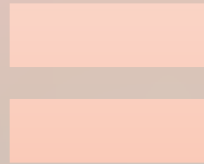


Some info to Ponder on Your Own

More Allergy Information

Emergency Room Visits

Every 3 minutes,
a food allergy
reaction sends
someone to the
emergency
department



That is more
than 200,000
emergency
department
visits per year

About 15 million Americans Have Food Allergies

6 to 8 % children under age 3

1 in every 13 child

In 2006, about 88% of schools had one or more students with a food allergy

Allergy Versus Intolerance

Can ingest
small
quantities



Can Take
a Pill
(lactaid)



Allergies affect
immune
system;
food
intolerance
does not

Food Allergies on the Rise

**In 2008 the CDC
reports**

Between 1997-2007

18% increase

in food allergies

among children

**In 2013 the CDC
reports**

Between 1997 & 2011

50% increase

in food allergies

among children

That's a 32% increase between 2007 & 2011

And has increased 55% in the last 5 years!

A 6 year study of emergency department data, says one EpiPen may not be enough!

Researchers states out of 1,255 children who visited an ER for food-related allergic reactions more than half had anaphylaxis and 12 % required a second dose

Approximately 20-25% of reactions
the
allergy was **unknown** at the time of
the reaction

More than 15% of
children with an
allergy will have a
reaction in school

Food allergy
reactions happen in
multiple locations
throughout the
school, and are not
limited to
the cafeteria

Care must be
exercised regarding
bake sales,
classroom parties,
and snacks
outside of the
cafeteria

40%-50% of people with a diagnosed food allergy are expected to have a high risk of a life-threatening reaction

Every food allergy reaction has the possibility of developing into a life-threatening and potentially fatal reaction.

This can occur within minutes of exposure to the allergen

Strategies from the CDC

Ensure the daily management of food allergies in individual children.

Prepare for food allergy emergencies.

Provide professional development on food allergies for staff members.

Educate children and family members about food allergies.

Create and maintain a healthy and safe educational environment.

In the event that a student has a moderate to severe reaction

Obtain as much accurate information as possible about the allergic reaction.

Review the AAP described in the IHCP, or if a student does not have an IHCP then consider initiating one.

Amend the student's AAP and/or the emergency response plan to address any changes that need to be made.

Review what changes need to be made to prevent another reaction; do not assign blame.

Food Allergy and Anaphylaxis Network

Effective January 1, 2006, requires that the labels of foods containing major food by using:

The word “Contains” the name of the major food allergen

OR

in the ingredient list in parentheses – for example, “albumin (egg)”

Specific Allergen must be listed if they are present in any amount, even in colors, flavors, or spice blends.

This manufacturer choose to list the major allergen(s) in the ingredient statement

