



Handling Emergency Anaphylaxis

Michigan law now requires that schools have contingency plans designed to handle emergency anaphylaxis, should an incident occur. Imlay City schools has adopted a policy aligned to the law, and will adhere to Michigan legal guidelines and Michigan Department of Education mandates regarding handling emergency anaphylaxis. Below you will find information about emergency anaphylaxis and the corresponding ICS district policy and practices.

A. Recognition of Common Allergens and Anaphylaxis Symptoms

Anaphylaxis is a severe and life-threatening allergic reaction. Anaphylaxis may occur within minutes or longer after exposure to an allergen. The most common allergens that may cause anaphylaxis are food, insect bites, medications, and latex.

The symptoms of anaphylaxis may be different for different individuals, and may also be different for one person over time. Reported symptoms include:

- Skin reactions, including hives along with itching, and flushed or pale skin (almost always present with anaphylaxis)
- A feeling of warmth
- The sensation of a lump in the throat
- Constriction of the airways and a swollen tongue or throat, which can cause wheezing and trouble breathing
- A weak and rapid pulse
- Nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea
- Dizziness or fainting

B. Emergency Preparedness

Imlay City Schools has acquired a prescription for auto-injectable epinephrine as required to comply with school policy and applicable law.

Each school in the district will maintain at least two epinephrine auto-injector devices (Epi-Pens) at all times, regardless of whether any student/staff member has been diagnosed with allergies.

The Epi-Pens maintained by the school may only be used by school employees who are trained in the administration of an epinephrine auto-injector and who are authorized pursuant to our policy to administer an epinephrine auto-injector maintained by the school.

Epi-Pens maintained by the school shall be stored according to manufacturer's direction, at the appropriate temperature, and in a clearly labeled and unlocked cabinet/container easily accessible to authorized personnel. Refer to office staff or your building principal for the location of stored Epi-Pens.

Our policy authorizes a school employee who is trained in the administration of an epinephrine auto-injector under our policy to possess an epinephrine auto-injector and to administer an epinephrine auto-injector to:

- a. A student who has a prescription on file at the school; or
- b. Any other individual (including a student) on school grounds who is believed to be having an anaphylactic reaction.

The district has taken steps to ensure that each school building within the district with an instructional and administrative staff of at least 10 has at least two employees at the school who have been trained in the appropriate use and administration of an epinephrine auto-injector, and that any building with an instructional and administrative staff of fewer than 10 has at least one employee at the school who has been trained in the appropriate use and administration of an epinephrine auto-injector. Following is a list of trained individuals in each building who authorized to administer epinephrine auto-injectors under our policy:

Imlay City High School

Fran Weingartz
Deb Keeley
Renee Billington

Venture High School / CEC

Ross Gauthier

Imlay City Middle School

Mary Rodak
Jamie Tietz

Borland Elementary School

Dina Tallis
Melissa Lemmert
Rebecca Tyack
Annette Deppong

Weston Elementary School

Julie Johnson
Faye Woodworth



C. Notice and Reporting

Promptly notify the principal if an epinephrine auto-injector has been administered. A district reporting form (required) is to be completed. Forms can be found in the front office at each building.

D. Student Possession and Use

The emergency anaphylactic policy requirements above do not alter the rights of those individuals authorized by law to self-possess or self-administer:

- a. A metered dose inhaler or a dry powder inhaler to alleviate asthmatic symptoms or for use before exercise to prevent the onset of asthmatic symptoms.
- b. An epinephrine auto-injector or epinephrine inhaler to treat anaphylaxis.

Nothing in our policy alters or diminishes the rights of individuals who have prescription epinephrine auto-injectors or students under an allergy response plan in a health plan, Section 504 plan, or individualized education plan.

Reference

MCL 380.1178, 380.1179, and 380.1179a

MCL 333.17744a