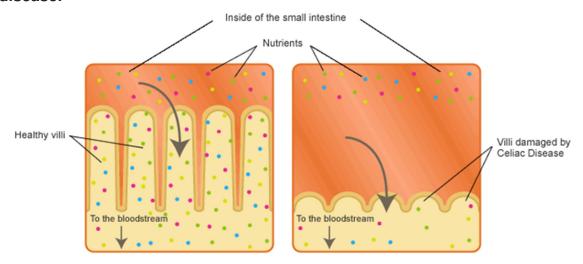
9077 - Living with Celiac Disease

Celiac Disease Defined

An autoimmune disorder where ingestion of gluten attacks the small intestine in genetically predisposed people.

Let's Break it Down

- Gluten is a protein found in wheat, rye, barley
- When people with celiac disease eat gluten, the body has an immune response that attacks the small intestine
 - These attacks damage the villi (see picture) that line the small intestine that promote nutrient absorption
 - Thus, nutrients cannot be absorbed properly
- Hereditary disease (i.e., runs in families). People with a first-degree relative with celiac disease (parent, child, sibling) have a 1 in 10 risk of developing celiac disease.



Treatment

- Lifelong adherence to a strict gluten-free diet
- Must avoid foods like wheat, rye, barley, bread, beer.
- Try to eat foods higher in iron, calcium, vitamin D, zinc, B6, B12, folate (usually deficient in these vitamins and minerals).

Living with Celiac Disease

- Always read food labels
 - Products label wheat-free are not necessarily gluten free
 - Sources of gluten: wheat (wheatberries, durum, emmer, semolina, spelt, farina, farro, graham, kamut, einkorn wheat), rye, barley, tritcale, malt, brewer's yeast, wheat starch
- Adjust diet: Example 7 day meal plan (see attachment)



What Can I Eat?!

Naturally gluten-free food groups include:

- > Fruits
- Vegetables
- Meat and poultry
- > Fish and seafood
- Dairy
- > Beans, legumes, nuts

Resource for gluten-free recipes: http://celiac.org/live-gluten-free/gluten-free-recipes/

Source: http://celiac.org/

