

ALLERGEN MANAGEMENT FOR FOOD MANUFACTURERS

Training Course



MODULE 9

Self-Evaluation

- Questions



QUESTIONS

- 1.What type of data is necessary for quantitative risk assessment, comparatively to qualitative risk assessment?**
 - a.Categorical
 - b.Numerical
 - c.None of the above
- 2.What information is needed to conduct a quantitative risk assessment?**
 - a.Allergen protein concentration in the food under assessment
 - b.Amount of food consumed in one eating occasion
 - c.Reference eliciting dose
 - d.All of the above
- 3.In quantitative assessment, worst-case scenarios are assumed to add a margin of safety to the risk estimates**
 - a.True
 - b.False
- 4.Allergen exposure dose can be estimated from (i) the allergen protein concentration in the food, and (ii) the amount of food consumed in one eating occasion**
 - a.True
 - b.False

QUESTIONS

5. All commercial allergen test kits provide results in the same units

- a.True
- b.False

6. Portion sizes are always an accurate reflection of the food quantity consumed in one eating occasion

- a.True
- b.False

7. What is the total dose of protein from an allergenic source that is estimated to protect a percentage of the allergic population?

- a. Allergen protein exposure dose
- b. Reference eliciting dose
- c. None of the above

QUESTIONS

- 8. What is the amount of allergen protein expected to be in an amount of finished product representing an eating occasion?**
- a. Allergen protein exposure dose
 - b. Reference eliciting dose
 - c. None of the above
- 9. In quantitative risk assessment for PAL, what would the conclusion be if the estimated exposure dose is greater than the reference eliciting dose?**
- a. PAL is strongly recommended
 - b. PAL is not recommended