



Peanuts

A priority
food allergen
2017



Allergic reactions are adverse reactions that occur when the body's immune system overreacts to a particular allergen. These reactions may be caused by food, insect stings, latex, medications and other substances. In Canada, the priority food allergens are peanuts, tree nuts (almonds, Brazil nuts, cashews, hazelnuts, macadamia nuts, pecans, pine nuts, pistachio nuts and walnuts), sesame seeds, milk, eggs, fish, crustaceans and molluscs, soy, wheat or triticale (a hybrid of wheat and rye grains), and mustard. Sulphites (a food additive), which do not cause true allergic reactions, are generally grouped with the priority allergens because sulphite-sensitive individuals may react to sulphites with allergy-like symptoms.

What are the symptoms of an allergic or allergic-type reaction?

When someone comes in contact with a food allergen or added sulphites, the symptoms of an allergic or allergic-type reaction may develop quickly and rapidly progress from mild to severe. The most severe form of an allergic reaction is called anaphylaxis. Symptoms can include breathing difficulties, a drop in blood pressure or shock, which may result in loss of consciousness and even death. A person experiencing an allergic reaction may have any combination of the following signs or symptoms:

- Skin: hives, swelling (face, lips, tongue), itching, warmth, redness;
- Respiratory: coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, chest pain or tightness, throat tightness, hoarse voice, nasal congestion or hay fever-like symptoms (runny, itchy nose and watery eyes, sneezing), trouble swallowing;
- Gastrointestinal: nausea, pain or cramps, vomiting, diarrhea;
- Cardiovascular: paler than normal skin colour/blue skin colour, weak pulse, dizziness or lightheadedness, loss of consciousness, shock;
- Other: anxiety, sense of impending doom, headache, uterine cramps, metallic taste.

Source: *Anaphylaxis in Schools & Other Settings*
www.aaia.ca/en/Anaphylaxis_3rd_Edition.pdf

How are severe allergic reactions treated?

Currently there is no cure for food allergies. The only option for managing the risk is to completely avoid the specific allergen. Appropriate emergency treatment for anaphylaxis (a severe allergic reaction) includes an injection of epinephrine, which is available in an auto-injector device. Epinephrine is the only medication that can stop an allergic reaction from progressing and must be administered as soon as symptoms of a severe allergic reaction appear. Antihistamines, if used, should be given AFTER epinephrine has been administered. The injection must be followed by further treatment and observation in a hospital emergency room. If your allergist has diagnosed you with a food allergy and prescribed epinephrine, carry it with you all the time and know how to use it. Follow the advice of your allergist on how to use an auto-injector device.

Frequently asked questions about peanut allergies

I have a peanut allergy. How can I avoid a peanut-related reaction?

• Read food labels

Avoid all food and products that contain peanut and any product whose label carries a precautionary statement warning that the product might have peanut in it such as “may contain” peanut or similar wording. When provided by a manufacturer, precautionary statements are usually found after the list of ingredients or “Contains” statement if there is one. By December 2021 any precautionary statements will have to appear in this location only.

If peanut is part of the product formulation, it must be declared in the list of ingredients or in a separate “Contains” statement immediately following the list of ingredients.

• Avoid any products that do not have an ingredient list.

Read labels every time you shop. Manufacturers may occasionally change their recipes or use different ingredients for varieties of the same product.

Can a peanut allergy be outgrown?

It was once thought that all peanut allergies were lifelong. However, some studies have shown that some children may outgrow their peanut allergy. Consult your allergist before reintroducing peanut products.

Should I avoid tree nuts if I have a peanut allergy?

Peanut is part of the legume family and not a tree nut; however, while peanuts and tree nuts are different, in some cases people with a peanut allergy may also be allergic to tree nuts. Consult your allergist before eating any tree nuts that are not a regular part of your diet.

Lupin and peanut allergy

Lupin (sometimes called “lupine”) is a legume which belongs to the same plant family as peanuts and can trigger allergic reactions in some people that have a peanut allergy. The risk of clinical cross-reactions with lupin in peanut-allergic individuals is higher than with other legumes and most reports of allergic reactions to lupin involve patients with a known allergy to peanuts. Lupin flour or other lupin ingredients may be found in some Canadian products and their presence is mentioned in the list of ingredients. While only some people with a peanut allergy will also react to lupin, it is recommended for all peanut allergic consumers to avoid products containing lupin until they have consulted with their allergist.

What do I do if I am not sure whether a product contains peanut?

If you have a peanut allergy, do not eat, drink or use the product. Obtain ingredient information from the manufacturer.

Does product size affect the likelihood of an allergic reaction?

Product size does not affect the likelihood of a reaction; however, the same brand of product may be safe to consume for one product size but not another. This is because product formulation may vary between different product sizes of the same product or be produced in a different facility. **Always read the ingredient lists carefully.**

Other names for peanuts

In the past, some products have used other names for peanut on their labels. These names are not permitted without the word peanut also appearing on the label, based on the enhanced labelling requirements for food allergens, gluten sources and added sulphites. However, if you have a peanut allergy and see one of the following in the list of ingredients on a product you should not eat it.

- Arachis oil
- Beer nuts
- Goober nuts, goober peas
- Ground nuts
- Kernels
- Mandelonas, Nu-Nuts™
- Nut meats
- Valencias

Avoid food and products that do not have an ingredient list and read labels every time you shop.

Examples of foods and products that contain or often contain peanuts

- Asian foods, such as
 - Indonesian (e.g., satay),
 - Thai (for example, curries),
 - Vietnamese (e.g., crushed peanut as a topping, spring rolls)
 - Indian (curries) or
 - Chinese (e.g., Szechuan sauce, egg rolls)

Other possible sources of peanuts

- Almond and hazelnut paste, marzipan, nougat
- Baked goods
- Chili
- Cereals
- Desserts
- Dried salad dressings and soup mixes
- Icing, glazes
- Snack foods, e.g., trail mixes
- Vegetarian meat substitutes

Non-food sources of peanuts

- Ant baits, bird feed, mouse traps, pet food and bedding
- Cosmetics and sunscreens
- Craft materials
- Medications and vitamins
- Mushroom growing medium
- Stuffing in toys

Note: These lists are not complete and may change. Food and food products purchased from other countries, through mail-order or the Internet, are not always produced using the same manufacturing and labelling standards as in Canada.

What can I do?

Be informed

Consult your allergist or physician in order to obtain the advice and support needed to help manage your condition. Contact your allergy association for further information.

If you or anyone you know has food allergies and would like to receive information about food being recalled due to improper allergen labelling, sign up for the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's (CFIA) e-mail "Food Recalls and Allergy Alerts" (www.inspection.gc.ca/english/util/listserv/listsube.shtml?foodrecalls_rappelsaliments) notification service available. When you sign up you will automatically receive timely food recall notifications.

Before eating

Allergists recommend that if you **do not have** your auto-injector device with you that you **do not eat**. If the label indicates that a product "contains" or "may contain" milk, do not eat it. If you do not recognize an ingredient, if there is no ingredient list available or if you don't understand the language written on the packaging, avoid the product.

Watch out for allergen cross-contamination!

Cross-contamination is the accidental transfer of an ingredient (food allergen) to a product that does not normally have that ingredient in it. Through cross-contamination, a food that should not contain the allergen could become dangerous to eat for those who are allergic.

Cross-contamination can happen:

- during **food manufacturing** through shared production and packaging equipment;
- at **retail** through shared equipment, e.g., through bulk display of food products, e.g., bulk peanuts and nuts;
- during **food preparation** at home, daycares, schools or in restaurants through equipment, utensils and hands.



What is the Government of Canada doing about priority food allergens, gluten sources and added sulphites?

The Government of Canada is committed to providing Canadians with the information they need to make safe and healthy food choices. The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and Health Canada work closely with municipal, provincial and territorial partners and industry to meet this goal.

The CFIA enforces Canada's labelling laws and works with associations, distributors, food manufacturers and importers to ensure complete and appropriate labelling of all foods. The CFIA recommends that food companies establish effective allergen controls to prevent the occurrence of undeclared allergens and cross-contamination. The CFIA has developed guidelines and tools to aid food companies in developing these controls. When the CFIA becomes aware of a potential hazard associated with a food, such as undeclared allergens, Health Canada is asked to assess the situation. When a serious risk is identified, the food product is recalled from the marketplace and a public warning is issued. The CFIA has

also published several advisories to industry and consumers regarding allergens in food.

Health Canada has worked with the medical community, consumer associations, and the food industry to enhance labelling regulations for food allergens, gluten sources and added sulphites in pre-packaged food sold in Canada. Health Canada has amended the *Food and Drug Regulations* to require that the most common foods and food ingredients that may cause life-threatening or severe allergic reactions are always clearly identified by their common names on food labels allowing consumers to easily recognize them and make safe and informed food decisions.

More information on the regulations that enhance the labelling of food allergens, gluten sources and added sulphites can be found on the Health Canada website.

If you come across a food that you think is improperly labelled, contact the CFIA and provide information about the product.

Report a food safety or labelling concern.



Where can I get more information?

For more information on:

- food allergies

visit Canada.ca website at www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/food-nutrition/food-safety/food-allergies-intolerances/food-allergies.html

For information on:

- subscribing to the “Food Recalls and Allergy Alerts” e-mail notification service

visit the CFIA Website at www.inspection.gc.ca/english/util/listserv/listsube.shtml?foodrecalls_rappelsaliments or call **1-800-442-2342/**

TTY **1-800-465-7735** (8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Eastern time, Monday to Friday).

For information on this and other Government of Canada programs and services call

- 1-800-O-Canada (1-800-622-6232)
- TTY 1-800-465-7735

Below are some organizations that can provide additional allergy information:

- Allergy/Asthma Information Association www.aaia.ca
- Food Allergy Canada www.foodallergycanada.ca
- Allergies Québec www.allergies-alimentaires.org (French only)
- Canadian Society of Allergy and Clinical Immunology www.csaci.ca (English only)