Dealing with MSG sensitivity

With ever-increasing use of MSG, with FDA, USDA, and EPA cooperation, it becomes increasingly difficult for the individual with little tolerance for MSG to avoid having MSG-induced adverse reactions.

How do people determine if they are MSG-sensitive?

There are no traditional diagnostic procedures for sensitivity to MSG. The MSG reaction is due to sensitivity to a toxic substance, and antibodies are not involved. Allergy tests, used to diagnose conditions that create antibodies in the body, are not appropriate.

An individual typically has the same reaction or reactions each time he exceeds his tolerance for MSG. Ingestion of alcohol or extreme exercise just before or just after ingesting MSG may increase the severity of the reactions; and some women are more sensitive at a certain point in their menstrual cycles.

Tolerance for MSG varies. A reaction can occur immediately following ingesting MSG or up to 48 hours later; but for any one person, that interval is generally the same every time. Knowing that, one can look back to determine what food or drink caused the MSG reaction. A food diary may help with diagnosis.

About the Truth in Labeling Campaign

The Truth in Labeling Campaign (TLC) is a nonprofit organization dedicated to securing full and clear labeling of all processed food. We are an all-volunteer organization funded entirely through contributions.

Our first project has been to secure identification of MSG whenever and wherever it occurs in processed food. We helped file a Citizen Petition with the FDA asking them to require labeling of all MSG found in processed foods. The publicity generated by the petition and a subsequent lawsuit generated help from hundreds of volunteers who help inform others of the toxic effects of MSG. Unfortunately the FDA succeeded in getting the lawsuit set aside.

We invite you to work with us in our continued efforts to secure labeling of all MSG in all processed food.

The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth about MSG

Truth in Labeling

Dedicated to people with problems that once defied medical diagnosis – people who discovered that elimination of MSG from their diets let them be well.

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What is MSG?

MSG – any glutamic acid that is produced by bacterial fermentation or freed from protein through manufacture or fermentation. It always contains unwanted by-products (impurities).

Glutamic acid found in unadulterated, unprocessed, and unfermented plant and animal protein has no impurities.

In humans, glutamic acid is a non-essential amino acid: i.e., the body is capable of producing it on its own.

The manufacture of monosodium glutamate began in about 1910. The first published reports of adverse reactions appeared in 1968, and the first published report of brain damage following ingestion of MSG followed shortly thereafter. Research has demonstrated that glutamic acid can be neurotoxic, causing neuron degeneration and cell death as well as adverse reactions.

The glutamate industry denies the existence of impurities in MSG, and denies that exposure to MSG can cause brain damage in humans and serious adverse reactions.

Ingredients **always** containing MSG:
- Glutamic acid or Glutamate (E 620)
- Monosodium glutamate (E 621)
- Monopotassium glutamate (E 622)
- Calcium glutamate (E 623)
- Monoammonium glutamate (E 624)
- Magnesium glutamate (E 625)
- Natrium glutamate
- Anything “hydrolyzed”
- Any “hydrolyzed protein”
- Calcium caseinate, Sodium caseinate
- Gelatin, Textured protein
- Yeast food, Yeast nutrient
- Autolyzed yeast, Yeast extract
- Vetsin, Ajinomoto

Ingredients **often** containing or producing MSG:
- Carrageenan
- Bouillon, Broth, Stock
- Whey protein
- Whey protein isolate or concentrate
- Citric acid, Maltodextrin
- Barley malt, Malt extract
- Pectin, Protease
- Soy sauce, Soy sauce extract
- Soy protein, Soy protein isolate
- Soy protein concentrate
- Seasonings
- Any “flavors” or “flavoring”
- Anything “enzyme modified”
- Anything containing “enzymes”
- Anything “ultra-pasteurized”
- Anything “protein fortified”
- Anything “fermented”

Ingredients that are **clues** to the presence of MSG:
- Disodium 5’-guanylate (E 627)
- Disodium 5’-inosinate (E 631)
- Disodium 5’-ribonucleotides (E 635)

Are you MSG sensitive?

MSG-sensitive people report reactions ranging from simple skin rash to severe depression and life-threatening physical conditions. Diagnosis of MSG sensitivity is extremely difficult, especially because MSG ingredients are often not disclosed on food labels.

Migraines are the most often reported reaction to MSG, but reactions can include asthma, heart irregularities, panic attacks, drastic mood swings, seizures, and more.

For a full list of symptoms that might indicate MSG sensitivity, and suggestions to help you decide if you are sensitive to MSG, visit our Web site.