How should you manage a reaction?

After a reaction to soy, your child should be provided with advice about what to do if they have another reaction. The plan is usually written down – Allergy Management Plan.

Mild reaction - hives, swelling or vomiting, but no breathing problems or faintness:
If possible, get the child to spit out the food. Give an antihistamine.
Severe reaction - **difficulty breathing** (wheezing, noisy breathing, blue colour); **swelling in the throat** (noisy breathing, drooling); feeling faint or dizzy, **looking very pale** (lie the child down with their legs raised).
Get help straight away and dial 999 stating "anaphylaxis" (ana-fil-ak-sis). **If you have an adrenaline pen – use it.**

Who needs to know about this allergy?

It is important to inform the nursery/school and any after school clubs. Any other carers will also need to know.

Is soy allergy life long?

Half of children with soy allergy will outgrow it by seven years of age. Nearly 70% of children outgrow by ten years of age. If there has not been a reaction for a long time an oral challenge may be suggested.

Is there a cure?

There is no cure for soy allergy at present.

How can I contact you if I need to?

Sato M. Oral challenge tests for soybean allergies. . . Allergol Int, 2016
Ito K. Grain and legume allergy. Chem Immunol Allergy, 2015
Abrams EM et al. Role of Soy formula for infants with CMPA. JACI Pract, 2025

North West Paediatric Allergy Network

Soybean allergy

Information for parents and carers

www.allergynorthwest.nhs.uk

How common is soy allergy?

June 2026 version, for review 2029
Soy allergy Guidelines - North West Paediatric Allergy Implementation Group
This information should be used in conjunction with advice from a medical professional

Soy allergy is a reaction to the proteins found in soybeans. Soybean is a member of the bean family native to East Asia. In the UK it is seen most frequently in infants and preschool children, with about 4 in 1000 children thought to have the allergy.

What are the symptoms of soy allergy?

About half of children with soy allergy have symptoms that begin immediately after eating food containing soy. Most symptoms are mild and may include a rash (hives or “nettle” rash), swelling of the lips or around the eyes, and itch. Some children have an itchy throat, others feel sick, vomit or have diarrhoea.

Severe reactions are much less common but include difficulty breathing (with wheeze or swelling that blocks the mouth or throat), feeling faint or dizzy (anaphylaxis).

Sometimes symptoms are delayed. Common complaints are flares in the child’s eczema, colic, or changes in stool frequency.

How serious is soy allergy?

Most children with soy allergy have mild reactions. Severe reactions affecting the child’s breathing can occur, particularly in those with bad asthma and these need urgent medical attention.

How about other foods?

One in ten children with a milk allergy were previously thought to also be allergic to soy, however recent evidence suggests that the numbers are much lower.

Other legumes such as beans, pulses, lentils and chickpeas are usually tolerated. If you have any concerns, discuss them with your doctor or dietitian.

Sato M. Oral challenge tests for soybean allergies. . . Allergol Int, 2016
Ito K. Grain and legume allergy. Chem Immunol Allergy, 2015
Abrams EM et al. Role of Soy formula for infants with CMPA. JACI Pract, 2025

How do we diagnose soy allergy?

The diagnosis of soy allergy is based on the history of a typical reaction after contact with soy.

Positive allergy tests, skin prick or blood IgE tests, support the diagnosis, but should not be used alone, as many people can have a positive allergy test but tolerate the soy without getting a reaction. Skin prick tests are safe. They are done in clinic provided that the child has not had any antihistamines for a few days. Blood tests are not affected by antihistamines, but the results are only available a week or so after the clinic appointment. If the diagnosis is uncertain an oral soy challenge is recommended.

How can my child avoid soy?

Soy is a popular vegetarian alternative to meat and many processed foods contain soy. It is also an ingredient in lots of cow’s milk and lactose free recipes. You should read the ingredients list on pre-packaged foods.

Soy can be avoided by looking for words like soy, miso, tempeh, tofu, edamame, bean curd and hydrolysed or textured vegetable protein.

Some Chinese recipes contain soy sprouts and soy sauce and should be avoided. Soy can be found in many ready-made meals like pot noodles and tinned spaghetti.

It is present in crisps like Quavers and Monster Munch and in most bread bought in the supermarkets.

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