Pull off both blue end caps: you will now see a red tip. Grasp the auto-injector in your fist with the red tip pointing downward.
3. Put the red tip against the middle of the outer thigh at a 90-degree angle, perpendicular to the thigh. Press down hard and hold firmly against the thigh for approximately 10 seconds.
4. Remove and massage the area for 10 seconds. Call 911 and get emergency medical help right away.



HOW TO USE TEVA'S GENERIC EPIPEN® (EPINEPHRINE INJECTION, USP) AUTO-INJECTOR, TEVA PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES

1. Quickly twist the yellow or green cap off of the auto-injector in the direction of the "twist arrow" to remove it.
2. Grasp the auto-injector in your fist with the orange tip (needle end) pointing downward. With your other hand, pull off the blue safety release.
3. Place the orange tip against the middle of the outer thigh at a right angle to the thigh.
4. Swing and push the auto-injector firmly into the middle of the outer thigh until it 'clicks'. Hold firmly in place for 3 seconds (count slowly 1, 2, 3).
5. Remove and massage the injection area for 10 seconds. Call 911 and get emergency medical help right away.



ADMINISTRATION AND SAFETY INFORMATION FOR ALL AUTO-INJECTORS:

1. Do not put your thumb, fingers or hand over the tip of the auto-injector or inject into any body part other than mid-outer thigh. In case of accidental injection, go immediately to the nearest emergency room.
2. If administering to a young child, hold their leg firmly in place before and during injection to prevent injuries.
3. Epinephrine can be injected through clothing if needed.
4. Call 911 immediately after injection.

HOW TO USE NEFFY® (EPINEPHRINE NASAL SPRAY)

1. Remove neffy from packaging. Pull open the packaging to remove the neffy nasal spray device.
2. Hold device as shown. Hold the device with your thumb on the bottom of the plunger and a finger on either side of the nozzle. Do not pull or push on the plunger. Do not test or prime (pre-spray). Each device has only 1 spray.
3. Insert the nozzle into a nostril until your fingers touch your nose. Keep the nozzle straight into the nose pointed toward your forehead. Do not point (angle) the nozzle to the nasal septum (wall between your 2 nostrils) or outer wall of the nose.
4. Press plunger up firmly until it snaps up and sprays liquid into the nostril. Do not sniff during or after the dose is given. If any liquid drips out of the nose, you may need to give a second dose of neffy after checking for symptoms. Call 911 immediately after first use.
5. If symptoms don't improve or worsen within 5 minutes of initial dose, administer a second dose into the same nostril with a new neffy device.



Treat the person before calling emergency contacts. The first signs of a reaction can be mild, but symptoms can worsen quickly.

EMERGENCY CONTACTS — CALL 911

RESCUE SQUAD: _____

DOCTOR: _____ PHONE: _____

PARENT/GUARDIAN: _____ PHONE: _____

OTHER EMERGENCY CONTACTS

NAME/RELATIONSHIP: _____ PHONE: _____

NAME/RELATIONSHIP: _____ PHONE: _____

NAME/RELATIONSHIP: _____ PHONE: _____



SCHOOL GUIDELINES FOR MANAGING STUDENTS WITH FOOD ALLERGIES

Food allergies can be life threatening. The risk of accidental exposure to foods can be reduced in the school setting if schools work with students, parents, and physicians to minimize risks and provide a safe educational environment for food-allergic students.

Family's Responsibility

- Notify the school of the child's allergies.
- Work with the school team to develop a plan that accommodates the child's needs throughout the school including in the classroom, in the cafeteria, in after-care programs, during school-sponsored activities, and on the school bus, as well as a Food Allergy Action Plan.
- Provide written medical documentation, instructions, and medications as directed by a physician, using the Food Allergy Action Plan as a guide. Include a photo of the child on written form.
- Provide properly labeled medications and replace medications after use or upon expiration.
- Educate the child in the self-management of their food allergy including:
 - ☐ safe and unsafe foods
 - ☐ strategies for avoiding exposure to unsafe foods
 - ☐ symptoms of allergic reactions
 - ☐ how and when to tell an adult they may be having an allergy-related problem
 - ☐ how to read food labels (age appropriate)
- Review policies/procedures with the school staff, the child's physician, and the child (if age appropriate) after a reaction has occurred.
- Provide emergency contact information.

School's Responsibility

- Be knowledgeable about and follow applicable federal laws including ADA, IDEA, Section 504, and FERPA and any state laws or district policies that apply.
- Review the health records submitted by parents and physicians.
- Include food-allergic students in school activities. Students should not be excluded from school activities solely based on their food allergy.
- Identify a core team of, but not limited to, school nurse, teacher, principal, school food service and nutrition manager/director, and counselor (if available) to work with parents and the student (age appropriate) to establish a prevention plan. Changes to the prevention plan to promote food allergy management should be made with core team participation.

- Assure that all staff who interact with the student on a regular basis understands food allergy, can recognize symptoms, knows what to do in an emergency, and works with other school staff to eliminate the use of food allergens in the allergic student's meals, educational tools, arts and crafts projects, or incentives.
- Practice the Food Allergy Action Plans before an allergic reaction occurs to assure the efficiency/effectiveness of the plans.
- Coordinate with the school nurse to be sure medications are appropriately stored, and be sure that an emergency kit is available that contains a physician's standing order for epinephrine. In states where regulations permit, medications are kept in a easily accessible secure location central to designated school personnel, not in locked cupboards or drawers. Students should be allowed to carry their own epinephrine, if age appropriate after approval from the student's physician/clinic, parent and school nurse, and allowed by state or local regulations.
- Designate school personnel who are properly trained to administer medications in accordance with the State Nursing and Good Samaritan Laws governing the administration of emergency medications.
- Be prepared to handle a reaction and ensure that there is a staff member available who is properly trained to administer medications during the school day regardless of time or location.
- Review policies/prevention plan with the core team members, parents/guardians, student (age appropriate), and physician after a reaction has occurred.
- Work with the district transportation administrator to assure that school bus driver training includes symptom awareness and what to do if a reaction occurs.
- Recommend that all buses have communication devices in case of an emergency.
- Enforce a "no eating" policy on school buses with exceptions made only to accommodate special needs under federal or similar laws, or school district policy. Discuss appropriate management of food allergy with family.
- Discuss field trips with the family of the food-allergic child to decide appropriate strategies for managing the food allergy.
- Follow federal/state/district laws and regulations regarding sharing medical information about the student.
- Take threats or harassment against an allergic child seriously.

Student's Responsibility

- Should not trade food with others.
- Should not eat anything with unknown ingredients or known to contain any allergen.
- Should be proactive in the care and management of their food allergies and reactions based on their developmental level.
- Should notify an adult immediately if they eat something they believe may contain the food to which they are allergic.

More detailed suggestions for implementing these objectives and creating a specific plan for each individual student in order to address his or her particular needs are available in The Food Allergy & Anaphylaxis Network's (FAAN) *School Food Allergy Program*. The *School Food Allergy Program* has been endorsed and/or supported by the Anaphylaxis Committee of the American Academy of Allergy Asthma and Immunology, the National Association of School Nurses, and the Executive Committee of the Section on Allergy and Immunology of the American Academy of Pediatrics. FAAN can be reached at: 800/929-4040.

The following organizations participated in the development of this document:

American School Food Service Association
National Association of Elementary School Principals
National Association of School Nurses
National School Boards Association
The Food Allergy & Anaphylaxis Network