

Dietitian CE

Food Allergen Labeling

Are food allergic consumers ready for informative precautionary allergen labelling?

1. A major limitation of the Voluntary Incidental Trace Allergen Labelling process is that no information is provided to the consumer alerting them that the product in question has undergone a specialized risk assessment and is therefore safe to consume.

- A. True**
 - B. False**
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2. Of the participants that had a history of anaphylaxis, the higher percentage said that they:

- A. Would find the symbol useful.**
 - B. Would consume foods with this symbol.**
 - C. Would consume foods with this symbol if advised by their healthcare provider.**
 - D. Would not consume foods that they perceived as unsafe even with this symbol.**
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3. Of the participants that had a history of anaphylaxis and reported on the usefulness of a mobile phone application, the lowest percentage said that they:

- A. Would find this application useful.**
 - B. Would consume foods after using this application.**
 - C. Would require their healthcare provider to inform them that it was safe before eating.**
 - D. Would not consume foods that they perceived as unsafe even if using a mobile phone application.**
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4. For the mobile phone application and the toll-free number, the majority of responders would not consume food products without seeking endorsement from their healthcare provider.

- A. True**
 - B. False**
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Consumer preferences for food allergen labeling

5. Respondents in both classes preferred:

- A. Precautionary symbols**
 - B. Safety symbols**
 - C. Both precautionary and safety symbols**
 - D. All respondents were indifferent to allergen labeling**
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6. Overall, the most important food allergen labeling attribute identified was the use of the safety statement “does not contain soy, eggs, fish or shellfish.”

- A. True**
 - B. False**
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7. Which of the following may be preferred the least?

- A. Not suitable for consumers with allergies to peanuts or tree nuts**
 - B. Contains wheat, dairy, peanuts and tree nuts**
 - C. Manufactured in a facility that also processes peanuts and tree nuts**
 - D. May contain traces of peanuts**
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8. Parents of children with food allergies did not trust products with allergen symbols.

- A. True**
 - B. False**
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9. Parents of children with food allergies preferred labels with both allergen symbols and textual allergen information.

- A. True**
 - B. False**
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10. Symbol use in allergen labeling is favored because it requires less informational processing.

- A. True**
 - B. False**
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11. Which of the following is a characteristic of those that did not consider allergens when buying foods?

- A. They were older**
- B. They had the highest education levels**

- C. They were not in a partnership
 - D. They spent the most on groceries
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12. It appears that an individual's willingness to pay an additional cost for the inclusion of food allergen labels is determined by their:

- A. Income
 - B. Allergen needs
 - C. Both their income and allergen needs
 - D. Neither their income nor their allergen needs
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13. Consumers who consider allergens preferred the use of _____ the least.

- A. Precautionary statements
 - B. Safety statements
 - C. Symbols
 - D. There was no difference in preference
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14. Labeling is the most important risk management tool in reducing exposure to allergens.

- A. True
 - B. False
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