Celiac Disease and Nutrition





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What is Celiac Disease

DEFINITION

- Celiac disease is a chronic autoimmune disease characterized by malabsorption and diarrhea precipitated by ingestion of food products containing gluten
- Diffuse damage in proximal small intestine villi → malabsorption of the nutrients

SYNONYMS

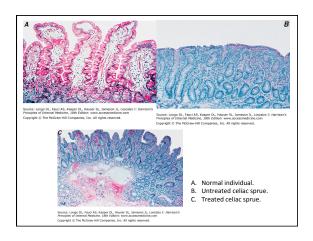
- Gluten-sensitive enteropathy
- Celiac sprue
- Nontropical sprue

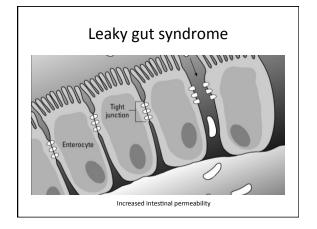
Chemistry of Grain Proteins Rye Secalins Barley Hordeins Oats Avenins

Taxonomic relationship of major cereal grains Gramineae Panicoideae Panicoideae Panicoideae Panicoideae Panicoideae Panicoideae Panicoideae Festucoideae Triticae Tri

Diagnosis

- Evidence of malabsorption: ↑stool fat (>7g/day)
- Serologic test screening & F/U
 - Antigliadin Ab, anti-endomysial Ab (EMA), anti-tTG (tissue transglutaminase) Ab
- Small bowel (jejunal) biopsy confirmatory
 - Flattened villi, crypt hyperplasia, ↑ interaepithelial lymphocytes, etc.
- Gluten-free diet: clinical, serologic, histologic improvement
- Treatment
 - Gluten-free diet



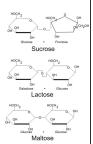


Lactose intolerance

- Secondary lactase deficiency,
 - Consequence of changes in jejunal brush border enzymatic function
- · Low-disaccharide diet
 - Lactose, sucrose, maltose, and isomaltose are the major disaccharides

 - Lactose: dairy
 Sucrose: table sugar, honey, molasses, syrup, fruits juices, canned fruits, soda, ketchup, etc.
 Maltose: malt, beer, cereal, pasta, potatoes, barley
 Isomaltose: starch

 - Specific Carbohydrate diet
 - eculic Carbonyquate diet excludes all grains (including wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, rice, millet, buckwheat, spelt, and triticale), milk and other lactose-containing foods, potatoes, soybeans and certain other beans, corn syrup, foods that contain sucrose, and a number of other foods



Gluten free diet

- · Avoid any and all foods that contains gluten
- Read all labels carefully.
- Watch for "hidden" sources of gluten
 - Hydrolyzed vegetable protein, textured vegetable protein, hydrolyzed plant protein
 - protein, nydrolyzed plant protein

 All derivatives of wheat, rye, oats, and barley, including malt, modified food starch, some soy sauces, grain vinegars, binders, fillers, inert substances, and "natural flavorings."

 Do not consume hot dogs, gravies, luncheon meat, beer, mustard, nondairy creamer, malt vinegar, curry powder, or seasonings.

"What do you eat?"











Kalbi Burger

- Ground organic beef 300g, onion ½
- * Sauce: Gluten free soy sauce 6T, organic sugar 5T, sesame seed oil 3T, green onions 1/3 (green part), garlic 3 pieces, ground black pepper 1/3t





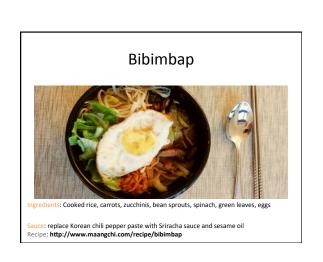












Sushi / rice rolls





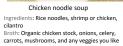
Ingredients: 3 cups of uncooked Short grain brown rice, vinegar 1/3 cup (80ml), organic sugar 3T, sea slat 1 ½ tea spoons, Nori seaweed sheets

Recipe: http://www.justonecookbook.com/how_to/how-to-make-sushi-rice/http://www.justonecookbook.com/sushi-rolls/



Rice noodles







Pad Thai ngredients: Rice noodles, shrimp or chicken, garlic, mung bean sprouts
Sauce: 1 part gluten free soy sauce, 1 part
organic sugar/honey, Sriracha, Ketchup

Creamy avocado spinach pasta



- Ingredients: 10 oz brown rice pasta
- Sauce: 1 clove of garlic, 1 avocado, 1 cup fresh spinach, ½ cup pecans, ¼ cup basil, 1 tbsp fresh lemon juice, ¾ to 1 cup pasta, water, salt and pepper to taste

ence: http://www.jocooks.com/healthy-eating/creamy-avocado-spinach-pasta/

Spring roll





Ingredients: Rice paper, vermicelli, carrots, cucumbers, peppers, mushrooms, avocado, shrimp, cilantro, mushrooms

Sauce: Apple butter + Almond butter + water

Roasted root vegetables

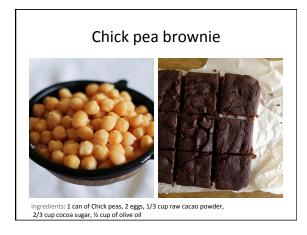




Ingredients: Sweet potatoes, yams, cauliflower, broccoli, squash, pumpkin, carrots, beets

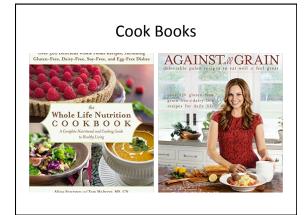
→ Season it with salt, pepper, and olive oil → bake it for 45°60 minutes.











Correct nutritional deficiency

- Multi vitamin and mineral supplements
- To correct common deficiencies.
- Folic acid, (Folate, B9)
 - Plays a role in the synthesis of DNA and RNA
 - Involved in homocysteine and vitamin B12 metabolism, as well as the immune and neurological system.
 - Can cause anemia and atherosclerosis ("hardening of the arteries")
 Food sources: Green leafy vegetables, legumes, citrus fruits, beets, whole grains
- Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine)
- Important nutrient for carbohydrates metabolism, brain and nerve system health, and liver detoxification
- Warning: >500mg/day can cause peripheral neuropathy
- Food sources: Tuna, turkey, beef, chicken, salmon, sweet potato, sunflower seeds, spinach, banana
- Vitamin B12 (cobalamine)
- Deficiency can lead to: Macrocytic anemia, neurological disorders, psychiatric symptoms (memory loss, depression, confusion, paranoia), glossitis, peripheral neuropathy
 Food sources: Meat, poultry, fish, dairy and eggs

Correct nutritional deficiency

• Iron

- Important component of hemoglobin
- Needed for synthesis of thyroid hormone and for conversion of tyrosin to dopa and dopamine
- Food sources: Poultry, fish, meat

Zinc

- Skin, Immune
- Toxicity: Large doses may cause copper deficiency

Copper

- Immune, anemia, cancer, RA

Correct nutritional deficiency

Vitamin A

- Plays a role in maintaining epithelial tissues of the skin, gastrointestinal tract, respiratory tract, and genitourinary tract

 Need in visual function, spermatogenesis and immune function.
- Caution during pregnancy and chronic smoker
 Food sources: liver and fish liver oils, eggs, dairy, spinach, kale, cantaloupe, etc.

Vitamin E

- Antioxidant, prevent cell damage
 Deficiency can lead to: anemia, nerve damage, muscle injury
 Synthetic vitamin E: DL-alpha-tocopherol acetate, synthetic forms cause cancer
 Natural vitamin E: D-alpha-tocopherol

Selenium

- Antioxidant, Plays a role in converting thyroid hormone, enhances immune unction
- Toxicity: Narrow margin of safety
 Food sources: Tuna, shrimp, sardines, salmon, turkey, cod, chicken, lamb, scallops, beef

Correct nutritional deficiency

- Produced by intestinal gut flora, necessary for blood clotting, bone formation and repair
 Food sources: leafy green vegetables, cheese, egg yolks

- Magnesium

 Deficiency is common in people with celiac disease.

 Used in: Constipation, arrhythmia, hypertension, asthma, migraine, diabetes, etc
 Food sources: Nuts, whole grains, legumes, leafy green vegetables, dairy, meat, fish
- Important for bone health and heart function
 Toxicity: kidney stones, cardiovascular disease (depletes magnesium which is a cardioprotective agent)
- Vitamin D3 (cholecalciferol)
- Stimulates absorption of calcium. People with celiac disease frequently have calcium deficiencies.
 Food sources: Cod liver oil, fish (salmon, mackerel, sardines)

- Pancreatic enzymes

 Additional digestive enzymes may be needed to aid in breakdown and absorption of foods
- the world's healthiest foods.com www.whfoods.com

Preventing celiac disease

- · Timing of introduction of gluten into the infant diet is associated with the appearance of celiac disease in children at risk.
- · Children initially exposed to gluten in the first 3 mo of life have a fivefold increased risk.
- · Breastfeeding

THANK YOU!