



ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTIVE

3.60.061-AD

Life Threatening Allergies

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4. how and when to tell an adult they may be having an allergy-related problem
5. which adults at school may help them make food choices and from whom they may accept food
6. how to read food labels, as age appropriate

IV. School's Responsibility

A. Principal, principal's designee or school nurse after receiving notification and documentation that a child has a potentially life-threatening allergy, will work with the parent/guardian to develop a written plan that will

1. minimize the specific risks to the child; for example, addressing ways to limit the child's exposure to food(s) containing the specific allergen
2. identify the actions to take in the even of an allergic reaction by the child
3. anticipate school-related events, including, but not limited to field trips, and identify appropriate strategies for managing the food allergy
4. communicate the child's condition to school staff in contact with the student
5. communicate the child's condition to other students in the child's classroom when appropriate as determined by the principal. Such information shall only be shared if the parents of the student with the potentially life-threatening food allergy agree to this communication and provide a signed release of such medical information.
6. provide this staff with awareness of the child's emergency plan and information about how to recognize the symptoms of and respond to an allergic reaction
7. identify building staff that have been trained to perform first aid or life-saving techniques, specifically those who are epinephrine-trained or designated to respond to food allergy emergencies
8. identify building staff to help the child make food choices and from whom the child may accept food
9. designate the location of the student's emergency kit, containing epinephrine, prescribed by his or her physician and accompanied by the physician's order. Medications must be properly stored and kept in

a secure location, quickly accessible to identified school personnel. Students, if old enough and developmentally able, may be allowed to carry their own epinephrine, with the approval from their physician, parent/guardian, school administrator and school nurse

10. require calling 911 and contacting the parent/guardian if a potentially life-threatening allergic reaction occurs
11. evaluate whether the student is eligible for a 504 plan and
12. take any other steps determined necessary by the principal.

B. School staff can help minimize exposure to food allergens by

1. discouraging students from sharing or trading food and utensils during the meal/snack times and all events involving food, including, but not limited to, field trips, parties and celebrations
2. promoting proper hand washing before and after eating
3. keeping classroom and lunch table surfaces clean and sanitized.

C. Nutrition Services staff shall follow Federal guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Services for serving children with potentially life-threatening allergies diagnosed by a licensed medical authority. Generally, students with food allergies or intolerances are not "disabled persons" and school districts are not required to make substitutions for them. However, if a physician assesses that food allergies may result in severe potentially life-threatening reactions (anaphylactic reactions), the student may then meet the definition of "disabled person" and the food service personnel must make the substitutions prescribed by the physician.

1. The medical food substitution order written by a licensed medical authority will be kept on file in the cafeteria, in the school office and with the school nurse.
2. A confidential allergy alert will be placed in the school cafeteria's computerized student meal account system.
3. If special foods or meal substitutions are requested, cafeteria staff will consult with Nutrition Services dietitians to screen food labels for product ingredients that may contain allergens to be avoided.

V. Student's Responsibility

A. Students with potentially life-threatening food allergies should be proactive in the care and management of their food allergies and reactions, based on their developmental level, and

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