Topic: Latex Allergy

Description:

• Latex, is a processed plant product, also called rubber. Allergic reactions to rubber can occur when products containing rubber come in contact with a person's skin or body parts. Serious reactions can also occur when latex enters the bloodstream or when it is inhaled. Food that has been handled by latex gloves may also cause a reaction, and people who have allergic reactions to latex may also be allergic to certain foods, including bananas, chestnuts, avocados and kiwi fruit.

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- The type of allergic reaction experienced can range from watery and itchy eyes and/or sneezing and coughing, to hives (a blotchy, raised, itchy, rash), to swelling of the throat and even to life-threatening changes in blood pressure and circulation (anaphylactic shock).
- The following commonly encountered items may contain latex and pose a risk to the latex sensitive individual:

Healthcare products which may contain latex:

• gloves, catheters, tourniquets, elastic bandages, ace wraps, I.V. tubing injection ports, medication vials, adhesive tape, band-aids.

Home/community items which may contain latex:

• balloons, pacifiers, dental dams, rubber bands, elastic in clothing (underwear), shoes, beach toys, Koosh balls, baby bottle nipples, condoms, diaphragms, diapers, art supplies, carpet backing, erasers, rubber mats, balls and racquet handles.

Questions at intake:

1.	What symptoms of concern does your child exhibit?	Possibilities include: Skin rashes Runny nose Sore throats Sneezing Wheezing Watery eyes Closing of windpipe anaphylactic shock		
2.	What specialized equipment or medication does your child use for his/her condition?	Equipment	Training	
			Direct	Indirect
		See "keeping latex free environment" below		X
		Medications		
		Creams or jellies for skin irritations; topical creams		X
		designed to relieve itching short term		
		Epinepherin (Epi-Pen); A device used to control the onset of allergic reaction by direct administration of medicine.	X	







3. Additional Questions at Intake:	 What types of calming strategies do you use when an allergic reaction
	is occurring?
	Can the child administer his/her own medication?
	Do all latex product cause allergic reactions – or just some?
	What is the most severe case of reaction? When was the last
	occurrence? How did the child react?
	Is the child allowed to participate on field trips where latex environment
	is unsure?

For administration / Provider

Provider/ Staff Qualifications:	 Staff must receive information on latex allergies and assist in keeping the environment latex free. Any person who has been trained to administer medication or topical cream to child may do so in accordance with the Emergency Plan created
Keeping a latex free environment	 Remove all latex products from environment Replace items with Latex Safe alternatives
	 Have latex free gloves on hand for food distribution and emergency medical situations
	 Have a LATEX FREE environment sign or sticker clearly displayed at entrance to child care facility or classroom.
	 Have child wear medical bracelet ID to alert of latex allergy
3. Recommended Paperwork:	 Letters to parents, transportation, regarding latex free environment
	ER Plan for allergic reaction
	Updated list of Latex products and their alternatives
	Medication Administration Sheet

Additional Resources:

Latex Allergy Information Service (LAIS) 176 Roosevelt Avenue Torrington, Connecticut, USA 06790 (860) 482-6869

Fax: (860) 482-7640

e-mail: 76500.1452@compuServe or

debia@ix.netcom.com

National Latex Allergy Network (ELASTIC.Inc.) http://www.latex-allergy.org/

Spina Bifida Association of America http://www.sbaa.org/docs/LATEX2001.pdf – list of latex containing products / latex safe alternatives

Attachments:

Latex Free ER Care Plan Sample





