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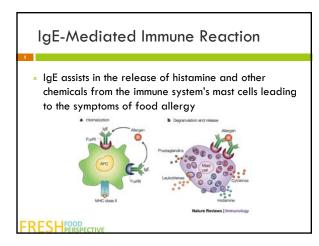
Outline

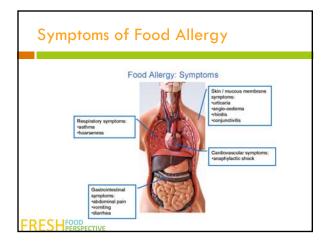
- + What is food allergy?
- + Food allergy versus food intolerance
- + Common food allergens
- + Diagnosing food allergies
- + Eating safely with food allergies

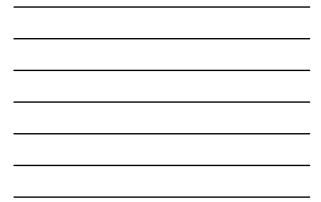


What is food allergy?

- Up to 15 million Americans have food allergy including about 1 in 13 children
- Food allergy happens when the body's immune system attacks a harmless food protein as if it is a threat
- The allergic reaction is mediated by immunoglobulin E (IgE), an antibody or defender in the immune system







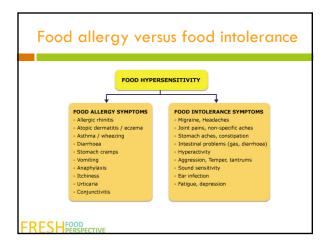




Food allergy versus food intolerance

- Food allergy and food intolerance are two types of food hypersensitivities
- Food intolerance is a delayed adverse reaction to food
 - Occurs in the digestive system when a food is unable to properly be broken down
 - Example: lactose intolerance is the inability to breakdown lactose, a sugar found in milk products











Common Food Allergens

Almost any food can cause an allergy. These are the "Big 8", the foods that cause 90% of food-allergic reactions:

- × Peanuts
- × Tree nuts
- × Milk

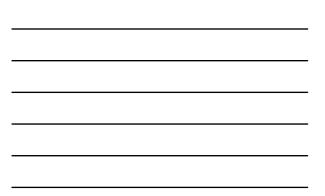
- × Eggs
- × Wheat
- × Soy
- × Fish
- Shellfish

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Common Food Allergens

- * Other foods that have been reported to cause allergic reactions include but are not limited to:
 - * Sesame and other seeds
 - Spices
 - × Meat
 - × Corn
 - Gelatin





Diagnosing Food Allergies

- Work with a qualified medical professional like a board-certified allergist to diagnose food allergies
- There are several steps to diagnosing food allergies
 In depth medical history review
 - * A combination of the following tests:
 - × Skin prick test
 - Blood test
 - Oral food challenge
 - Elimination diet trial





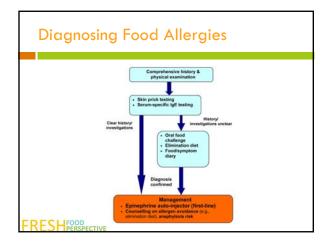
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Diagnosing Food Allergies

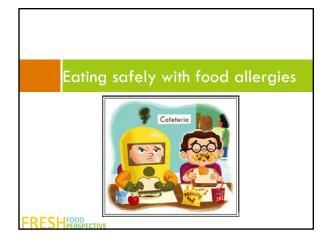
- Oral food challenge
 - Three types
 - Double-blind, placebo-controlled food challenge (DBPCFC)
 - * The "gold standard" for diagnosing food allergy
 - * Patient receives an increasing dose of the possible food allergen or a placebo
 - Neither the doctor or patient know which one is being given to the patient
 - Single-blind food challenge (SBFC)
 - The doctor knows if the patient is given the allergen or not
 Open-food challenge (OFC)
 - Both patient and doctor know if the allergy is being given or not

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Elimination diet trial Remove expected allergens from diet for 2-4 weeks Doctor monitors symptoms during this time period If the food is causing the allergic symptoms, they should go away by the end of trial Doctor may ask patient to reintroduce food into diet. If symptoms start again, it is likely that food is an allergen for the patient







- Primary management for food allergies is to avoid eating the allergen
- Tips for managing food allergies
 - * Read labels for packaged foods
 - * Prepare safe food at home
 - * Ask questions when dining out
 - * Have an action plan in case of a reaction
 - * Wear a medical ID bracelet if advised by doctor
 - * Always have your medication on hand
 - Consult a Registered Dietitian

Read labels for packaged foods

- The Food Allergy Labeling and Consumer Protection Act of 2004 (FALCPA) requires packaged food manufacturers to list the presence of the Big 8.
- Read both the ingredients list and "contains" statement

| STARCH, HONEY, MO | PHATE, NATURAL ALMOND |
|---|--|
| FIBER, BROWN SUGA EXTRACT, DICALOUM TRIPOTASSIUM PHOS | R, SALT, CANOLA OIL, OAT IPHOSPHATE, PHATE, NATURAL ALMONI |
| EXTRACT, DICALOUM TRIPOTASSIUM PHOS | PHOSPHATE, PHATE, NATURAL ALMONI |
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| FLAVOR, VITAMINE (N | |
| | |
| ADDED TO PRESERVE | |
| VITAMINS & MINERA | |
| CARBONATE, REDUCI | |
| | SCORBATEL VITAMIN Ba IN A PALMITATE, VITAMIN |
| | IN A PALMITATE, VITAMIN ROCHLORIDEL VITAMIN B: |
| RIBOFLAVIN, VITAMI | |
| MONONTRATE: FOLD | |
| VITAMIN Bra. | U PILIEU, TISPENEREU, |
| CONTAINS: WHEAT. | |

Eating safely with food allergies

- Prepare safe food at home
- Avoid cross-contact

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- Cross-contact may happen if the household is not allergen free
- It is when the allergen is accidentally transferred to the food the food allergic person is served
 - Example: A parent prepares a peanut butter sandwich for one child and uses the same knife to butter toast of the child with a peanut allergy.





- Ask questions when dining out
 - Tell the manager and/or chef of food allergies before ordering
 - If "dining out" at a friend's house or a party, allow the host to know of your food allergies when accepting the invitation
 - Considering carrying a "chef card" which can be purchased from certain websites
 - Lists the food allergies and requests that separate cooking instruments be used in food preparation to avoid cross-contact

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Eating safely with food allergies

CHEF: ALLERGY ALERT

I have a severe allergy to EGGS.

Even trace amounts of eggs can cause a life threatening reaction. Avoid cross contamination by cleaning all utensils, pans, cooking surfaces and cutting boards. Please verify safe cooking oils, marinades, sauces, seasonings, and ingredients are used in my meal.

Thank you for a safe dining experience. www.AllergyFreeTable.com

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- Consult a Registered Dietitian
 - * Provides guidance on how to best avoid a reaction
 - Ensures you are getting all essential nutrients even with dietary changes
 - Able to answer your questions and address your concerns about your dietary changes
 - * Offers support during what can be a difficult transition to a new diet and lifestyle



