

Cooking with Alpha-Gal Syndrome

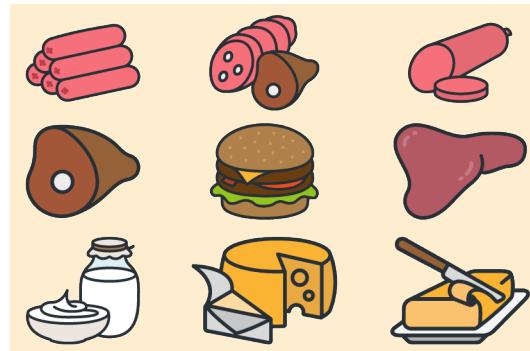
Alpha-gal syndrome (AGS) is a serious, potentially life-threatening allergic condition that can occur after a bite from the lone star tick. People with AGS have symptoms after eating meat and other products from mammals (cows, pigs, sheep, goats, rabbits). Because of this, AGS is sometimes called red meat allergy. Some people with AGS are also allergic to dairy and mammal byproducts. Symptoms may range from mild to life-threatening.

When cooking for a person with AGS, there are several important things to keep in mind.

Trigger Foods

This is not a complete list. Other foods or ingredients may also trigger symptoms.

- Meat from mammals such as beef, pork, venison, lamb, bison, goat or rabbit
- Mammal organ meat such as liver, kidneys or sweetbreads
- Rocky mountain or prairie oysters
- Milk and dairy products (ice cream, yogurt, butter, cheese)
- Gelatin
- Meat broth, bouillon, stock, and gravy
- Butter, tallow, lard, or suet



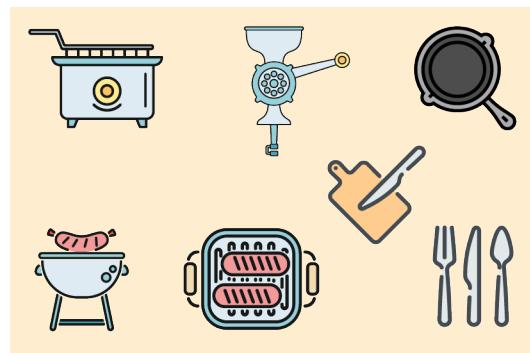
Sensitivity

It's important to remember, not all people with AGS have reactions to every food with alpha-gal. Some are more sensitive than others.

Most people with AGS need to avoid red meat. Some also have sensitivity to dairy and dairy products. A small number must also avoid byproducts like gelatin.

Some may even need to avoid cross-contact (when the same cooking utensils or surfaces have touched both trigger foods and safe foods, contaminating a safe food). Areas of potential cross-contact include:

- Fry oil
- Meat grinders and slicers
- Cast iron pans
- Grills

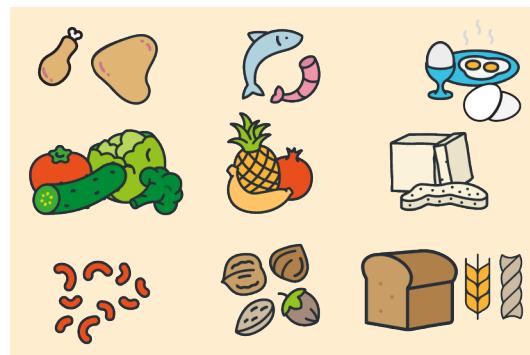


- Cooking utensils, knives and surfaces

Food Alternatives

The following foods do not contain alpha-gal but be aware of hidden ingredients. Refer to *Shopping for Alpha-Gal Syndrome (N1352)* guide sheet for more information about hidden ingredients. Alpha-gal sensitivity varies from person to person. Consult with your healthcare provider or registered dietitian to determine which specific foods need to be avoided and to develop a safe eating plan tailored to your needs.

- Poultry such as chicken, turkey, duck, emu, or quail
- Fish and seafood
- Eggs
- Fruits and vegetables
- Soy products
- Vegan dairy alternatives
- Legumes
- Nuts and seeds
- Grain foods



Meeting Protein Needs

Some people may be concerned about getting enough protein if they must avoid red meat. Fortunately, most people can easily get enough protein. Adults should aim for 50-120 grams of protein a day. This should be split up evenly throughout the day. The table below lists foods that can help meet protein needs.

Food	Grams of protein per serving
Palm-sized portion of chicken	23
Palm-sized portion of fish	19
1 large egg	6
½ cup cooked beans or lentils	7-9
1 cup soy milk	7g
½ cup tofu	10-12
2 tablespoons peanut butter	7
¼ cup nuts	4-6
1 slice bread	3
½ cup rice or pasta	3

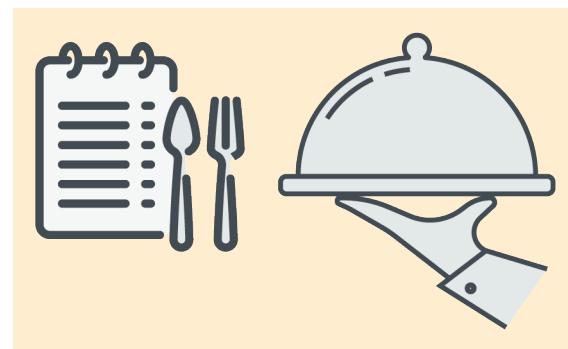


Communicating About Allergies

When going out to eat, tell your server about foods and food ingredients that may trigger an AGS reaction. For more tips on dining out, check out the [resources available from Food Allergy Research & Education \(FARE\)](https://www.foodallergy.org/resources/dining-out) (<https://www.foodallergy.org/resources/dining-out>).

Make an easy-to-read list with allergen information to take to public places when eating.

Talk with your loved ones about AGS and make sure they understand your dietary restrictions and the risks.



Cooking for Loved Ones

Talk with loved ones with AGS about foods that trigger reactions and brainstorm alternatives to prepare.

Communicate about their level of comfort with trying different foods or food ingredients that may contain alpha-gal to determine tolerance.

Learn about alpha-gal foods and ingredients, and read food labels every time.



References:

CDC. (2024). Products That May Contain Alpha-Gal. Alpha-Gal Syndrome. [View source online](#).

Forsyth, S. (2022). Cross Contamination (Cross Contact): A Guide for People with Alpha Gal Syndrome. Alpha Gal Information. [View source online](#).

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