Oral food challenge



What is an oral food challenge?

An oral food challenge (OFC) is a test completed in our clinic where your child will slowly eat a food in front of the allergy team. This helps the team decide whether or not your child has a food allergy. Our team will watch your child for allergic symptoms as your child eats the food. An oral food challenge is the best way to diagnosis a food allergy.

Why does my child need it?

An OFC may be advised if:

- Your child had positive allergy tests in the past.
- Your child's past symptoms make it hard to know if your child has an allergy.
- Your child's allergy skin test or blood tests did not conclude whether or not there is an allergy.
- Your child may have outgrown their food allergy.

Why is it helpful?

Your child will be able to eat the food again if they do not have allergic symptoms during the test. This will allow your child to expand their diet. It may also be helpful in social situations like school. If your child has symptoms, you will know to continue to avoid that food.

What are the risks?

The risks of an OFC are an allergic reaction or anaphylaxis. These symptoms include:

- Hives or rash
- Trouble breathing or wheezing
- Swelling
- Stomach pain, nausea or vomiting

Our team will treat your child with medicines if they have an allergic reaction.

How should I prepare?

- Your child must be healthy on the day of the test. Please call to reschedule if your child is sick.
- Your visit can last up to 4 hours. The clinic has TVs for children to watch, but you may bring toys, books or homework for distraction.
- Your child's asthma, atopic dermatitis (eczema) and allergic rhinitis (runny nose) should be well
 controlled on the day of the test.
- Your child must stop taking antihistamine medicines 7 days before their visit. This includes:
 - Benadryl (diphenhydramine)
 - Zyrtec (cetirizine)

In case of an urgent concern or emergency, call 911 or go to the nearest emergency department right away.

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- Claritin (loratadine)
- Atarax (hydroxyzine)
- Astelin (azelastine)
- Allegra (fexofenadine)

What should I bring?

It is important to bring your child's epinephrine auto-injectors (EpiPen, Auvi-Q or Adrenaclick) to the visit. This is so you have them for the trip to our clinic and back home.

Also bring at least 2 serving sizes of the challenge food with you. Some options are listed in the table below and on page 3.

- Please read food labels to make sure they do not include other things your child cannot eat.
- You can bring something to mix the food into like a sauce, dip or yogurt if you feel it will help your child eat it.
- You may bring your child's favorite plate, bowl and utensils if desired.

Challenge food	Foods options to bring
Wheat	Baby cereal
	• Bread
	Pasta
Milk	Yogurt
	• Milk
Baked milk	Ask for a muffin recipe
Egg	Scrambled or hard-boiled egg
	• French toast
Baked egg	Ask for a muffin recipe
	Lil Mixin's Baked Egg powder
Peanut	Bamba snacks
	• PB2
	Skippy peanut butter
	Jif peanut butter
	Crazy Richards peanut butter

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Challenge food	Foods options to bring
Almond	Barneys Almond ButterNaturAlmondAlmond milk
Hazelnut (can crush, blend or mix)	Nutella (if tolerates milk)Chopped or whole hazelnuts
Pistachio (can crush, blend or mix)	Wonderful brandPistachio Factory brand
Cashews (can crush, blend or mix)	Sunshine brandMaisie Jane's cashew butter
Sesame	Tahini
Walnut (can crush, blend or mix)	Fillmore Farms brandDerby brandCrazy Go Nuts brand
Pecan (can crush, blend or mix)	Pearson Farm brandPurely Pecans brand
Macadamia nut	Hamakua brand
Pine nut	Wholesalepinenuts.com
Sunflower seeds	• Sunbutter
Soy	TofuEdamameSoy milk or soy yogurt
Fish	SalmonCodTuna
Shellfish	ShrimpCrabLobster
Coconut	Coconut milk or yogurt

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What happens on the day of the test?

Your child should be hungry when you get to the visit. You can bring other foods your child is not allergic to for the wait time at the end, but they should not eat before the test.

A provider will check your child's health and vital signs before and during the test. The test:

- Is completed in a room that is open and may have other patients. Each child will have their own chair.
- Starts with a small amount of the food. The team will give a larger amount if there are no symptoms after about 15 minutes. Your child may eat 2 to 6 servings of the food.
- Continues until your child eats a meal-sized serving.
- Will be stopped if your child has symptoms. The provider will check your child, talk with you and give medicines if needed.

What if my child has an allergic reaction?

Most children have skin or stomach symptoms first. The symptoms tend to be mild because the first food serving is small. Antihistamines are given most often for mild symptoms. Treatment may include epinephrine and other medicines if the symptoms are severe.

How long do I have to stay after the test?

Most often, your child may go home 1 to 2 hours after the test if they did not have symptoms. Your child may be watched longer if they have allergic symptoms.

What should I do at home?

If your child did not have symptoms:

- The provider will recommend your child add the food into their diet starting the next day.
- You may include the food as a normal part of their diet.

If your child had symptoms:

- Your child should not eat the food.
- The provider may talk about treatment or research options.

This teaching sheet contains general information only. Talk with your child's doctor or a member of your child's healthcare team about specific care of your child.