

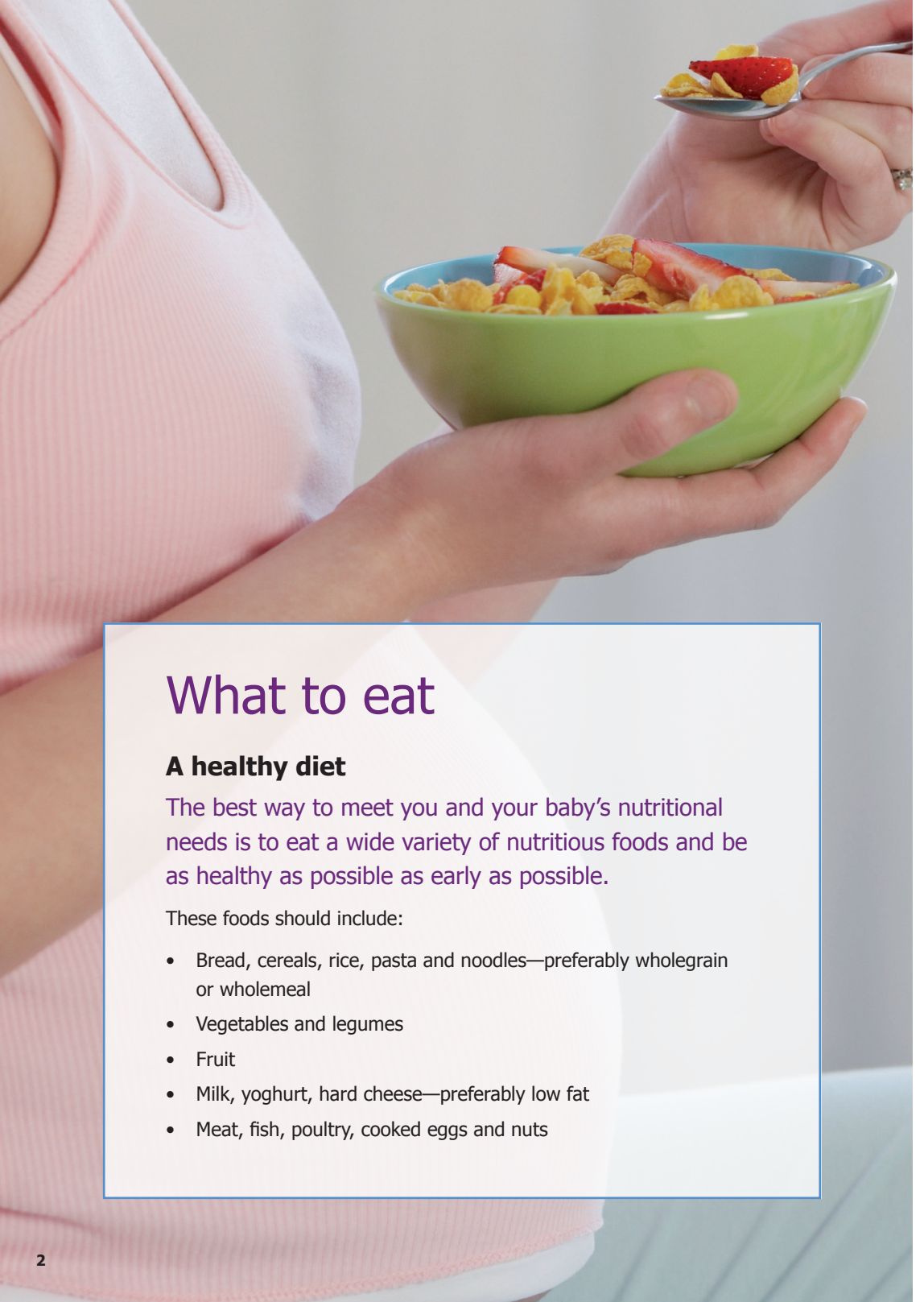


Food safety during pregnancy



NSW Food Authority

safer food, clearer choices



What to eat

A healthy diet

The best way to meet you and your baby's nutritional needs is to eat a wide variety of nutritious foods and be as healthy as possible as early as possible.

These foods should include:

- Bread, cereals, rice, pasta and noodles—preferably wholegrain or wholemeal
- Vegetables and legumes
- Fruit
- Milk, yoghurt, hard cheese—preferably low fat
- Meat, fish, poultry, cooked eggs and nuts

The *Australian Guide to Healthy Eating* by the Commonwealth Government Department of Health and Ageing recommends:

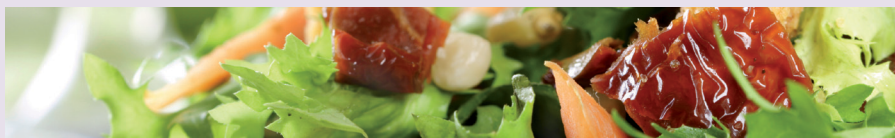
	Try to consume each day	1 serving =
Breads & cereals (including rice, pasta, noodles)	4-6 servings (preferably wholegrain or wholemeal)	2 slices of bread 1 medium bread roll 1 1/3 cups of breakfast cereal 1 cup of cooked rice, pasta or noodles
Vegetables & legumes	5-6 servings	1/2 cup of cooked vegetables 1 cup of salad vegetables 1/2 cup of cooked dried beans, peas, lentils or canned beans 1 small potato
Fruit	4 servings	1 medium apple 2 items of smaller whole fruits (apricots, kiwi fruit, plums) 1/2 cup of fruit juice 1 cup of canned fruit (no added sugar)
Protein (meat, fish, poultry, cooked eggs, nuts, legumes)	1 1/2 servings	65-100g of cooked meat or chicken 80-120g fish fillet 1/3 cup of peanuts or almonds 2 small eggs
Calcium (milk, yoghurt, hard cheese)	2 servings	250ml of milk 250ml of calcium fortified soy beverages 40g (2 slices) of cheese 200g of yoghurt

Weight gain during pregnancy varies between women. Depending on your initial weight, it's normal to gain 10-13kg during pregnancy. It is important to keep an eye on your weight, but don't diet or skip meals while you're pregnant. Your baby grows every day and needs you to maintain a balanced, healthy diet. If you are concerned about your weight, talk to your doctor or an accredited, practising dietician.

Vitamins, nutrients and minerals

During pregnancy your body needs extra vitamins, minerals and nutrients to help your baby develop. The best way of getting most of these vitamins is through your diet.

It is important to talk to your doctor or an accredited, practising dietician before taking supplements. Some supplements (eg too much vitamin A) can be a risk to the baby.



Folate

Folate is a B vitamin and is added to food or supplements as folic acid. Folate is important for your baby's development during early pregnancy because it helps prevent birth abnormalities like spina-bifida.

The best way to make sure you get enough folate is to take a daily folic acid supplement of 400 to 600 micrograms (μg) one month before becoming pregnant and during the first three months of pregnancy. If you have a family history of neural tube defects you may need even more folate, so you should consult your doctor.

It is also important to eat foods that have added folic acid or are naturally rich in folate. Foods with folic acid added to them (fortified) include most breads, some breakfast cereals, and fruit juices. Check the nutrition information panel on the package to find out how much folate is present.

Foods naturally rich in folate include green leafy vegetables such as broccoli, spinach and salad greens, chick peas, nuts, orange juice, some fruits and dried beans and peas.

Iron

Pregnancy increases your need for iron. Your baby draws enough iron from you to last it through the first five or six months after birth so it's vital that you consume more iron while pregnant. The recommended daily intake (RDI) of iron during pregnancy is 27mg per day. Taking a supplement may help to meet this recommended intake but you should only take iron supplements under your doctor's advice.

Iron-rich foods include:

- Lean beef and lamb
- Poultry
- Fish and shellfish
- Breakfast cereals fortified with iron
- Eggs
- Cooked legumes such as chick peas, lentils, kidney and lima beans
- Dried fruits
- Green vegetables such as broccoli, cabbage and spinach

Eating foods high in vitamin C will also help you to absorb iron if you consume them at the same time. Try drinking a glass of orange juice when eating green vegetables or legumes. You also need to watch out for tea, coffee and cola because caffeine reduces the body's absorption of iron.

Calcium

Calcium is essential to keep bones healthy and strong. During the third trimester of pregnancy, your baby needs a large amount of calcium as they start to develop and strengthen their bones. If you're not getting enough calcium in your diet, the calcium needed by your baby will be drawn from your own bones. To prevent this and the risk of osteoporosis later in life make sure you are getting enough calcium in your diet for both of you.

The recommended daily intake of calcium during pregnancy is 1000mg to 1300mg per day. Two serves of dairy foods, such as milk, hard cheese, yoghurt and calcium-fortified soy milk, should meet your daily requirements.

Iodine

Iodine is important for everyone, but particularly for pregnant and breastfeeding women. Mild to moderate iodine deficiency during pregnancy can result in the baby having learning difficulties and affect the development of motor skills and hearing.

In Australia, most breads, except organic varieties, are fortified with iodine which will help to address the iodine needs of most of the population. However, pregnant and breastfeeding women have higher requirements for iodine so some women may need to take a supplement. Talk to a doctor, midwife or accredited, practising dietitian for advice.

If you think you are not getting enough vitamins or nutrients please speak to your doctor.

Safer eating during pregnancy

Red = Don't eat. Yellow = Eat with caution. Green = OK to eat.

Food	Form	What to do
MEAT, POULTRY & SEAFOOD		
Processed meats	Ham, salami, luncheon, chicken meat etc	DON'T EAT
Raw meat	Any raw meat, raw chicken or other poultry, beef, pork etc	DON'T EAT
Poultry	Cold chicken or turkey, eg used in sandwich bars	DON'T EAT
	Hot takeaway chicken	Purchase freshly cooked and eat while hot. Store leftovers in fridge to reheat and use within a day of cooking
	Home-cooked	Ensure chicken is cooked thoroughly and eat while hot. Store any leftovers in fridge to reheat and use within a day of cooking
Pâte	Refrigerated pâte or meat spreads	DON'T EAT
Seafood	Raw seafood	DON'T EAT
	Ready-to-eat chilled peeled prawns	DON'T EAT
	Cooked fish and seafood	Cook thoroughly until steaming and eat while hot. Store leftovers in the fridge to reheat and use within a day of cooking
Sushi	Store-bought	DON'T EAT
	Home-made	Don't use raw meat or seafood, eat immediately
Cooked meats	Beef, pork, chicken, mince	Cook thoroughly, eat while hot
DAIRY & EGGS		
Cheese	Soft and semi-soft cheese, eg brie, camembert, ricotta, fetta, blue etc	DON'T EAT
	Processed cheese, cheese spreads, cottage cheese, cream cheese etc	Store in the fridge, eat within two days of opening pack
	Hard cheese, eg cheddar, tasty cheese	Store in the fridge
Ice-cream	Soft serve	DON'T EAT
	Fried ice-cream	DON'T EAT
	Packaged frozen ice-cream	Keep and eat frozen
Dairy	Unpasteurised (raw)	DON'T DRINK OR USE
	Pasteurised, eg milk, cream, yoghurt	Check 'best before' or 'use-by' date. Follow storage instructions

Pull this table out to keep as a handy reminder of foods to avoid during pregnancy.

Food	Form	What to do
Custard	Store-bought	Can be eaten cold if freshly opened. Store in fridge to reheat and use within a day of opening. Check 'best before' or 'use-by' date
	Home-made	Cook thoroughly and eat while hot. Store in fridge. Always reheat and use within a day of making
Eggs	Cooked egg dishes eg fried eggs, scrambled eggs, quiche	Cook thoroughly. Don't use cracked or dirty eggs
	Raw in food eg home-made mayonnaise, chocolate mousse, aioli	DON'T EAT
	In non-refrigerated commercial products eg mayonnaise, aioli	Check 'best before' or 'use-by' date. Follow storage instructions
VEGETABLES & FRUIT		
Salads	Pre-prepared or pre-packaged salads including fruit salad, eg from salad bars, smorgasbords	DON'T EAT
	Home-made	Wash salad ingredients well just before making and eating salads, store any leftover salads in fridge and use within a day of preparation
Fruit	Whole fresh fruits	Wash well before eating
Vegetables and herbs	Fresh vegetables and herbs	Wash well just before eating raw or wash before cooking
	Frozen vegetables	Cook, don't eat uncooked
Bean sprouts	Alfalfa sprouts, broccoli sprouts, onion sprouts, sunflower sprouts, clover sprouts, radish sprouts, snowpea sprouts, mung beans and soybean sprouts	DON'T EAT raw or lightly cooked
OTHER FOODS		
Leftovers	Cooked foods	Store leftovers covered in the fridge, eat within a day and always reheat until steaming hot
Canned foods	Tinned fruit, vegetables, fish etc	Store unused portions in the fridge in clean, sealed containers and use within a day
Stuffing	Stuffing from chicken or poultry	DON'T EAT unless cooked separately and eat hot
Hommus	Store-bought or home-made	Store in fridge, eat within two days of opening or making
Soy	All soy products, eg tofu, soy milk, soy yoghurt etc	Check 'best before' or 'use-by' date. Follow storage instructions



What to avoid

Food poisoning

When you're pregnant, hormonal changes in your body lower your immune system which can make it harder to fight off illness and infection. Preventing foodborne illness and protecting yourself from other food risks during pregnancy is extremely important.

Remember the golden rules of food safety:

Keep it cold

- Keep the fridge below 5°C
- Put any food that needs to be kept cold in the fridge straight away
- Don't eat food that's meant to be in the fridge if it's been left out for two hours or more
- Defrost and marinate food in the fridge, especially meats
- Shop with a cooler bag, picnic with an esky

Keep it clean

- Wash and dry hands thoroughly before starting to prepare or eat any food, even a snack
- Keep benches, kitchen equipment and tableware clean
- Separate raw and cooked food and use different cutting boards and knives for each
- Don't let raw meat juices drip onto other foods
- Avoid eating food made by someone sick with something like diarrhoea

Keep it hot

- Cook foods until they're steaming hot
- Reheat foods until they're steaming hot
- Make sure there's no pink left in cooked meats such as mince or sausages
- Look for clear juices before eating freshly cooked chicken or pork
- Heat to boiling all marinades containing raw meat juices before serving

Check the label

- Don't eat food past the use-by date
- Note the best before date
- Follow storage and cooking instructions
- Ask for information about unpackaged foods

Salmonella

Salmonella can cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhoea, fever and headache. Pregnant women are not at an increased risk of contracting salmonellosis, but in rare cases it may trigger miscarriage.

It's advisable to avoid foods that contain raw egg and always cook meat, chicken and eggs thoroughly. In addition, the NSW Food Authority recommends that pregnant women do not eat any type of sprout including alfalfa sprouts, broccoli sprouts, onion sprouts, sunflower sprouts, clover sprouts, radish sprouts, snowpea sprouts, mung beans and soybean sprouts, when raw or lightly cooked.

Listeria

Listeria is a type of bacteria found in some foods which can cause a rare but dangerous infection called listeriosis. It usually takes about 30 days for the flu-like symptoms to occur, but it can take much longer. If *Listeria* is transmitted to your unborn baby it can lead to miscarriage, premature labour, or stillbirth.

Some foods may contain *Listeria* even when they've been stored correctly so the best way to avoid listeriosis is to follow these guidelines:

- Try to eat only freshly cooked food and well washed, freshly prepared fruit and vegetables. Leftovers can be eaten if they were refrigerated promptly and kept no longer than a day
- Avoid any foods that may have been made more than a day in advance, for example pre-made and pre-packaged salads, sandwiches and wraps
- Refrain from eating foods listed below:

These mostly chilled, ready-to-eat foods should be avoided altogether:

- Soft and semi-soft cheese (unless cooked thoroughly and eaten while hot)
- Cold cooked chicken
- Cold processed meats
- Pre-prepared or pre-packaged salads
- Raw seafood
- Soft serve ice-cream
- Unpasteurised dairy products
- Pâte

Other food risks

Toxoplasmosis

Toxoplasmosis, while uncommon in pregnant women, can occur if you eat undercooked meats, or unwashed fruit and vegetables, particularly from gardens with household cats. Most commonly, however, infection is caused by touching cat faeces when cleaning the cat litter tray or contaminated soil in the garden. It is particularly important to avoid toxoplasmosis during pregnancy because it can lead to brain damage or blindness in your unborn child.

Tips for avoiding toxoplasmosis:

- Don't eat undercooked or raw meat
- Don't drink unpasteurised goat's milk
- Don't handle cat litter or animal faeces
- Always wear gardening gloves when gardening
- Always wash your hands after touching animals, especially cats
- Always thoroughly wash fruit and vegetables

Eating fish safely

Fish are rich in protein and minerals, low in saturated fat, and contain omega-3 fatty acids. Omega-3 fatty acids are important for the development of the central nervous system in babies, before and after they are born.

Although it's really important to eat fish during pregnancy and breastfeeding, you need to be careful about which fish you choose. That's because some fish may contain mercury levels that may harm an unborn baby or young child's developing nervous system.

The following table will help you safely include fish as an important part of a balanced diet.

Pregnant & breastfeeding women & women planning pregnancy 1 serve equals 150g	Children up to 6 years 1 serve equals 75g
Eat 2-3 serves per week of any fish and seafood not listed below	
OR	
Eat 1 serve per week of these, and no other fish: Catfish or Orange Roughy (Deep Sea Perch)	
OR	
Eat 1 serve per fortnight of these, and no other fish: Shark (Flake) or Billfish (Broadbill, Swordfish and Marlin)	

Source: Food Standards Australia New Zealand, 2010

Also watch out for...

Alcohol

Drinking alcohol during pregnancy can lead to miscarriage, stillbirth, premature birth or your baby could be born with foetal alcohol syndrome (impaired growth before and after birth, and mental disabilities). As it is not known whether there is a safe level of drinking during pregnancy, the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) advises women that the safest option is not to drink if you are pregnant, planning to get pregnant or breast feeding.

Caffeine

Small amounts of caffeine are safe during pregnancy but excessive volumes may increase the risk of miscarriage and

premature birth. Caffeine is in coffee, tea, chocolate and cola (and some other soft drinks). NSW Health recommends that pregnant women limit themselves to 200mg of caffeine daily. That amount would be obtained from about 1-2 cups of espresso style coffee, 3 cups of instant coffee, 4 cups of medium strength tea, 4 cups of cocoa or hot chocolate, or 4 cans of cola. Avoid double shots of espresso coffee and drinks marked as sports or energy drinks that contain caffeine.

Smoking

Smoking is dangerous for your baby. Smoking increases the risk of premature birth, low birth weight, respiratory problems and SIDS. There is no safe level of smoking. For help to quit smoking call the Quitline on 13 18 48.



Food safety during pregnancy:

NSW Food Authority

www.foodauthority.nsw.gov.au/consumers/life-events-and-food/pregnancy/

Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ)

www.foodstandards.gov.au/foodmatters/pregnancyandfood.cfm

National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC)

www.nhmrc.gov.au/publications/synopses/dietsyn.htm

Pregnancy care:

NSW Health

www.health.nsw.gov.au/topics/pregnancy_parenting.asp

To obtain copies of our pregnancy advice wallet card and other publications produced by the Authority, or for further information and advice:

Visit: www.foodauthority.nsw.gov.au

Contact: 1300 552 406

The NSW Food Authority is the government organisation that helps ensure NSW food is safe and correctly labelled.

It works with consumers, industry and other government organisations to minimise food poisoning by providing information about and regulating the safe production, storage, transport, promotion and preparation of food.



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