



Key Information

- Children with wheat allergy must not be served foods made from wheat or foods that contain wheat as an ingredient. They must also avoid other grains derived from wheat including spelt and triticale.
- Some children with wheat allergy are allergic to other grains. If you have a child in your centre with wheat allergy, check with the child's parents or carers to see which grains they can eat.
- Wheat-based products should not be removed, or banned, from the menu of a long day care centre because they contain important nutrients.
- It is important to replace wheatbased products with similar alternatives for the children with a wheat allergy.

Providing food and drinks to children with wheat allergy

This fact sheet is for cooks and chefs working in children's education and care.

All food allergies must be taken seriously, and staff should know how to manage an allergic reaction. For information and guidance about managing food allergy, see the National Allergy Council's <u>Best Practice guidelines</u> for anaphylaxis prevention and management in children's education and care.

For more information on preparing and serving food for children with food allergies, complete the National Allergy Council's <u>All about Allergens for Children's education and care course</u> and download the National Allergy Council's <u>All about Allergens for Children's education and care booklet</u>.

The Healthy Eating Advisory Service course, <u>Managing allergies and other dietary requirements in children's education and care</u>, should then be completed. You will find a micro-module specific to managing <u>wheat allergy</u> within this course.





Developed in partnership with the <u>National Allergy</u> <u>Council</u>. For further food allergy information, visit foodallergyaware.org.au.

Reading food labels for wheat

It is important to check the labels of all packaged foods for wheat as an ingredient. You should also check for precautionary allergen labelling for wheat, for example 'may be present' or 'may contain' statements. These products must not be given to children with wheat allergy. If you notice a food does not have a label, ask the supplier for a product information form.

You should read food labels for wheat as an ingredient each time you purchase the product, when it is delivered, and when you serve the food or before you use it in cooking for a child with wheat allergy. Check for wheat ingredients on gluten free products too.

Some ingredients made from wheat are so well processed that they may be tolerated by some children with wheat allergy. These include glucose, glucose syrup, dextrose, caramel colour, monosodium glutamate (MSG). Check with the child's parents or carers if these ingredients are acceptable to use.

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For more information, refer to the reading food labels for food allergens section of the National Allergy Council's Food Allergy Aware website.



Wheat allergy and coeliac disease are different

Wheat allergy can be life-threatening. Children with wheat allergy are allergic to the protein in wheat.

Coeliac disease is not an allergy. It is a lifelong autoimmune condition. If children with coeliac disease eat gluten, they will not have an immediate life-threatening reaction. They can become very sick and develop serious long term health problems.

See the <u>Menu planning for coeliac disease</u> fact sheet for more information.



Check for wheat in the statement of ingredients

Reading labels for wheat allergy



INGREDIENTS: Wheat bran (95%), sugar, barley malt extract, maltodextrin (wheat) salt, minerals (iron, zinc oxide), vitamins (niacin, riboflavin, folate).

CONTAINS: Wheat, gluten.

INGREDIENTS: Oats (29%), oat flour, honey, coconut, butter (milk), currants, sultanas, almonds, baking soda.

CONTAINS: Milk, almonds, gluten.

MAY BE PRESENT: Wheat.

Check for wheat in the summary ('contains') statement

Check for wheat in the precautionary allergen labelling ('may be present') statement

Food label image source: National Allergy Council

Reviewing your menu for wheat

Foods and drinks that contain wheat, or likely to contain wheat as an ingredient, are listed below. Check the <u>Menu planning guidelines for long day care</u> for more information on foods to include on your menu as some of the foods listed here do not meet the menu planning guidelines.

Food Group	Foods containing or likely to contain wheat. Always check the label.	
Grains (cereal) foods	 Wheat flour, wheaten cornflour Baking powder Bread, bread rolls Wraps, pita breads, flat breads Turkish bread, Lebanese breads Roti, naan Crumpets, English muffins Pancakes, pikelets Wheat based cereals Pasta, spaghetti Noodles Cous cous Semolina Freekeh Many baby food products, including teething rusks 	
	*Foods made from spelt or triticale contain wheat allergens.	
Lean meats, poultry, fish, eggs, tofu, nuts and seeds, legumes/beans	 Meat patties, burgers, sausages, meatloaf Processed meats Crumbed or battered products Chicken stuffing, skin seasonings Baked beans and other legumes in sauce 	
Milk, yoghurt, cheese and/or alternatives	Some flavoured milks and yoghurt Some cheese spreads	
Cakes and biscuits	 Cakes, biscuits, muffins, slices Pastries Waffles Crispbreads, dry biscuits, crackers 	
Gravies, sauces, salad dressings	 Gravy powder, liquid gravies, thickened sauces Stock, stock cubes Soy sauce Worcestershire sauce Some salad dressings Malted vinegar 	
Soups	Canned soups with thickener Commercial and homemade soups with noodles or pasta	
Jams and spreads	Yeast spreads – Vegemite; Promite; Marmite ■	
Drinks	Malted milk powder Soy milk with wheat-based maltodextrin Some flavoured milks	

Planning meals for children with wheat allergy

Replacing wheat-based products on your menu

Wheat contains important nutrients for children's growth and development such as energy, fibre, vitamins and minerals and should not be removed from the menu of a long day care centre. Children who do not have a wheat allergy should continue to be served wheat-based foods and products.



For food swap ideas, see the National Allergy Council's <u>Ingredient Substitution</u> <u>Tool</u> for foods you can use to replace wheat in recipes.

When replacing wheat-based products on your menu, remember to check if children have other food allergies. Check that the wheat replacement does not contain those allergens.

Below is a list of suggested replacements to use in place of a wheat-based food.



Products labelled "Gluten Free" should be checked for any other wheat ingredients

Wheat-based product	Suggested Replacement	
Wheat flour, wheaten cornflour	 Alternative flours – rice, potato, soy, arrowroot (tapioca), chickpea, buckwheat, millet, quinoa Corn flour made from corn/maize 	Gluten free flourGluten free baking powderGluten free corn flour
Bread products	 Check which wheat free bread is usually consumed at home Gluten free* bread 	
	*Check ingredient labels carefully, as som common allergens such as soy, milk, and	
Wheat-based cereals	 Gluten free or wheat free cereals Rice porridge Infant rice cereals 	Oat porridge (only if tolerated – check with parents)
Pasta, noodles, cous cous	 Gluten or wheat free pasta Legume-based pasta (red lentil pasta, chickpea pasta) 100% buckwheat noodles Rice Rice noodles 	 Rice vermicelli noodles Quinoa Barley Corn-based cous cous Polenta Buckwheat groats
Crispbreads, dry biscuits, crackers	Rice cakes Corn thins	Rice crackers Gluten free crackers
Sauces and stock	Gluten free soy sauce Gluten free gravy Gluten free stock powder or liquid stock	Other gluten free sauces

How to change recipes

Below are some examples of how to change recipes for a child who is allergic to wheat. If a separate meal is required, remember to make meals for children with allergies look like meal served to the rest of the children. This way, children with allergies will feel included at mealtimes.



Products labelled "Gluten Free" should be checked for any other wheat ingredients

Recipe	Modification to recipe
Pasta dish	Wheat free alternatives to use: • Gluten free pasta (many products available) • Legume-based pasta (red lentil pasta, chickpea pasta) • 100% buckwheat noodles • Rice noodles • Quinoa • Barley • Corn-based cous cous • Buckwheat groats
Homemade muffin or other baked product	Wheat free alternatives to use: • Gluten free flour • Gluten free baking powder • Gluten free cornflour • Rice or rice flour • Soy flour • Almond flour or almond meal (if you include almond in your centre)

Storing, making, and serving food for children with wheat allergy

Children with wheat allergy can react to very small amounts of wheat in their food.

Make sure you have good food allergen management processes to prevent the risk of cross contamination from foods that contain wheat.

This includes:

- cleaning surfaces and equipment
- separate toaster for wheat free bread
- storing food safely for allergies
- preventing cross contamination of food allergens during cooking and serving
- washing hands or changing gloves in between handling different foods.





More helpful resources and information

For more information see the National Allergy Council's <u>All About Allergens training for Children's education and care</u> and <u>All about Allergens for Children's education and care booklet</u>, and the Healthy Eating Advisory Services <u>Managing allergies and other dietary requirements in children's education and care online course</u>.

Further information and support

Healthy Eating Advisory Service:

- Early childhood services
- Recipes
- Menu planning guidelines for long day care
- Online module: wheat alleray

National Allergy Council:

- All About Allergens training for Children's education and care
- All about Allergens Resource Hub (Children's Education and Care section)



We're here to support you

Visit our website: heas.health.vic.gov.au

Q 1300 225 288

nutritionaustralia.org.au

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