



**Karolinska
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Food Allergy Canada: Overview and parallels with Bra Mat för Alla

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A comparison of social systems, largely funded through general taxation

Canada



Health (1)

- Better nurse:population; hospital beds:population
- Universal coverage, but limited in scope; co-payments for all Rx, ambulance
- Fee-for-service MD

Schools*

- Food not provided

Sweden



Health (1)

- Better MD:population; wait times for ED care, primary care & specialist care
- Universal coverage, co-payments for adults
- Salaried MD

Schools

- Food provided (2)

Food Allergy: Prevalence in Canada and Sweden

- Self-reported food allergy
 - Canada: 7.5%, including almost 500.000 children (1)
 - Sweden: 7% of children and adolescents (2)
- Peanut allergy
 - Canada: 1.1% (2.4% in children, 0.7% in adults) (1)
 - Sweden: 3% in adolescents (3)

1. Soller et al. JACI In Practice. 2015.
2. Protudjer et al. PLoS. 2016
3. Feldman et al. Allergy. 2018

Need for national societies to highlight and address impact of food allergy (and hypersensitivity)

Food Allergy Canada

- "A society that is **safer** for people living with food allergies and the risk of anaphylaxis through **well informed**, supportive, and responsive communities"

Bra Mat för Alla

- "Sweden has global leadership in providing equitable healthcare, **safe** food and **reliable knowledge** for people with food allergy or other hypersensitivity to food, offering quality of life equal to that offered to people without food hypersensitivity"

Both organisations listened to their stakeholders:

Food Allergy Canada

- Education
 - Medically sound, current knowledge accessible to all
- Advocacy in dining out, food service
 - Sabrina's Law
- Advocacy in food labelling
 - Drove legislation for plain language ingredient lists

Bra Mat för Alla

- From molecule to man
 - Improve treatment, prevention and diagnostics
- From farm to fork
 - Good, nutritious and safe food
- From paper to practice
 - Improved quality of life through knowledge translation

Both organisations have many partners across sectors

	Food Allergy Canada	Bra Mat för Alla
Universities	X	X
Government	X	X
Patient organisations	X	X
School boards	X	X
Food industry	X	X
Pharma	X	X
Airlines	X	
General public	X	X
Healthcare	X	X
Workplaces		X

Food Allergy Canada Timeline (est. 2001)



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- May 2015: Name changed from Anaphylaxis Canada to Food Allergy Canada



Food Allergy Canada: Strategies to address key areas

1. Build awareness and to educate the audience and the communities in which they live
2. Increase support for teens and young adults
3. Increase food safety

Strategy 1: Awareness and education

Awareness and education resources



Strategy 1: Awareness and education, cont'd

Early Infant Feeding Guidelines FAQs

The new Addendum Guidelines for the Prevention of Peanut Allergy in the U.S. were released in January 2017. This report from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) represents a dramatic shift from previous advice to parents and caregivers regarding the introduction of peanut in a child's diet.

The Canadian Society of Allergy and Clinical Immunology (CSACI) and Food Allergy Canada have compiled this list of FAQs from the most common questions parents asked about these guidelines. These questions are answered by Canadian Pediatric Allergists Dr. Elissa M. Abrams and Dr. Kyla J. Hildebrand. We hope you find these FAQs helpful and informative.

As always, we advise parents to speak with their physician if they have any concerns.



Canadian Society of Allergy and Clinical Immunology



Strategy 2: Increase support for teens and young adults

Transition to post-secondary a risky time for students



Few people know about their food allergies



First time living away from home



10x

Larger campus population than average high school



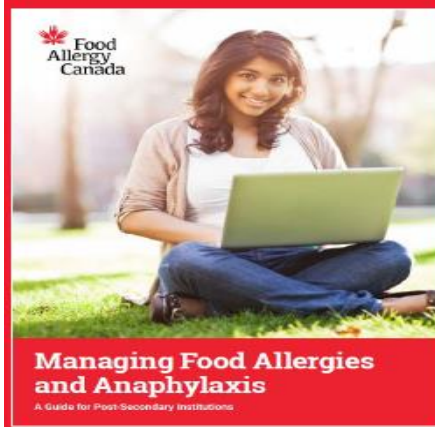
Living in residence = eating out 3x/day+



Tragedy at Queen's University, Sept'15
18-year-old, 1st year student with known food allergies

- Unguarded moment: left auto-injectors in dorm room
- Succumbed to fatal anaphylactic reaction during first few weeks at university
- A wake-up call about youth at risk and emergency preparedness on campuses

Supporting youth in transition: Post-secondary reference guide



- Developed by Food Allergy Canada in collaboration with 75+ stakeholders
- March 2018 launch

Strategy 3: Increase food safety

Food service advocacy

- Top priority for audience
- Safe management a shared priority
- Inconsistent food service knowledge and practice
- 2018 focus: Develop voluntary guidelines with industry representatives

Increase safe food options

- Precautionary labelling and "free from" claims are voluntary and lack consistency
- Partnered with Université Laval, AllerGen NCE hosted stakeholder discussions (Nov 2017)
- Food Allergy Canada's role is to galvanise key stakeholders across sectors to promote change



Conclusion

- Many similarities between healthcare systems in Canada and Sweden; and, Food Allergy Canada and Bra Mat för Alla
- Major differences are
 - Food Allergy Canada has longer history
 - Bra Mat för Alla has wider scope
- Given many similarities, Food Allergy Canada is likely to be a good resource for Bra Mat för Alla
 - Programme development
 - Knowledge translation
 - Public engagement

Tack!

Thank you!

Merci!



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