Peanut oil and peanut allergy, foes or folks?

M H K Ho, S Lee, W H S Wong, et al.

Arch Dis Child published online June 24, 2010
doi: 10.1136/adc.2010.190637

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://adc.bmj.com/content/early/2010/06/24/adc.2010.190637.full.html

These include:

References
This article cites 5 articles, 1 of which can be accessed free at:
http://adc.bmj.com/content/early/2010/06/24/adc.2010.190637.full.html#ref-list-1

Published online June 24, 2010 in advance of the print journal.

Email alerting service
Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Notes

Advance online articles have been peer reviewed and accepted for publication but have not yet appeared in the paper journal (edited, typeset versions may be posted when available prior to final publication). Advance online articles are citable and establish publication priority; they are indexed by PubMed from initial publication. Citations to Advance online articles must include the digital object identifier (DOIs) and date of initial publication.

To order reprints of this article go to:
http://adc.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to Archives of Disease in Childhood go to:
http://adc.bmj.com/subscriptions
Peanut oil and peanut allergy, foes or folks?

Peanut allergy (PA) has become a major health concern, but the reasons for this increasing prevalence are not well understood. Although the consumption levels of peanuts in the USA and China are similar, the rate of PA was believed to be much lower in China. Hong Kong is one of the most Westernised city of China, and the prevalence in atopic disorders such as asthma, allergic rhinitis and atopic eczema were comparable with most developed countries; yet PA was rarely encountered in the past decades until recently. A recent study showed a prevalence of PA of 0.52%–0.65% in preschoolers. We speculate that this could be related to changes in diet and culture over the past decades. Crude peanut oil is ubiquitous in maternal and infant diet in Hong Kong in the past. Available data suggest that the protein content of crude oils is of the order of 100–300 μg/ml and that of the refine type is at 100-fold lower. We studied the longitudinal trend of edible peanut oil (1980–2007) in our population. The study period constituted major political, cultural economic and lifestyle changes of the population. Hong Kong has little arable land and few natural resources, so it imports most of its food including edible oils and raw materials. Data of the import and re-export oil was obtained from the merchandise trade statistics department. The consumption of edible oil was estimated from imports subtracted with re-exports. The population data was provided by the census and statistics department. The annual edible oil consumption per capita was calculated, and time trend was also analysed by simple linear regression. The trends of various edible oils consumptions were summarised in figure 1A–F. The annual consumption per capital basis of total peanut oil had decreased twofold to threefold. The crude type had almost 30–40-fold decrease, whereas there was not much change for the refined type. The estimated equivalent peanut protein ingestion through crude peanut oil reduced from 28.8 g to less than 1 g weekly per capita. In contrast, there was a 30-fold increase in annual consumption per capita of olive oil. The annual consumption of other types of oils fluctuated widely.

Figure 1 Annual consumption of edible oils per capita in Hong Kong (kilogram/person/year).
Peanut oil has been implicated as one of the aetiology factors of PA. Allergic reactions to peanut oil, though infrequent, are well recognised in highly sensitised subjects. The odds ratio for peanut sensitisation was significantly higher in infants who had received vitamin D supplements in peanut oil than in control. Sensitisation to peanut protein occurred in children through the application of peanut oil to inflamed skin. However, peanut oil as a foe may not be the entire story. It is gaining consensus that avoiding consumption of peanut abrogates development of oral tolerance and increases risk of hypersensitivity throughcutaneous exposure. The timing, perhaps the dosage and the balance of cutaneous and oral exposure determine whether a child will have allergy or tolerance. Crude edible peanut oil contains immunogenicity-competent protein fractions that may deserve further studies on its implication on PA prevention at population level. We hypothesise in our population that it has been acting through low-dose tolerance mechanism by the minute protein fractions of peanut oil that synergise the high-dose tolerance when a child reaches the age of formal ingestion of peanut. A reverse ratio of consumption of peanut/olive oil may serve as a surrogate of Westernisation in diet, worthy to be verified in other populations.

**REFERENCES**


**Provenance and peer review** Not commissioned; internally peer reviewed.

Accepted 30 April 2010