## Welcome!

## The webinar will begin shortly.

# NAVIGATING WEBINAR <br> August 3rd <br> $$
1: 00-2: 00 \mathrm{CST}
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CHARTING A COURSE FOR HEALTHCARE FOODSERVICE TEAMS

## Moderałor



Healthcare Associate Marketing Manager General Mills

## Featured Speaker


"Maggie" Roche is the founder of Roche Dietitians and a nationally recognized leader in nutrition consulting.

Maggie's mission is to educate and empower those who nourish others. Maggie believes that food is medicine, and she uses evidence-based standards to promote health and wellness through nutrition, especially for the older adult.

She guides organizations and individuals through the complexities of medical nutrition therapy and the business of serving food in healthcare.

Maggie is a registered dietitian with a master's degree in clinical nutrition. She has advanced credentials as a board-certified specialist in gerontological nutrition and is distinguished as a Fellow of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics.

## Learning Objectives

1. Identify common food allergies and intolerances.
2. Distinguish between a food allergy, food intolerance, and celiac disease.
3. Describe common approaches and best practices to managing food allergies, intolerances in healthcare foodservice.

## Polling Question \#1

In which setting do you work?

1. Hospital
2. Long Term Care
3. Assisted Living
4. Independent Living
5. Industry
6. Other

## Statistics



Food Allergies and Intolerances


Anaphylactic
Reactions


Allergy
Reaction

## Statistics



## Statistics

- Trends are difficult to verify
- Self reported cases of immune-mediated adverse food reactions "grossly overestimate" prevalence
- Age makes a difference. Younger have higher prevalence
- Everyone agrees on at least 5\%-6.5\%





## What is a Food Allergy?

Food allergy is a reproducible immune-mediated reaction following consumption of a particular food allergen.
"Food allergy is a serious and potentially lifethreatening medica- $\cdot \cdot 1$ affecting 32 million Americans. (NARE. FARE (Food Allergy Research \& Education) https://www.foodallergy.org/

## What is a Food Allergy?



Millions of Americans


Body's Immune System


Vary in Severity


Cannot be Cured

## Classic Food Allergy



## Symptoms: Classic Food Allergy

- Skin
- Hives
- Itching
- Swelling
- GI
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Abdominal Pain
- Cardiovascular
- Hypotension
- Loss of consciousness
- Respiratory
- Wheezing
- Coughing
- Sneezing
- Rhinorrhea
- Congestion
- Swelling of throat and vocal cords
- Difficulty breathing
- Miscellaneous
- Dizzy
- Sense of impending doom


## Testing \& Treatment: Classic Food Allergies

- Testing not $100 \%$ diagnostic
- Consider context of reproducible symptoms
- Avoidance is primary treatment
- Immunotherapies



## What is a food intolerance?

## Food Allergy

Food Intolerance

Immune-mediated

## Symptoms

$\operatorname{lgE}$ Testing

## Nonimmune-mediated

## Symptoms

No Testing
Clinical History
Clinical History

## Celiac Disease: What is gluten?

- Gluten: alcohol soluble proteins in cereals
- Wheat
- Barley
- Rye
- Common gluten containing foods
- Breads
- Pasta
- Baked Goods
- Soy Sauce
- Soup

- Candy


## Celiac Disease

- Immune mediated
- Small intestine
- Chronic
- Gluten Exposure
- Gl tract damage
- Malabsorption
- $1 \%$ to $1.5 \%$ worldwide



## Celiac Disease

## Symptoms

- Diarrhea
- Steatorrhea
- Weight Loss
- Mild, non-specific Gl
- Dermatitis herpetiformis


## Nutrition Related

- Delayed puberty
- Fatigue
- Iron deficiency anemia
- Oral ulcers and other dental problems
- Low bone mineral density and osteoporosis
- Malnutrition is of concern
- Autoimmune and cancer


## Celiac Disease

## Treatment

- Strict gluten free diet
- Lifetime
- Saves serious damage to intestines


## CELIAC DISEASE



## Celiac Disease and Older Adults



## 9 Major Food Allergens



## FDA Food Labeling Requirements

Food Allergen Labeling and Consumer Protection Act of 2004 (FALCPA)
Food Allergy Safety, Treatment, Education, and Research (FASTER) Act

- Thresholds have not been established
- Applies to commercial packaged foods
- Extends to retail and food service establishments that package, label, and offer products to eat
- Not for foods prepared at point of purchase


## FDA: Declare allergen on the label

- Common name is used as ingredient
- Example: buttermilk
- Name of the food source in parentheses following ingredient name
- Example: "lecithin (soy)," "flour (wheat)"
- In a "contains" statement after list of ingredients
- Example: "Contains wheat, milk, and soy"
- Specify tree nut
- Specify species of fish
- Specify type of crustacean shellfish


## Advisory Statements

- Not required by law
- Can be used to address unavoidable "cross-contact"
- Should not be used as a substitute for adhering to current good manufacturing practices
- Must be truthful and not misleading.

Ingredients: Sugar,<br>Enriched Flour Bleached (wheat flour, niacin, iron, thiamin mononitrate, riboflavin, folic acid), Walnut Pieces, Cocoa Processed with Alkali, Palm Oil, Corn Syrup. Contains 2\% or less of: Corn Starch, Salt, Carob Powder, Artificial Flavor. Freshness Preserved by BHT.<br>CONTAINS WHEAT, WALNUT; MAY CONTAIN EGG. MILK AND SOY INGREDIENTS.

## Advisory Statements

INGREDIENTS: Whole grain oats, unbleached wheat flour (wheat flour, malted barley flour, niacin, reduced iron, thiamin mononitrate, riboflavin, folic acid), prune puree, evaporated cane sugar, walnuts, banana puree, brown rice syrup, expeller pressed canola oil, water, inulin (vegetable fiber), molasses (sugar, sugarcane molasses), baking soda, baking powder (sodium acid pyrophosphate, sodium bicarbonate, cornstarch, monocalcium phosphate), sea salt, cinnamon, nutmeg. Contains: Walnuts, wheat.

PRODUCED IN A FACILITY THAT PROCESSES WHEAT, PEANUTS, TREE NUTS, EGGS, SOY, AND DAIRY.


INGREDIENS: CHUNK WHITEABACORE TUNA, WATER. CONTANS FSH (IUNA) INGREDEENTS.
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## Polling Question \#2

Do you have a formal food allergy policy?

1. Yes, it is basic
2. Yes, and it is comprehensive
3. No

## How to accommodate allergies/intolerances?

- What is your average length of stay?
- What can your systems and facilities accommodate?
- What is your team's skill set?
-What are your local requirements?
-What does your organizations legal/regulatory team say?


## Healthcare foodservice allergy plan and policies

(1) Admissions and Dieł Orders
(2) Menus, Recipes and Ingredients
(3) Segregation

4 Communication

## Admissions and Diet Orders

## - Screening tool <br> - "Life-threatening food allergy" <br> - Admissions script <br> - Keeping longitudinal documentation

## Diet Order

Must have official diet order

- Transcribed to Dining Services
- Linked to specific "calls to action"


## Admissions and Diet Orders

- "Life-threatening food allergy"
- List of food allergen(s)
- Triggers RD consultation
- RD completes second screen and confirms activation of Dining Plan

Dietary
Software/Records

## Resident/Patient Identifiers

- Within HIPAA standards
- Color coded
- Written plans of care with visual alert
- Specific procedure for epinephrine
- Are there risks for inhalation reactions?


## Best Practices: Admissions and Diet Orders



## Menus, Recipes and Ingredients

- Special allergen menu
- Menu Matrix lists menu items across a spreadsheet of the allergens
- "Supported" self selected menus
- Menu or recipe substitutions are checked with a dietitian before supplying item to a patient with a food allergy/intolerance
- What about choice?


# Menus and Recipes: Follow the allergen 

1. Standardize Recipes
2. Each ingredient has product specification

What is included in a specification?

| Name of Product | Use common language of the industry Example: chicken, <br> tender or corn. When available the Standard of Identify should <br> be used. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Description | Describe the product, weight, portion size (raw or pre-cooked), <br> shape, and main ingredients. In some cases, manufacturer's <br> name, product code and pack size may be included. If <br> specifying manufacturer and product code respondents may <br> quote on brand name or preapproved equal products to insure <br> maximum open competition. |
| Main ingredients | Describe the main and secondary ingredients desired in the <br> product in as much detail as possible such as whole chicken <br> breast meat or once frozen pollack. |
| Case and pack weight. | How should the item be packaged, and how big are the <br> cases? Example: 6/\#10 cans, or 4/5\# loaves, or case not to <br> exceed 25\#, Items individually wrapped, 48count, cases not to <br> exceed 30 pounds. |
| Meal pattern contribution | What is the desired meal pattern contribution from the <br> product? CN label preference. |
| Minimum and Maximum <br> size pieces | What is the minimum size of the product? What is the <br> maximum size of the product? |
| Prohibited ingredients. | When creating a specification indicate what ingredients are <br> prohibited in the product such as food additives, artificial <br> colors and flavors, hydrogenated fat, monosodium glutamate <br> (MSG), and assorted allergens. |
| Desired or required <br> nutritional standards. | What are the nutritional standards for the product? Minimum <br> or maximum nutrient or ingredient requirements or limitations. <br> Example: Product must meet NSLP specific meal pattern <br> requirements, or sodium, or sugar content per serving. |


| D | Food Item | Rules | Acceptable US Foods Product |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & C \\ & \square \\ & D \end{aligned}$ | FLOUNDER FILLETS, RAW Protein: Fish | a. Grade Requirement: US Grade A <br> b. Portion Size/Weight Range: 4 - 6 oz. ea. <br> (c) Sodium should not be more than 120 mg per 1 oz | HARBOR BANKS <br> FLOUNDER, 5-8 OZ FILLET BONELESS SKINLESS RAW TWICE FROZEN BULK WILD MSC 2- |
| $0$ | COD FILLET, RAW | Portion Size/Weight Range: 4-6 oz. each Sodium should not be more than 120 mg per 1 oz . | HARBOR BANKS COD, ATLANTIC 4 OZ LOIN BONELESS SKINLESS CHEMICAL FREE RAW IQF FROZEN BULK |
| $D$ | HALIBUT STEAK OR FILLET, RAW | Sodium should not be more than 120 mg per 1 oz . | PACKER <br> HALIBUT, RANDOM FILLET BONELESS SKIN-ON RAW REF IMPORTED \& USA WILD |
| $\frac{\square}{2}$ | SALMON, PINK, CANNED | Sodium should not be more than 120 mg per 1 oz . | PACKER <br> SALMON, PINK CANNED |
| $\frac{D}{D}$ | TUNA, CANNED OR VACUUM POUCH | Sodium should not be more than 125 mg per 1oz. and 150 mg per oz. for flavored. | CHICKEN OF THE SEA INTERNATIONAL TUNA, WHITE ALBACORE CHUNK IN WATER EXTRA LOW SODIUM CAN SHELF STABLE |

## Menus and Recipes: Follow the allergen

1. Standardize Recipes
2. Each ingredient has product specification
3. Tag allergens in ingredients
4. When ingredients are added to recipes - allergens follow
5. When recipes are added to menus - allergens follow

Therefore, any ingredient change will change the menu
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# Best Practices: Menus, Recipes, Ingredients 



## Segregation during preparation

## Kitchen environment; cross contact

- Identify allergen storage protocol
- Pre-plated allergy meal covered and stored appropriately
- Cleaning procedure written and displayed for precleaning prior to preparation of allergy free meal.
- All surfaces and utensils cleaned and sanitized as per procedure prior to preparing allergy free meal
- PPE available and clearly identified for use for allergy free meal preparation
- Clean utensils sourced


## Segregation during preparation

- Identify foods required (check stored appropriately as per allergen storage in FSP) and check ingredient labels.
- Preparation of meal in isolation to other food preparation
- Meal checked as accurately prepared and/or plated by supervisor
- Have a process for managing products decanted from original containers;


## Segregation during meal service

- Meal is checked as correct
- Meal is transported to the patient in a manner that minimizes contact with other food
- Before meal is left with patient/resident ensure correct patient and meal using 3 approved patient identifiers
- If a patient with an allergen is not in the bed
- No additions/substitutions to items on meal trays
- Snacks
- Feeding


## Best Practices: Segregation



## Training: Allergy awareness and process

- A knowledgeable team can save lives
- Include in orientation for all
- Tailor to job function
- Include the "why"
- Know regulatory requirements for training
- Consider commercial programs


## Emergency Plan

- Identifying symptoms of an allergic reaction
- Knowing what to do to provide help
- Follow up communication


# FARE Save a Life: Recognizing and Responding to Anaphylaxis 

## In the next 15 minutes, you will learn:



## Communication

- A policy is in place to manage identification, documentation and communication of food allergies to appropriate areas
- Internal audits of the Food allergen management processes are conducted regularly as per the food safety program auditing schedule or after a food allergy incident.
- Incident Management: after allergy incident


## Best Practices: Communication

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## Call to Action



1. Explore and define your food allergy policy
2. Track process from allergy identification through meal consumption
3. Strengthen recipe, menus and procurement standards
4. Establish strong communication for successful implementation


## THANK YOU FOR A山L YOU DO!

## Additional Resources

## Need some menu ideas?

Check out our Gluten Free Recipes!


Culinary Inspiration Video: Find it here
Dairy Free Recipes: Find it here Gluten Free Products: Click the image to the right!


## Marketing Tools

- Point of sale danglers and clings
- Social toolkit with imagery


Check out our rebates page for these and more!

Rebates | Earn and Save Foodservice Products (generalmillscf.com)


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