

354 Celiac Disease

Definition/Cut-off Value

Also known as:

- Celiac Sprue
- Gluten Enteropathy
- Non-tropical Sprue

Inflammatory condition of the small intestine precipitated by the ingestion of wheat in individuals with certain genetic make-up.

Presence of condition diagnosed, documented, or reported by a physician or someone working under a physician's orders, or as self reported by applicant/participant/caregiver. See Clarification for more information about self-reporting a diagnosis.

Participant Category and Priority Level

Category	Priority
Pregnant Women	I
Breastfeeding Women	I
Non-Breastfeeding Women	III, IV, V or VI
Infants	I
Children	III

Justification

Individuals need to eliminate all wheat from their diets. Wheat in the diet can cause diarrhea, weight loss, failure to thrive and possibly malabsorption of protein, carbohydrates, and fat (1, 2). Nutrition counseling can help individuals meet nutrient needs on a wheat-free diet.

References

1. Clinical Nutrition and Dietetics: The intestinal tract and accessory organs. New York; 1991. p. 219-258.
2. Semrod, CE. Celiac disease and gluten sensitivity. Columbia University Division of Gastroenterology. Available at: <http://www.cpmcnet.columbia.edu/dept/gi/ceciac.html>. 1995.
3. Institute of Medicine. WIC nutrition risk criteria a scientific assessment. National Academy Press, Washington, D.C.; 1996. p. 192-193.

Clarification

Self-reporting of a diagnosis by a medical professional should not be confused with self-diagnosis, where a person simply claims to have or to have had a medical condition without any reference to professional



diagnosis. A self-reported medical diagnosis (“My doctor says that I have/my son or daughter has...”) should prompt the CPA to validate the presence of the condition by asking more pointed questions related to that diagnosis.

