



Peanut Allergy

What is a peanut allergy?

A peanut allergy is a reaction by your child's immune system to peanuts. Our immune systems normally respond to bacteria or viruses that attack the body. With a food allergy, the body's immune system attacks harmless things, such as the proteins found in peanuts. Peanuts are among the 8 foods that are responsible for most food allergies in children. The other foods include milk, soy, eggs, tree nuts (such as walnuts and cashews), wheat, fish, and shellfish. Many children grow out of food allergies to egg, milk, or soy, but it is rare to grow out of peanut or tree nut allergies. Most health care providers warn not to feed your child shellfish and food containing peanuts and tree nuts, until age 2. If you have family history of allergies, some recommend waiting until 3 years.

What are the symptoms of an allergic reaction to peanuts?

If you think your child is allergic to peanuts or any other food, it is important to get a diagnosis from your health care provider or allergist. Symptoms can develop over several hours or be immediate and severe:

- Skin reactions such as itching, hives, eczema, or swelling
- Diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, stomach pain or itching around the mouth
- Runny nose, wheezing, or trouble breathing
- Rapid heartbeat.

With peanut allergy, it is more common to have an allergic reaction called anaphylactic shock. This is a serious reaction that is sudden, severe, and can involve the whole body. It can cause swelling of the mouth and throat, dangerously lower blood pressure, and trouble breathing. This type of reaction is a medical emergency. It is treated with epinephrine (a medicine that is given by injection). Usually parents or caregivers of children who have severe allergic reactions carry their own shot kits, just in case of emergency.

Is my child also allergic to other nuts?

Nuts such as walnuts, almonds, pecans and cashews grow on trees. Peanuts grow underground and are not considered to be a 'true nut.' About half of the people with peanut allergy are also allergic to tree nuts. Ask your health care provider if it is safe for your child to eat tree nuts.

How will this affect my child's diet?

The only treatment for a child with a peanut allergy is to completely avoid peanut and foods that contain peanut products. Many processed foods and restaurant foods contain peanut or peanut products. You will need to change the way you shop and prepare foods.

The first step is to learn to read labels and become familiar with ingredients that contain peanut products. Always ask about ingredients if you are not sure. Study the lists below to learn more about foods and ingredients to watch out for.

Ingredients to look for in food products

- Peanuts
- Peanut butter
- Mixed nuts
- Artificial nuts (often peanuts that have been de-flavored or re-flavored)
- Arachis (another name for peanut)
- Lecithins or food additive 322
- Satay (a peanut sauce)
- Pure refined peanut oil, if properly processed, should not contain peanut protein and therefore should not cause reactions in allergic children. However, peanut oils are also available unrefined. Unrefined oils may be called cold-pressed, unprocessed, expelled or extruded oils. These unrefined oils may have peanut proteins and could cause allergic reactions. If in doubt, call the manufacturer.

Hidden source of peanuts

Cross contamination is a problem when trying to avoid peanut proteins. It is common for peanuts to come in contact with other foods during processing and in preparation, even if peanuts are not part of the recipe.

Items that could be contaminated with peanut

- Chocolate candies and ice cream
- Pastries, cookies and cakes where ingredients aren't listed
- Sauces such as barbecue and Worcestershire
- Mandelonas (peanuts soaked in almond flavor)
- Baking mixes
- Gravy
- Pesto (an Italian sauce made with nuts)
- Praline and nougat
- Cereals
- Baking mixes
- Prepared salads and salad dressings
- Hydrolyzed vegetable protein (usually soy based, but may come from any non-animal source) emulsified ingredient (may have been thickened with peanuts)
- Asian foods (such as, satay, pad thai, and egg rolls), African, Chinese, Mexican, Thai, Indonesian and Vietnamese foods often use peanuts to flavor sauces or as a garnish.

When dining out:

- Order simple dishes with only a few recipe ingredients. Avoid sauces unless you're sure they don't contain nuts.
- Tell the waiter or waitress about the allergy.
- Ask if food processors, cutting boards, pans, knives, or other food preparation equipment is used for nuts and for other foods.

How can I provide my child with a healthy diet that tastes good?

Your child can still have a nutritionally complete diet. The primary nutrients found in peanuts are protein, healthy fats, fiber, vitamin E, magnesium, and folate. There are many other foods that contain the same nutrients as peanuts, so the challenge is not providing adequate nutrition, but to keep your child from unknowingly eating foods that contain them.

You can bake desserts from scratch or from mixes that do not contain peanuts. Some ice cream and chocolate companies make products without peanuts and that have been processed separately from those prepared with peanuts to eliminate the risk of 'cross-contamination.' This would be stated clearly on the label.

How can I keep my child safe at school?

1. Teach your child not to eat foods unless they are safe. Even young children can grasp this concept, especially once they have gotten sick after eating a particular food.
2. Prepare your child's lunch at home.
3. Talk with teachers and the school administrator regarding your child's needs. Ask teachers to keep an eye out and explain the situation to other children if needed.
4. Have the teacher call you if there is a special event or party planned so that you can bring a few modified treats that your child enjoys and can share with other kids.
5. Make a card that lists foods and ingredients that should be avoided and give one to the teacher. The card can also be helpful to older children in making decisions when out with friends.

Children who have had life-threatening anaphylactic reactions before should keep injectable epinephrine (such as EpiPen) and an antihistamine (such as Benadryl) with them at all times.

*NOTE: This information is provided as a public educational service. The information does not replace any of the instructions your physician gives you. If you have a medical emergency please call 911 or call the Hospital at (208) 529-6111. If you have questions about your child's care, please call Idaho Falls Pediatrics at (208) 522-4600.