



UNITED GASTROENTEROLOGISTS

Patient Education Sheet

Celiac disease

What is celiac disease?

Celiac disease is a condition that impairs your body's ability to break down certain foods. People who have the disease get sick if they eat bread, pasta, pizza, and cereal. These foods and others contain a protein called "gluten." Gluten damages the intestines of people with celiac disease. As a result, their bodies can't absorb nutrients from food. The disease affects children and adults.

What are the symptoms of celiac disease? — Some people with celiac disease have no symptoms. When symptoms do occur, they can include:

- Pain in the belly
- Diarrhea
- Bowel movements that are oily and float
- Weight loss
- Feeling bloated, or too full all the time
- Low appetite
- Bad gas
- Itchy skin rashes
- Invisible symptoms, such as weak bones or low iron levels
- Slow growth in children

Should I see a doctor or nurse? — If you think you have celiac disease, see a doctor **before** cutting out gluten from your diet. It's the only way to make sure you get the right kind of help.

Should I take my child to the doctor? — Your child should see the doctor if he or she:

- Has diarrhea that lasts for weeks
- Has constipation that won't go away
- Has brown or yellow teeth with pits or grooves in them
- Is too small or light for his or her age
- Is close to becoming a teenager but does not seem to be going through the changes that teenagers go through (doctors call this "delayed puberty")
- Has other family members with the disease

Is there a test for celiac disease? — Doctors use more than one test to diagnose celiac disease:

- **Blood test** – A blood test looks for proteins that some people make after eating gluten. People who have celiac disease have lots of these proteins, called antibodies. You should eat normally before taking the blood test.
- **Biopsy** – To do a biopsy, the doctor will put a thin tube with a tiny camera down your throat. When the tube is in your small intestine, he or she will take a small sample of tissue. That way he or she can look at the tissue under a microscope and see if eating gluten has damaged the intestine.

If the doctor suspects you have celiac disease, he or she may ask you to stop eating gluten and then start eating it again. If your symptoms go away when you stop and return when you start, that's another sign that you have celiac disease.

How is celiac disease treated? — The best treatment is to stop eating gluten completely. This may be hard to do at first. You will need to avoid rye, wheat, barley, and maybe oats. These ingredients appear in many common foods, including:

- Bread, pasta, pastries, and cereal
- Many sauces, spreads, and condiments
- Beers, ales, lagers, and malt vinegars

You should also avoid milk, cheese, and other dairy foods at first. These foods can be hard to break down. You will want to wait to eat these foods until after your intestines have a chance to heal.

Foods that do not contain gluten (and are fine to eat) include:

- Rice, corn, potatoes, buckwheat, and soybeans
- Fruits and vegetables
- Flours, pasta, and other products made from these ingredients that have a label on them that says “gluten free”
- Wine and distilled alcoholic drinks, such as [rum](#), [tequila](#), [vodka](#), and [whisky](#)

Your doctor might also prescribe vitamins to make up for nutrients that you have not been getting from food.

What will my life be like? — People usually feel a lot better within two weeks of starting a gluten-free diet. Still, most people need to make huge changes in their lives to avoid gluten.

See a health expert to learn how to change your eating habits and still be healthy. Learn how to read and understand labels on foods. You will probably need to avoid gluten for the rest of your life.

The hardest part about the disease is learning to eat in a whole new way. The good news: There are plenty of foods made just for people with celiac disease. The new diet just takes a little getting used to.

For more information visit www.uptodate.com/patients



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