

Information FOR PATIENTS AND CARERS



Dietary Guide - Wheat Allergy

This document has been developed by <u>ASCIA</u>, the peak professional body of clinical immunology/allergy specialists in Australia and New Zealand. ASCIA information is based on published literature and expert review, is not influenced by commercial organisations and is not intended to replace medical advice. For patient or carer support contact <u>Allergy & Anaphylaxis Australia</u> or <u>Allergy New Zealand</u>.

Wheat is found in many foods, and often in foods we do not suspect. Avoiding wheat is essential for people with confirmed wheat allergy. It is important to read and understand food labels to be able to choose the right foods.

The following foods and ingredients CONTAIN wheat and should be avoided:

Atta flour	Graham flour	Wheat	
Bulgar	Kamut	Wheat bran	
Burghul	Matzoh	Wheat flour	
Couscous	Seitan	Wheat germ	
Cracker meal	Semolina	Wheat meal	
Durum	Spelt	Wheat starch	
Farina	Tabouleh	Wheat berries	
Gluten	Triticale		

Check labels on the following foods to see if they contain wheat and if they do, avoid them:

Baked goods	Flavouring (natural/artificial)	Pastry/tarts	
Battered foods	Hydrolysed vegetable protein (HVP)	Playdough	
Beer	Ice cream cones	Processed meats	
Biscuits	Icing sugar	Rusks	
Bread (other than gluten free)	Instant drink mixes	Sauces/gravy mixes	
Breadcrumbs	Liquorice	Soy sauce	
Breakfast cereal	Lollies (sweets, confectionery)	Soups	
Cakes/muffins	Malt, malted milk	Snack foods	
Canned soups/stocks	Meat/seafood substitutes	Starch	
Cereal extract	Multigrain or wholemeal foods	Stock cubes	
Coffee substitutes	Mustard	Surimi	
Cornflour (from wheat)	Pancakes/waffles	Vegetable gum/starch	
Donuts	Pasta/noodles		

ASCIA INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS AND CARERS

The following ingredients are all made from wheat (caramel colour, dextrose, glucose powder, and glucose syrup), but may be tolerated by some people with wheat allergy.

Gluten free foods

Gluten is one of many proteins in wheat, barley, oats and rye. Most people with wheat allergy can tolerate oats, but the decision to include certain foods should be discussed with a clinical immunology/allergy specialist.

Approximately 20% of people with wheat allergy may be allergic to other gluten containing cereals such as barley, rye or oats.

Ask a clinical immunology/allergy specialist if all gluten containing foods should be avoided.

People with wheat allergy should carefully check the labels of all products, including those that are gluten free.

Wheat alternatives

The biggest challenge when avoiding wheat is finding alternative breads, cereals and pasta.

The following table outlines some substitutes:

Instead of:	Use:			
Breads, cereals, pastas made from wheat flours and grains.	Breads, flours, cereals, pastas made from:			
	Amaranth	Lentil	Quinoa	
	Arrowroot	Lupin	Rice	
	Barley	Millet	Rye	
	Buckwheat	Oat	Sago	
	Chickpea (besan)	Pea	Soy	
	Coconut	Polenta	Sorghum	
	Corn	Potato	Tapioca	
	Gluten-free flours	Psyllium		
Snacks such as muesli bars and muffins	Rice and corn crackers/cakes, gluten free savoury biscuits and crackers			
Treats such as biscuits and chocolate	Plain salted potato chips, corn chips, rice chips, and gluten free sweet biscuits			
Beer	Brands made from hops or barley			

The food lists included in this document are not exhaustive. People with food allergy should check foods labels each time products are purchased.

© ASCIA 2023

Content updated June 2023

For more information go to www.allergy.org.au/patients/food-allergy and

www.allergy.org.au/patients/food-other-adverse-reactions

To support allergy and immunology research go to www.allergyimmunology.org.au/donate