

Membership Application Form

Post this form with a cheque or money order to AESSRA Inc., P.O. Box 298, Ringwood, Vic 3134 or apply online at www.aessra.org and pay using PayPal, with your PayPal account, credit or debit card.

Tick boxes as applicable.

FULL MEMBERSHIP

You have allergies and/or sensitivities that significantly impair your ability to work, study or socialise:

Do you have chemical sensitivities, food allergies/sensitivities, and/or other allergies/sensitivities (please specify)

.....
 Full Fee \$35 Concession fee \$20 Pension/Health Care Card No.

ASSOCIATE - RELATIVE MEMBERSHIP

You are joining on behalf of a child/ren or are you the carer of an adult who has allergies and/or sensitivities that significantly impair their ability to work, study or socialise. Please add details of affected relative(s) on a separate sheet of paper.

Full Fee \$35 Concession fee \$20 Pension/Health Care Card No.

ASSOCIATE - SUPPORTER MEMBERSHIP

You have less severe allergies/sensitivities, or have recovered, or simply wish to support AESSRA

Full Fee \$35 Concession fee \$20 Pension/Health Care Card No.

ASSOCIATE - PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP

You have a professional interest (eg a health practitioner, manufacturer or retailer)
\$35 (please specify)

.....
 New Member Previous Member

Mr/Mrs/Ms/Miss

Address

Postcode Phone Number(s).....

Email

I agree to be bound by the Code of Conduct and Rules of AESSRA Inc for the time being in force:

Signature Date

(The AESSRA Inc Code of Conduct and Rules are at www.aessra.org or you can contact AESSRA for a copy.

AESSRA

The Allergy and Environmental Sensitivity Support and Research Association Inc. (AESSRA) is run by and for people with allergies and sensitivities, particularly Multiple Chemical Sensitivity. It started in Melbourne and now has members around Australia.

Donations of \$2 and over are tax-deductible.

Support

AESSRA offers members:

- A quarterly magazine, *Sensitivity Matters*, containing articles about living with food and chemical sensitivities, toxic chemicals and allergens and how to avoid them, news of local and overseas research, useful products and book reviews.
- *Living with Chemical Sensitivities*, a booklet containing AESSRA members' experiences, ways of avoiding toxic chemicals and useful resources.
- *Hospital Guidelines for Patients with Multiple Chemical Sensitivity (MCS)*, available as a printed booklet and on an AESSRA USB flash drive
- *Members' Handbook*
- Product information
- Discounts on cellophane bags (an alternative to plastic bags) and 3M 9913 masks (for protection against low levels of chemicals)
- Phone contacts for information and support
- Names of helpful doctors and other health professionals and architects
- A library of books about chemical sensitivities, allergies and related subjects (books can be borrowed by mail)
- Members only online forum and information websites

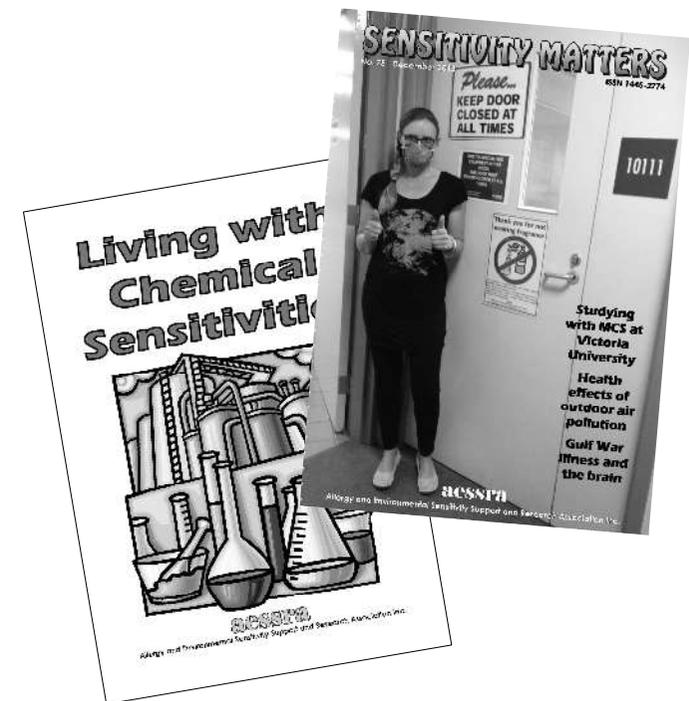
Allergy and Environmental Sensitivity Support and Research Association Inc.

Reg. No. AOOO6141S ABN 32 386 589 943

P.O. Box 298, Ringwood, Vic 3134

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Are you sensitive to chemicals?



Allergy and Environmental Sensitivity Support and Research Association Inc.

What is chemical sensitivity?

People who are sensitive to a chemical get symptoms from exposure to low levels of that chemical - levels that do not cause symptoms in most people. For example, being near cigarette smoke or perfume or car exhaust may give someone sensitive to chemicals asthma or a headache. It is like an allergy, in that people react to things that don't affect other people, but the biological mechanisms are different.

How common is it?

A 2018 study found that 6.5% of Australian aged 18-65 had been told by a doctor or health professional that they had MCS. That's slightly more than 1 in 15. 18.9% reported sensitivity to everyday chemicals such as those in household cleaning products, paints, perfumes, detergents and insect spray.¹

What is Multiple Chemical Sensitivity?

People with Multiple Chemical Sensitivity (MCS) are sensitive to many chemicals and have symptoms in more than one organ system. MCS ranges in severity from mild to extreme.

The 1999 Consensus Statement criteria for Multiple Chemical Sensitivity (MCS) are:

1. The symptoms are reproducible with (repeated chemical) exposure.
2. The condition is chronic.
3. Low levels of exposure (lower than previously or commonly tolerated) result in manifestations of the syndrome.
4. The symptoms improve or resolve when the incitants are removed.
5. Responses occur to multiple chemically unrelated substances.
6. Symptoms involve multiple organ systems.²

1. Steinemann A. 2018. Prevalence and effects of multiple chemical sensitivities in Australia. *Preventive Medicine Reports* 10:191-194; doi:10.1016/j.pmedr.2018.03.007.
2. 1999. Multiple Chemical Sensitivity: A 1999 Consensus. *Archives of Environmental Health: An International Journal* 54:147-149; doi:10.1080/00039899909602251.

What are the symptoms?

Chemical sensitivities can cause many symptoms. These include dry or sore eyes, headaches including migraines, fatigue, asthma, shortness of breath, rhinitis, blocked nose, sinus pain, sore throat, earaches, nausea, bloating, diarrhoea, constipation, poor concentration, confusion, memory problems, depression, anxiety, hyperactivity, sleep disturbance, joint pain, muscle pain, eczema and rashes.

What are people with MCS sensitive to?

Chemicals that commonly cause symptoms include car exhaust, diesel fumes, perfume, aftershave, air freshener, fragrances, washing powders, chlorine, polyester, formaldehyde, foam, plastics, rubber, pesticides, insecticides, herbicides, mothballs, disinfectants, paints, solvents, gas, newsprint, cigarette smoke, wood smoke, artificial colourings, flavourings, preservatives and other food additives.

The majority of people with MCS also have food sensitivities. Many are sensitive to various terpenes produced by plants, eg limonene. Allergies to moulds, dust mite or pollen are common. Some are sensitive to sunlight (photosensitivity) or electro-magnetic radiation.

What causes chemical sensitivity?

People can become sensitive to chemicals after a major toxic chemical exposure or after long-term, low-level exposure to toxic chemicals, eg pesticides. Chemical sensitivity can also occur after a virus or other illness, or with hormonal disturbances, eg during or after pregnancy.

A number of genes have been linked to MCS. People with mast cell disorders can be sensitive to chemicals. People with allergic conditions such as hayfever or asthma seem to be more likely to be sensitive to chemicals.

How is chemical sensitivity diagnosed?

Doctors test for chemical sensitivity with sublingual drops, intradermal injections and/or exposure in a booth. Immune tests often show abnormalities. Food sensitivities are usually tested for with an elimination diet and food challenges with single foods.

How is chemical sensitivity treated?

The main treatment is to avoid the chemicals and other substances that cause symptoms. Depending on how severe the problem is, this may involve:

- Changing to more natural and non-toxic personal care products, cleaning products, clothing, bedding and furniture
- Removing products that people are sensitive to, such as carpet or particleboard furniture, from the home
- Using non-toxic methods to control pests
- Building or renovating using non-toxic or less-toxic building materials
- Moving to a less polluted area
- Using an effective air purifier and/or water filter
- Avoiding foods that testing has shown to cause symptoms
- Eating organic food
- Lifestyle changes to reduce chemical exposures

Workplaces, schools, hospitals and other places can be made safer for people with chemical sensitivities. Chemical sensitivity is considered a disability for the purposes of the Disability Discrimination Act. The Australian Human Rights Commission included a section on improving access for people with chemical sensitivities in *Access to buildings and services: Guidelines and information*, updated April 2008: https://www.humanrights.gov.au/sites/default/files/content/disability_rights/buildings/good/Guidelines.doc

Some nutritional supplements and other treatments can be helpful to people with chemical sensitivities, but they are not a substitute for avoiding toxic chemicals.

What is the prognosis?

Many people can become free of symptoms by reducing exposure to chemicals they are sensitive to. MCS is worsened by continued exposure to toxic chemicals and improves with long term reduction in exposure, so the degree of sensitivity can change over time. A few people make a full recovery and are no longer affected by low levels of chemicals. It is extremely rare to die of MCS.