



FARE Addendum on Additional Data on the Burden of Food Allergy Among Hispanics

- Compared to non-Hispanic white children, Hispanic children were more likely to have allergy to corn, fish, and shellfish, as well as higher odds of eczema, but similar rates of asthma.¹
- Compared with whites, AA and Hispanic children had a shorter duration of follow-up for FA with an allergy specialist and higher rates of FA-related anaphylaxis and emergency department visits.¹
- Both African American and Hispanic children are at higher risk of experiencing negative outcomes following anaphylaxis and Emergency Room visits.¹
- Black and Hispanic children have been found to have significantly higher rates of food-induced anaphylaxis and black children have a two-to-threefold higher risk of fatal anaphylaxis than white children.²⁻³

1. Mahdavinia M, Fox SR, Smith BM, James C, Palmisano EL, Mohammed A, et al. Racial Differences in Food Allergy Phenotype and Health Care Utilization Among US Children. *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract* 2017 Nov 23; 5(2): 352-357.
2. Jerschow E, Lin RY, Scaperotti MM, McGinn AP. Fatal anaphylaxis in the United States, 1999-2010: temporal patterns and demographic associations. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2014;134:1318-1328.e7
3. Mahdavinia M, Tobin MC, Fierstein JL, Andy-Nweye AB, Bilaver LA, Fox S, Pappalardo AA, Jiang J, Catlin PA, Chura A, Robinson A, Abdikarim I, Coleman A, Warren CM, Newmark PJ, Bozen A, Negris OR, Pongracic JA, Sharma HP, Assa'ad AH, Gupta RS. African American Children Are More Likely to Be Allergic to Shellfish and Finfish: Findings from FORWARD, a Multisite Cohort Study. *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract*. 2021 Jul;9(7):2867-2873.e1. doi: 10.1016/j.jaip.2020.12.026. Epub 2021 Jan 19. PMID: 33359586; PMCID: PMC8277659