

# FOOD ALLERGY FACT SHEET

## Common Questions: Family Day Care Providers

### Where can I get additional information about food allergies?

In addition to this series of fact sheets, there are a variety of resources you can use. The National Food Service Management Institute has several resources on food allergies ([www.nfsmi.org/foodallergy](http://www.nfsmi.org/foodallergy)). Organizations, such as the Food Allergy Research & Education ([www.foodallergy.org](http://www.foodallergy.org)), also have educational resources on their websites. Local medical professionals may be willing to offer assistance.

### What are the most common foods that cause allergies?

The following eight foods are responsible for 90% of food allergies:

- Milk
- Eggs
- Peanuts
- Tree nuts (for example walnuts, almonds, cashews, pistachios, and pecans)
- Wheat
- Soy
- Fish
- Crustacean shellfish (for example shrimp, lobster and crab).

### What are the common symptoms of a food allergy reaction?

Allergy symptoms could include any of the following:

- Itching in the mouth and throat
- Skin rashes
- Cramps, nausea, diarrhea, and/or vomiting
- Swelling of tongue or throat
- Breathing difficulties
- Drop in blood pressure
- Loss of consciousness
- Anaphylaxis.

### Will all children display the same symptoms during an allergic reaction?

No. Children can display different symptoms, even if they have the same allergy. Each time a child has a reaction, the symptoms may be different.

### What should I do if a child consumes a food to which he or she is allergic?

Follow the child's individual food allergy plan. If the allergy has the potential to cause a severe reaction, call emergency medical services immediately. Contact the child's parent as soon as possible.

### What should I do if a child with a food allergy complains of symptoms, but looks fine?

Take all complaints from a child with food allergies seriously. Follow the allergy plan for that child and notify the parent.

### What if meals are served family style?

Hands should be washed before and after each meal. Take extra precautions with serving utensils and serving containers to prevent cross contact. It may be helpful for the child with food allergies to be served first. Children should not be allowed to share food or eating utensils.

### Are there ways other than meals or snacks that a child could be exposed to an allergen?

Yes. Foods containing allergens are sometimes used in art projects or crafts. Foods for parties or rewards could also contain an allergen. Anyone entering your home could bring food that contains the allergen or have the allergen on their hands. Determine what policies are needed to help avoid exposure to food allergens.



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## Are pot holders and oven mitts sources of cross contact?

Yes. Use only dedicated pot holders and oven mitts when making allergen-free food items. Wash hands after using pot holders and oven mitts.

## Should certain foods not be allowed in my home?

If a child could have a severe allergic reaction to a particular food, consider having a “food free” policy for that particular food. Even with a policy in place, all food labels should be checked. Homemade items and items without food labels should be discouraged as it is difficult to know if the ingredients are safe.

## How do I provide the correct food for a child with multiple food allergies?

Discuss with the child’s parent the accommodations you can reasonably make. In some cases, the parent may choose to provide the child’s food.

## Can I use a website to check food labels for allergens?

Although websites can be helpful, they may not be up to date. To make sure a product is safe, you should read the label each time you purchase it and call the manufacturer if you have questions.

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