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17TH ANNUAL CHILD HEALTH RESEARCH DAYS

Nutrition for a Changing World

The Science of Nourishing the Next Generation

CHRD 2021: Abstract & Poster Submission Form

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Research Category:

- Basic Science
- Clinical
- Community Health / Policy

What was your role in the project?

- Design
- Perform Experiments
- Analyze Data
- Write Abstract

Presenter Status:

- Undergraduate Students
- Masters Student
- PhD Student
- Post-Doctoral Fellows
- Residents
- Non-Trainee

Title

Peanut, soy and non-priority allergy in Canada

Background

Peanut allergic individuals may be co-sensitized or co-allergic to another legume(s), although Canadian data are sparse.

Objective

Our aim was to describe the distribution of legume allergy, specifically peanut and soy (priority allergens in Canada), and lentil, pea, chickpea, or other unspecific non-priority legumes in Canada, with consideration to age.

Methods

Caregivers of children (<18 years) in Canada, with parent-reported allergies to at least one of the following: peanut, soy, lentil, pea, chickpea, or unspecific non-priority legumes, were included in this study population. Data were collected as part of two different online studies, between 2019-2021, approved by the University of Manitoba Health Research Ethics Board. Data were described, then analysed using logistic regression, and adjusted for sex, age at diagnosis and total number of food allergies, with statistical significance set at $p < 0.05$.

Results

Our study population included 115 children from all Canadian provinces, who were disproportionately boys (64.6%) and of which one-third were aged 6 or under. Nearly all (109/115; 94.8%) had peanut allergy, with lower prevalences of soy (18/115; 15.7%) and non-priority legumes (15/115; 13.0%). Most children had an epinephrine autoinjector (106/111; 95.5%) and had been diagnosed by an allergist (96/99; 98.0%). Specific to legume allergies, $n=85$ children had mono-peanut allergy, $n=6$ had mono-soy allergy, no children had mono-non-priority legume allergy, $n=12$ children had peanut+non-priority legume allergy, $n=9$ had peanut+soy allergy, and $n=3$ had peanut+soy+non-priority legume allergy. Compared to children aged 6 or under, older children were significantly less likely to have peanut, plus soy or nonpriority legume allergy (OR 0.22; 95%CI 0.05-0.94, $p=0.04$).

Conclusion

In Canada, peanut allergy remains the most common legume allergy. However, allergy to peanut + at least one additional legume affects about 20% of children allergic to peanut, but disproportionately amongst young children.

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- For each author, please click "[+] Add Item" and provide the author's information

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