

New Zealand Food Safety

Haumaru Kai Aotearoa

Food safety in pregnancy



For pregnant women some foodborne illnesses can be more dangerous than usual. Advice and guidance on what you can do to eat and prepare food safely.

Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua





Higher risk foods to avoid when pregnant

- **Chilled ready-to-eat foods** (e.g. from a supermarket deli or restaurant buffet such as coleslaw, salads, sliced meat).
- **Pre-prepared ready-to-eat foods** (e.g. uncooked sandwiches or sushi).
- **Soft and semi-soft pasteurised cheese** (e.g. brie, camembert, feta, blue, mozzarella, ricotta) unless cooked.
- **Raw milk (unpasteurised) milk, raw milk products** (e.g. cheese, cream).
- **Cold cooked or smoked chicken.**
- **Processed meats** (e.g. ham, pâté, salami, luncheon).
- **Raw or smoked seafood** (e.g. sushi, smoked salmon, marinated mussels, oysters).
- **Raw eggs** (including in smoothies, mayonnaise or desserts like mousse).
- **Soft serve ice cream.**
- **Cream or custard** (e.g. in pre-made cakes or pastries). Newly opened or home-made and fresh is fine.
- **Hummus and other dips containing tahini.**

Why safe food is important in pregnancy

New Zealand has one of the safest food supplies in the world. However, to protect your own health and the health of your developing baby, you should take extra precautions around food when pregnant.

In extreme cases, harmful bacteria found in food can cause miscarriage, still or premature birth, serious illness, even death of newborn babies. Even less severe cases of foodborne illness can sideline you from the task at hand – developing a healthy baby.

By taking some basic food safety steps you can prevent most foodborne illness. If others in your house help with the cooking and shopping, ask them to follow these tips too.

Information on the nutritional needs and healthy eating for pregnant women is in the Ministry of Health's booklet *Eating for Healthy Pregnant Women* (www.healthed.govt.nz).

Food safety in a nutshell

- Wash and dry your hands thoroughly.
- Be food smart: clean, cook, chill.
- Avoid high risk foods (*see our pullout guide*).

Foodborne illnesses

Eating well during your pregnancy is essential, but it's also important to eat safely.

Listeria and **Toxoplasma** are causes of two infections you can get through food which are rare but particularly dangerous when you are pregnant.

Listeria is a bacterium found in the environment, including in animal faeces, on plants, in soil and in water. *Listeria* can occur on raw food or contaminate prepared food. Unlike most bacteria, *Listeria* can grow on food in the fridge. The disease caused by *Listeria* – listeriosis – may cause miscarriage or early labour or the baby may be born with the infection and need treatment with antibiotics.



To avoid listeriosis:

- avoid eating higher risk foods (see box on inside front page or *pullout guide*)
- wash or cook food thoroughly
- keep to “use by” and “best before” dates and store food at the recommended temperatures
- eat packaged perishable foods within a couple of days of opening.



Toxoplasma infection can occur through cross-contamination of your hands after gardening where cats have deposited their faeces, or through direct contact with cats. It can also come from eating unwashed vegetables, undercooked meat, or drinking raw or unpasteurised milk and ready-to-eat cured meats such as salami and ham. The disease caused by *toxoplasma* – toxoplasmosis – may cause eye or brain damage in your unborn baby.

To avoid toxoplasmosis:

- wash your hands after handling raw meat and vegetables and after gardening
- ask someone else to empty your cat's litter tray, or wear gloves to do it
- wash and dry hands well after touching or cleaning up after animals.

Some other common foodborne illnesses to watch out for:

Campylobacter is a bacterium commonly found in animals and the environment. Campylobacteriosis is New Zealand's most commonly reported foodborne illness. In pregnancy it may cause miscarriage and premature labour.

Salmonella is a bacterium quite commonly found in raw meats, poultry, raw (unpasteurised) milk and raw milk milk products, seafood, fresh produce (including sprouts), and foods such as kebabs and sandwiches handled by infected foodhandlers.

In pregnancy it can cause stillbirth on rare occasions.

TOP TIP

Symptoms of foodborne illness

Most types of foodborne illness have fairly similar symptoms.

See your doctor as soon as possible if you have any of the following:

- nausea
- vomiting
- diarrhoea
- stomach pain
- headache
- swollen glands
- flu-like symptoms including fever and muscle aches.

Food safety during pregnancy

Follow these basic steps to help reduce the risk of foodborne illness.

Clean

- Wash and dry your hands thoroughly before and after preparing food. This is especially important after handling raw meat, using the toilet or helping a child to go to the toilet, covering a sneeze or a cough, changing nappies, touching pets, and gardening.
- Use clean tea towels and hand towels.
- Use different coloured cloths for the dishes, the bench and the floor (or use paper towels and disinfectant to wipe up raw meat juices or floor spills).
- Use separate chopping boards and utensils for raw meats and cooked or ready-to-eat foods (e.g. salad) or wash the chopping board well with soap between uses.
 - Put cooked food onto a clean plate, not the one you used when the food was raw.
 - Change your dish cloths or sponges regularly and clean them by: washing in hot water, soaking in bleach solution for at least one hour, wetting then microwaving for 2 to 4 minutes on high, or putting through a full cycle in the dishwasher.
 - Cover food to protect it from flies or cross-contamination from raw meat juices.



Microwaving

- Stir food to avoid uneven cooking which leaves cold spots.
- Cover food as this allows it to cook or thaw more evenly.
- Leave food for the recommended standing time so it finishes cooking.

Cook

- Defrost food in the fridge overnight or on the defrost setting in the microwave and make sure it's defrosted right through before cooking.
- Preheat the oven so that food cooks as quickly as possible.
- Keep raw and cooked foods separate.
- Cook or reheat food thoroughly. Cook chicken, mince and sausages right through – the only way to be really sure is to use a meat thermometer to check they are cooked to the safe internal temperature of 70°C.
- Marinate food in the fridge and cook the marinade before pouring it over cooked food.
- Eat cooked food while it is still hot – don't leave it to stand at room temperature for more than two hours.
- Reheat leftovers until piping hot (over 70°C) and do not reheat more than once.

Chill

- Fridges should be at or below 4°C. If you overload the fridge or open it often, it will have difficulty staying cold.
- Freezers should be cold enough that the food is frozen solid.
- Cover food before putting in the fridge or leaving out for serving – food can be covered and left at room temperature for up to two hours before it should be eaten, reheated right through, put back in the fridge, or thrown out.
- Cover and store raw meat on the bottom shelf of the fridge so juices don't drip on other food.

To learn more:

www.foodsafety.govt.nz/cleancookchill



Be food smart during your pregnancy

Washing and drying your hands properly is one of the most effective things you can do to prevent foodborne illness.



Wash your hands

Washing and drying your hands properly is one of the most effective things you can do to prevent foodborne illness.

Drying is just as important as washing.

- Wash + dry = clean.
- Wash your hands thoroughly (for 20 seconds), using plenty of soap.
- Rinse them well.
- Dry hands well (for 20 seconds) on a clean, dry hand towel or paper towel.
- Keep hand towels for hands only, or use paper towels – don't use the tea towel.
- Use a fresh hand towel daily (change it more often if needed).

Buy safe food

Food may be sold and eaten after its “best before” date but this is not recommended for pregnant women.

Food that has passed its “use by” date is not safe to eat and it is illegal to sell it.

Don't buy:

- food in damaged packets or tins or in loose vacuum packs – vacuum packaging should be tight around the food, with no air pocket
- chilled products that are not cold to the touch
- frozen products that are not frozen solid

Store food safely

- Keep food in covered containers and store as recommended by the manufacturer.
- Eat food before the “use by” and “best before” dates.
- Throw away food that has passed its “use by” date.
- Keep your fridge at or below 4°C.
- Leftover hot food should be covered and put in the fridge as soon as it has stopped steaming; hot food will cool more quickly if put into a shallow covered dish in the bottom of the fridge where it is colder.
- Throw out leftovers after two days and never freeze food more than once.

Canned foods

Other foods that are usually safe to eat are those that are shelf-stable (i.e. able to be stored in the pantry rather than the fridge) or canned. Shelf-stable foods can be kept unopened at room temperature for a long time and are not usually a risk for harmful bacteria, provided they are stored and used as per the manufacturer's instructions. Canned foods such as canned tuna and chicken receive heat treatment which kills bacteria, and the packaging will prevent others from growing. For eaten leftovers remove these from the can, store covered in the fridge and eat within two days.

TOP TIP

Take food home safely

- At the supermarket, make sure raw meat and chicken are packed separately from the rest of your groceries to stop cross-contamination from raw meat juices.
- Take food straight home or transport it in a chilly bin then put it into the fridge or freezer right away – never leave food in a hot car or sitting around waiting to be put away.



When eating raw foods or eating out

The principles of food safety are the same for raw foods and takeaways as they are for foods prepared at home.

Foods that are eaten raw

- **Fruits and vegetables** may harbour dirt, insects or residues from sprays. Thoroughly wash produce in safe (treated) water.
- **Raw shellfish.** Don't eat raw shellfish and foods made with raw fish, such as sushi. These can sometimes contain harmful bacteria and viruses.
- **Milk and milk products** (e.g. milk, cheese, and yoghurt) are important sources of protein and calcium during pregnancy. Most milk products sold in New Zealand are pasteurised, which greatly reduces the risk of bacteria that can make you sick. Ideally, they should be consumed within two days of opening, or can be used as an ingredient in cooked foods if older than two days. Don't drink raw (unpasteurised) milk or eat raw milk products. Pregnant women are more likely to get sick from raw milk including being infected by *Listeria*, which can lead to miscarriage.
- **Soft, pasteurised cheeses** (e.g. brie, camembert, blue, ricotta, mozzarella, feta and haloumi) should not be eaten uncooked while you are pregnant.

Restaurants, cafes and takeaways

The principles of food safety are the same for takeaway foods as they are for foods prepared at home.

- Piping hot food, well-done meats and foods that have been well-cooked immediately before eating can be considered safe, e.g. cooked-to-order meals, deep fried and baked foods, or hot freshly-made pizza. Hot soup is a healthy alternative that is generally safe to eat.
- Don't eat high-risk foods such as sushi, salads and sandwiches (see "Higher risk foods to avoid when pregnant" on inside cover).
- Avoid buffets or smorgasbords where food may have been sitting uncovered, allowed to cool, or contaminated by other people.



TOP TIP

Overseas travel

Some countries have extremely high rates of foodborne illness, and water supplies may not be safe.

- Take special care that food (especially meats, pre-prepared or ready-to-eat foods, and uncooked, peeled fruit and salads) and water (including ice) is safe to eat and drink.
- Pregnant women should seek advice from their doctor, a local public health unit or travel health clinic before travelling overseas.

In pregnancy you need more...

As women don't get enough folate from their diet the Ministry of Health recommends folic acid supplements for women who are pregnant or trying to get pregnant.



Folic acid

- Before you get pregnant and during the first trimester of pregnancy you need an increased amount of folic acid, a B vitamin which helps form your baby's blood cells and nerve tissue. If you don't get enough folic acid your baby has a higher risk of developing neural tube defects such as spina bifida and anencephaly.
- Folate is found naturally in food – especially green leafy vegetables (like spinach, broccoli, pūhā and bok choy), citrus fruits, cooked dried beans and peas; and grains. Folic acid, is voluntarily added to some foods, e.g. some breakfast cereals and some bread. However, it is hard to get enough folate or folic acid from your diet, so the Ministry of Health recommends:
 - Women who are planning a pregnancy should take one 800 microgram folic acid tablet daily for at least four weeks before you conceive and continue until the end of the first 12 weeks (first trimester) of pregnancy.
 - If you find out that you are pregnant and have not been taking folic acid tablets, you should start taking them immediately.
 - In some cases women may be advised to take a higher dose of folic acid such as women with a family history of neural tube defects or women who are on insulin treatment for diabetes or taking medications that affect folate metabolism. Check with your doctor or midwife to find out what is best for you.
 - A folic acid-only tablet is available from pharmacies but they cost less if a midwife or doctor prescribes them.



Iodine

- During pregnancy and while breastfeeding you need an increased amount of iodine, which is essential for the growth and development of your baby. Iodine occurs naturally in most foods although usually in small amounts, so it is important to take an iodine-only tablet daily and choose foods that are rich in iodine but also safe for you and your baby.
- Choose foods that are good sources of iodine e.g. most bread (except organic and unleavened), milk and milk products, eggs and cooked fish and some shellfish, and homemade sushi. Refer to the *pullout guide* in this booklet for additional information on the types and amounts of fish and shellfish that can be safely consumed during pregnancy.
- Iodised salt will provide some iodine in your diet if used instead of non-iodised salt in cooking or at the table.
- An iodine-only tablet (containing 150 micrograms) specifically made for pregnant and breastfeeding women is available from pharmacies or subsidised on prescription from your doctor or midwife. Other iodine supplements (including seaweed and kelp supplements) are not recommended as the iodine content in some of these products is extremely variable and there are risks from having too much iodine.
- Care must be taken when choosing foods containing brown seaweed such as kelp, kombu and wakame, as they contain naturally high and varying levels of iodine. If brown seaweed is consumed regularly, the levels of iodine can be too high for pregnant and breastfeeding women. It is recommended that pregnant and breastfeeding women eat no more than one serve a week of brown seaweed – refer to the *pullout guide*.
- If you have any concerns about iodine intake, talk to your midwife or doctor about what is best for you and your baby.

TOP TIP

An iodine-only tablet (containing 150 micrograms) specifically made for pregnant and breastfeeding women is available from pharmacies or subsidised on prescription from your doctor or midwife.



In pregnancy watch out for...

Alcohol

It is safest to avoid alcohol during pregnancy or if you are trying to get pregnant. Alcohol crosses the placenta so the foetus is affected by whatever the mother consumes. Excessive alcohol consumption is linked to Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, which will damage your baby's brain. Even if the mother drinks only small amounts, her baby may show behavioural and learning difficulties linked to alcohol. Alcohol can also be present in fermented drinks (e.g. kombucha).

Mercury

Cooked fish is a healthy food for you and your growing baby. Fish is low in saturated fat and an excellent source of protein, essential omega-3 fatty acids, iodine and some vitamins. Omega-3 is important for the development of the central nervous system.

Mercury is a naturally occurring chemical which is always present in seawater and so all fish will have some in their flesh. While the level of mercury found in most New Zealand fish are not of concern, if you are pregnant or considering pregnancy, you can keep the amount of mercury you eat low by eating fish which have lower levels of mercury, and also by eating a variety of fish.

Most of the commonly eaten fish species in New Zealand can be eaten freely. See the *pullout guide* for recommended servings for various fish species.

Cadmium

Bluff oysters and queen scallops have more cadmium in them than other foods and we recommend that you eat these shellfish only once per month during pregnancy.

Caffeine

There is evidence that caffeine consumption may affect your baby's growth during pregnancy. Caffeine occurs in tea, coffee and chocolate, and is present in many cola-type soft drinks and some fermented drinks. Limit your consumption of caffeinated drinks while pregnant. Energy drinks and shots, which may contain high levels of caffeine, are not recommended for pregnant or breastfeeding women.



Brown seaweed

Be careful when choosing foods containing brown seaweed. Brown seaweeds are typically sold dry and are used in soups and stewed dishes, kelp salt and seaweed salads. Brown seaweeds, such as kelp, kombu, wakame, contain naturally high and varying levels of iodine. It is recommended that you eat no more than one serving of brown seaweed a week. See the *pullout guide* for a larger list of brown seaweeds.

Nori is a green seaweed which is also sold dried and used in many seaweed-containing products. Unlike brown seaweed, it contains safe levels of iodine, so is not restricted to one serving a week.

Herbal teas

Some herbal teas may be harmful in pregnancy. Avoid these teas: aloe, buckthorn bark, chamomile, coltsfoot, comfrey, juniper berries, Labrador tea, lobelia, pennyroyal, sassafras, senna leaves (alpine tea).

Herbal teas that pregnant and breastfeeding women can drink in moderation (no more than two to three cups per day) include: ginger, citrus peel/orange peel, echinacea, ginger, lemon balm, linden flower, peppermint, red raspberry leaf (no more than one cup per day in the first three months of pregnancy), rosemary, rose hip.

More information...

Visit: www.foodsafety.govt.nz

Visit: www.healthed.govt.nz



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This information does not replace or substitute for advice given by an appropriate professional. If you suspect you have a food allergy, you should see an appropriate health professional.

New Zealand Government