

Celiac Disease

Definition/ cut-off value

Also known as:

- C Celiac Sprue
- C Gluten Enteropathy
- C Non-tropical Sprue

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

Presence of Celiac Disease diagnosed by a physician as self reported by applicant/participant/caregiver; or as reported or documented by a physician or someone working under physician's orders.

Participant category and priority level

| Category | Priority |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Pregnant Women | I |
| Breastfeeding Women | I |
| Non-Breastfeeding Women | III |
| Infants | I |
| Children | III |

Justification

Individuals need to remove all wheat from diet. Wheat in 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 wheat-free diet.

Clarifications/ Guidelines

Before assigning this risk code, be sure the disease condition is documented on the health history form.

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 CA to validate the presence of the condition by asking more pointed questions related to that diagnosis.

References

1. Clinical Nutrition and Dietetics: The Intestinal Tract and Accessory Organs; New York; 1991; Chapter 8; pp. 218-58.
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References (cont)

2. Semrod, Carol E., MD: Celiac Disease and Gluten Sensitivity. Columbia University Division of Gastroenterology (via internet: <http://cpmcnet.columbia.edu/dept/gi/celiac.html>); 1995
3. Institute of Medicine: WIC Nutrition Risk Criteria: A Scientific Assessment; 1996; pp. 192-3.