

Academy Approves NIAID Addendum Guidelines for the Prevention of Peanut Allergy



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ONE WAY THE ACADEMY works to achieve one of its core principles of integrating research, professional development, and practice to stimulate innovation and discovery¹ is through providing evidence-based nutrition resources developed by the Academy or external resources officially supported by the Academy.

In September 2016, a representative from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) reached out to the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics to consider approval for the “Addendum Guidelines for the Prevention of Peanut Allergy in the United States: Report of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases–Sponsored Expert Panel.”² Alison Steiber, PhD, RDN, the Academy’s chief science officer, served on the Coordinating Committee that oversaw the development of the addendum guidelines.

External documents are considered for official Academy support through the action of the House of Delegates Leadership Team based on review and recommendations by organizational units deemed to be stakeholders in the content area.

The Academy’s Evidence-based Practice Committee reviewed “Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Management of Food Allergy in the United States: Report of the NIAID-Sponsored Expert Panel” (2010)³ and “Addendum Guidelines for the Prevention of Peanut Allergy in the United States: Report of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases Sponsored–Expert Panel” (2017)² and found the methodology to be sound. The Evidence-based

Practice Committee assessed the quality of guidelines per the following criteria set by the National Guideline Clearinghouse⁴:

- Contains systematically developed statements including recommendations intended to optimize patient/client care and assist health care providers and patients/clients to make decisions about appropriate health care for specific practice circumstances.
- Produced under the auspices of a health care specialty association; relevant professional society; public or private organization; government agency at the federal, state, or local level; or health care organization or plan.
- Based on a systematic review of evidence as demonstrated by documentation of each of the following features in the practice guideline or its supporting documents:
 - An explicit statement that the practice guideline was based on a systematic review.
 - A thorough description of the search strategy.
 - A description of study selection that includes the number of studies identified, the number of studies included, and a summary of inclusion and exclusion criteria.
 - A synthesis of evidence from the selected studies (eg, a detailed description or evidence tables).
 - A summary of the evidence synthesis that relates the evidence to the recommendations (eg, a descriptive summary or summary tables).
- Contain an assessment of the benefits and harms of recommended care and alternative care options.
- Is the most recent version published. The guideline must have been developed, reviewed, or revised within the past 5 years.

The addendum was also reviewed and supported by the Academy Positions Committee and the Pediatric Nutrition Practice Group. The House Leadership Team formally voted in January 2017 that the Academy supports the NIAID Addendum Guidelines for the Prevention of Peanut Allergy.² An executive summary of the NIAID Addendum Guidelines for the Prevention of Peanut Allergy⁵ appears in the May 2017 issue of the *Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics*.

References

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4. US Department of Health and Human Services; Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. 2013 (revised) criteria for inclusion of clinical practice guidelines in NGC. National Guideline Clearinghouse website. <https://www.guideline.gov/help-and-about/summaries/inclusion-criteria>. Updated July 15, 2016. Accessed February 22, 2017.
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STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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