

Food Allergy Facts and Figures

What Is a Food Allergy?

- A [food allergy](#) occurs when the body's immune system sees a certain food as harmful and reacts by causing specific clinical symptoms. This is an allergic reaction.
- There are 2 types of food allergies:
 - **Immunoglobulin-E-mediated (IgE-mediated):** With this type of food allergy, the body's immune system makes antibodies called immunoglobulin E (IgE). IgE antibodies react with a certain food and causes symptoms.
 - **Non-IgE-mediated:** Other parts of the body's immune system react to a certain food. This reaction causes symptoms but does not involve IgE antibodies.
- Two types of food allergy that are classified as non-IgE mediated are:
 - **Eosinophilic esophagitis (EoE):** a chronic (long-term) allergic or immune condition that causes swelling in your esophagus.
 - **Food protein-induced enterocolitis syndrome (FPIES):** an immune reaction in the gastrointestinal (GI) tract, that commonly causes vomiting, diarrhea, and lethargy. Symptoms usually appear about 1 to 4 hours after eating a food trigger.
- Foods that cause allergic reactions are called [allergens](#). People are usually allergic to proteins found in a food allergen.
- Allergic reactions can involve the skin, mouth, throat, eyes, lungs, heart, gut, and brain.
- Severe symptoms can lead to a serious allergic reaction called [anaphylaxis](#) [anna-fih-LACK-sis]. This reaction usually involves more than 1 part of the body, can worsen quickly, and can be life-threatening. In some cases, it can lead to death.
- Anaphylaxis must be recognized and treated right away with epinephrine to provide the best chance for improvement and to prevent serious, potentially life-threatening complications.

How Common Are Food Allergies?

- As of 2021, about 20 million people have food allergies in the U.S.^{1,2}
 - About 16 million (6.2%) U.S. adults have food allergies.¹
 - About 4 million (5.8%) U.S. children have food allergies.²
- In 2021, 8.5% of non-Hispanic Black adults had food allergies, compared to 6.2% of non-Hispanic White adults.¹



- In 2021, 7.6% of non-Hispanic Black children had food allergies, compared to 5.3% of non-Hispanic White children.²
 - Food allergy rates increased among U.S. children from 1988 to 2011, with the greatest increase in Black children.³
- While male and female children have the same rates of food allergy, female adults are more likely to have food allergy than male adults.^{1,2}
- Around 1 in 700 people in the United States have EoE⁴
 - EoE is more common in males than females, and most common in people aged 40-44 years old.⁴
- FPIES affects about 900,000 people in the United States, including 0.5% of children and 0.2% of adults. ⁵

What Are the Most Frequent Food Allergens?

- Nine foods cause most food allergy reactions in the United States:^{6,7,8}
 - **Milk:** Affects 1.9% of children and 1.9% of adults
 - **Egg:** Affects 0.9% of children and 0.8% of adults
 - **Peanut:** Affects 2.2% of children and 1.8% of adults
 - **Tree nut (for example, almonds, walnut, pecans, cashews, pistachios):** Affects 1.2% of children and 1.2% of adults
 - **Fish (for example, bass, flounder, cod):** Affects 0.6% of children and 0.9% of adults
 - **Shellfish (for example, crab, shrimp, scallop, clams):** Affects 1.3% of children and 2.9% of adults
 - **Wheat** Affects 0.5% of children and 0.8% of adults
 - **Soy:** Affects 0.5% of children and 0.6% of adults
 - **Sesame:** Affects 0.2% of children and 0.2% of adults
- Milk, wheat, and egg are the most common food triggers of EoE.⁹
- Milk, soy, rice, and oat are the most common food triggers among children with FPIES. In adults, fish and shellfish are the most common triggers.⁵
- Sesame is a rising food allergy. It impacts an estimated 1 million people in the United States.¹⁰ It was declared a major allergen in the United States in 2021.

What Is Anaphylaxis?

- Anaphylaxis is a severe, potentially life-threatening allergic reaction that comes on quickly and in rare cases can cause death. Not all allergic reactions are anaphylaxis.⁶



- Symptoms of anaphylaxis can involve more than one part of the body such as the skin, mouth, throat, eyes, lungs, heart, gut, and brain.
- Symptoms of anaphylaxis can include:
 - Skin: hives (often very itchy), flushed skin, or rash
 - Mouth: swelling of the lips, tongue, and throat; tingling or itchy feeling in the mouth
 - Lungs: shortness of breath, trouble breathing, coughing, or wheezing
 - Eyes: swelling around the eyes, itchiness
 - Brain: feeling a sense of doom
 - Heart: dizziness, lightheadedness, loss of consciousness, low blood pressure, shock
 - Stomach and gut: cramps, vomiting, diarrhea⁶
- On average, it is estimated that anaphylaxis results in 45,000–50,000 emergency room visits in the United States each year, with food being the most common trigger.¹¹
 - From 2008 to 2016, emergency room visits for anaphylaxis more than doubled.¹¹
- From 1999–2010, there were about 165 deaths from food-related anaphylaxis.¹²

How Are Food Allergies Managed and Treated?

- Although [treatments](#) are available, there is currently no cure for food allergies.⁶
- Strictly avoiding a food allergen and not eating it is the primary way to prevent a reaction.⁶
- People with food allergies should carefully read food ingredient labels and always ask about ingredients before eating food prepared by other people.⁴
- Epinephrine is the first line of treatment for anaphylaxis.¹³
- It is critical to recognize and treat anaphylaxis early and without delay.
- People with diagnosed food allergies should always have epinephrine with them. If anaphylaxis is suspected, epinephrine should be given right away and without delay to prevent severe complications (another health issue).^{14,15}
- If a person is having anaphylaxis, they should:
 - Follow their [Anaphylaxis Action Plan](#), a written plan created with a health care provider
 - Use their epinephrine right away and without delay
 - Get emergency medical care as needed to ensure symptoms are treated appropriately and they have resolved^{14,15}

Are Food Allergies Outgrown?

- Milk, egg, wheat, and soy allergies are often outgrown. Most people do not outgrow peanut, tree nut, fish, and shellfish allergies.¹⁶

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