

Allergy Management Risk Assessment for Individual Participants

This form should be completed by the setting in liaison with the parents/guardian and the participant if appropriate. It should be shared with everyone who has contact with the participant. It should be read alongside the participant's Health Care Plan that has been produced the Allergy clinic. A whole organisation approach is recommended in the management of allergy which would involve all staff to have awareness training in addition to key staff having adrenaline autoinjector (AAI) training.

Child/Young person: Click or tap here to enter text.	Date of Birth: Click or tap here to enter text.	
Setting/School: Click or tap here to enter text.	Lead member of staff: Click or tap here to enter text.	
Allergies: Click or tap here to enter text.		
Are reactions: Ingestion Click or tap here to enter text. Direct co	ontact: Click or tap here to enter text. Indirect contact: Click or tap here to enter text.	
G.P:	Clinic/Hospital:	
Name: Click or tap here to enter text.	Name: Click or tap here to enter text.	
Phone number: Click or tap here to enter text.	Phone number: Click or tap here to enter text.	
Date: Click or tap here to enter text.	Review date: Click or tap here to enter text.	
Who is responsible for providing support: Click or tap here to	enter text.	
People involved in writing this plan: Click or tap here to enter	text.	
Signatures:		
Organisation lead:		
	Date: Click or tap here to enter text.	
Young person:	Date: Click or tap here to enter text.	
I give permission for this risk assessment to be shared with	anyone who needs this information to keep my child/young person safe,	
I give permission for my child's photograph to be displayed s	sensitively to keep my child safe,	
I give permission for the school's 'spare' AAI to be used on m	y child in an emergency where anaphylaxis is suspected.	



Parents:	Date: Click or tap here to enter text.

Complete this risk assessment in discussion with the parent/guardian and participant if appropriate. Consider all situations that the participant may be in and agree control measures. Use the risk analysis tool at the end of the document to assess probability and impact producing further control measures if necessary. This is intended to be dynamic document and should be updated annually or after an incident or near miss.

Can the participant recognise a reaction for themselves?

What have been the symptoms of previous reactions? Stomach hurting, rubbing eyes have tended to be initial signs Itching on any part of body with hives developing Swollen eyes, lips, tongue and itchy throat

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What are the hazards for each activity?	What are you already doing to control the risks?	Probability	Impact
Examples of control measures and things to	consider have been included to aid thinking. It is essential that these are ch	nanged/remove	d and your
organisation procedures are included.			
Medication:			
Storage:	For example:		
Location of participant's medication	Medication is kept with the child, it is always accessible and never locked		
If the organisation uses a school, can the	away. It is in an easily identifiable container with child's name and		
school's generic 'spare' AAI be accessed? If so,	photograph on. It will never be more than 5 minutes away from the child.		
where are they stored?	Adult has oversight of ensuring that it is always with the child and child		
	encourage to self carry.		
	'Spare' AAI is located in the school's office on the shelf (it must never be locked		
	away). It can be accessed in an emergency.		
Food and drink:	· · ·	·	•
Is food provided by the organisation or is it to	consider:		
be send in from home?			



If provided by the organisation what needs to	seating, inclusion, mental health (isolation), hand washing of staff, other	
be considered?	children, cleaning of tables with hot soapy water	
If sent in by home, are there any additional		
measures that need to happen?	additional measures may include ensuring no food sharing	
Events involving food:	Consider:	
Cake sales	controls could be that the child is able to select their cake first, safe cakes are	
Parties	identified and kept separately, keep packaging with the cakes if shop bought	
Drinks	so that the allergens can be identified, ensure people who are running the	
	event are aware of the controls, encourage the child to ask 'is this safe for me'	
Celebrations: e.g. Birthdays, Religious festivals	Make sure children know to check with their adults before eating to make	
	sure it is safe	
	Staff should not use food based treats unless agreed with child's adult in	
	advance and is the same for everyone to ensure inclusion	
Activities:		
Complete relevant sections		
Cooking	Liaise with parent/guardian, as soon as cooking is planned; don't leave it until	
	the week or day before. Discuss ingredients and any recipe adaptations that are needed.	
	Consider food preparation and how to avoid cross contamination, ensure that	
	utensils are kept separate and washed to remove allergens in hot soapy	
	water.	
Creative activities: e.g. junk modelling, pasta	Consider whether these could have contained the child's allergens and	
	whether they should be used to prevent cross contamination reactions	
General activities:	Consider how the activity or experience can be adapted for everyone to	
	ensure that the allergic child remains safe. For example, for a child allergic to	
	egg, it would not be safe to use egg in forces experiments and only change	
	the allergic child's egg, all children would need an alternative otherwise the	
	allergen is everywhere in the room and the child is unsafe.	
	Allergens are everywhere – check all resources even if you think they are	
	unlikely, consider both food and non-food items.	



Sports activities:	Consider: Where should the AAIs be located? Will they be within 5 minutes of	
Indoor	the child or do they need to be with the child.	
Outdoor	Are there any additional risks in the forest school area? Trees with nuts, if so	
Forest Schools	ensure that all children know to leave them in situ and have them cleared	
	before each session. If cooking happens in forest school, see sections above	
	for suggestions	
Free time activities:	Consider: Where should the AAIs be located? Will they be within 5 minutes of	
Playground	the child or do they need to be with the child.	
Field	What procedures need to be in place for eating and drinking during free time?	
Offsite activities:		
Visitors	Consider: activities to be undertaken: farm, science centre, food centre	
Day trips	(cheese making) and pre-visit to determine risks followed by discussion with	
	the provider and the parent/guardian who may have previous experience of	
	visiting similar providers.	
	Which staff are accompanying the trip and make sure they have appropriate	
	knowledge and training and who would go if someone was absent on the day.	
	N.B parents/guardians should not be expected to accompany the child	
	Ensure medication is taken and that the child is in the group with the	
	medication.	
Residential visits	As above plus discuss the menu with the provider at the earliest opportunity	
	and then discuss with the parent/guardian. Liaise with the provider after this	
	to ensure that any adaptations to the menu are made. Consider how serving	
	the food will work to ensure that the child receives the right food.	
	Ensure that there are no allergens in the bedroom and that the children	
	sharing the room know what will make their friend poorly and what they need	
	to do about it, should that happen.	
Other:	Anything not already covered.	
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	mpleted for any activity that is medium with the aim of bringing the risk to LOW. Are High or Extreme must not happen unless action can be implemented to brin			
Hazard	What further action do you need to take to control the risks?	Who needs to carry out the action?	What is the action needed by?	Completed

Consequence		Minor	Moderate	Major	Critical	Catastrophic
	Rare	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Poc	Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
<u> </u>	Possible	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High
<u> </u>	Likely	Medium	Medium	High	High	Extreme
'	Certain	Medium	Medium	High	Extreme	Extreme

Consequence	Minor	Moderate	Major	Critical	Catastrophic
This is the impact of the	No reaction	Non anaphylactic	Emergency response	Emergency response	Fatal, Death
action being allowed to		reaction	required, ambulance	required, ambulance	
happen			and hospital	and hospital	

Likelihood Definition



	The state of the people were
Rare	May only occur in exceptional circumstances
Unlikely	Could occur in some circumstances, surprised if happened
Possible	Possible or likely to occur in most circumstances
Likely	Will occur in most circumstances
certain	It is expected to occur inevitable

