

THE GLUTEN-FREE DIET

A Basic Overview of Food

Gluten is a protein found in all forms of wheat, barley and rye. It is most commonly found in food, but it also hides in medicine, vitamins, and make-up. The first thing anyone should do when starting a gluten-free diet is schedule a meeting with a skilled dietitian or qualified gluten-free diet educator. A well-trained professional can help teach the basics of a gluten-free diet and help find ways to adapt to the new lifestyle.

When at home or at the grocery store, a quick guide to ingredients can be a helpful tool for quickly determining if a packaged product is safe.

SAFE INGREDIENTS

Eliminating wheat, barley, and rye from a diet may seem like a daunting task, but it's important to remember that there are still hundreds of grains and other foods that can be eaten. Staples like fresh fruits and vegetables, meats, poultry, seafood, and most types of dairy are all gluten-free in their natural forms. Examples include the following:

Acorn Flour Almond Flour **Amaranth** Arborio Rice Arrowroot Baker's Yeast Basmati Rice Bean Flours Brown Rice Brown Rice Flour: Buckwheat Calrose Canola Cassava Channa Chestnut Chickpea Flour Coconut Flour Corn

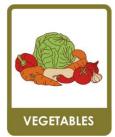
Corn Meal Cornstarch Cottonseed Dal Dasheen Flour : **Enriched Rice** Fava Bean Flax Flax Seeds Garbanzo Glutinous Rice Guar Gum Hominy Instant Rice Kasha Lentils Millet Modified Corn Starch Modified Food Starch Montina Peanut Flour

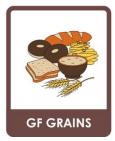
Potato Flour Potato Starch Quinoa Red Rice Rice Bran Rice Flour Risotto Sago Sesame Soy Soybeans Sunflower Seeds Sweet Rice Flour Tapioca Tapioca Flour Taro Flour Teff Tofu Whev White Rice Flour Xanthan Gum

Yeast

Yucca













Children's

Corn Flour

Corn Gluten

If you have any questions, please contact us at: celiac@childrensnational.org

Children's National.

SAFE FOOD ADDITIVES

When purchasing packaged foods, there will likely be many ingredients listed that sound unfamiliar or strange. Below is a list of food additives that are safe for a gluten-free diet:

Acacia Gum
Adipic Acid
Algin
Agar
Annatto
Artificial Flavors
Ascorbic Acid
Aspartame
Baking Yeast
Benzoic Acid
Beta Carotene
BHA
BHT
Brown Sugar
Carrageenan

Calcium
Disodium
Caramel
Coloring
Carob Bean
Gum
Cellulose
Citric Acid
Corn Syrup
Cream of Tartar
Dextrose
Distilled Vinegar
Ethyl Maltol
Folic Acid
Fructose

Fumaric Acid
Gelatin
Glucose
Guar Gum
Gum Arabic
Invert Sugar
Karaya Gum
Lactic Acid
Lactose
Lecithin
Locust Bean
Gum
Malic Acid
Maltodextrin
Maltol

Mannitol
Methylcellulose
Monosodium
Glutamate
Niacin
Papain
Pectin
Polysorbate
Psyllium
Riboflavin
Sodium
Benzoate
Sodium
Metabisulfite
Sodium Nitrate

Sodium Sulphite
Sorbitol
Spices (pure)
Stearic Acid
Sucralose
Sucrose
Sugar
Tartaric Acid
Tartrazine
Titanium Dioxide
Vanilla Bean
Vanilla Extract
Xylitol
Yam

UNSAFE INGREDIENTS

Below is a list of basic ingredients that contain gluten. It's important to note that this is not a complete list of gluten-containing foods. If you are ever unsure about the safety of a product, call the manufacturer directly.

Atta
Barley
Barley Extract
Barley Grass
Barley Malt
Barley Pearls
Bran
Bleached Flour
Bulgur
Croutons

Couscous Dinkel Durum Einkorn Emmer Farina Farro Fu Hordeum Vulgare

Graham
Hydrolyzed
Wheat Protein
Kamut
Malt
Malt Extract
Malt Flavoring
Malt Syrup
Malt Vinegar
Matzo

Mir
Modified Wheat
Starch
Rice Malt
Rye
Rye Flavoring
Seitan
Spelt
Semolina
Sprouted Wheat

Tabbouleh
Triticale
Vital Wheat
Gluten
Wheat
Wheatberries
Wheat Starch*

^{*}Some products use gluten-free wheat starch. This is wheat starch that has been processed to contain less than 20 parts per million (ppm) gluten. It is safe for people with celiac disease, but not for people with a wheat allergy. You may therefore see products that have a "contains wheat" statement but also a "gluten-free" label. You can still purchase the product knowing that it's safe for people with celiac disease.

QUESTIONABLE INGREDIENTS

- **Beer** (all forms are unsafe except those labeled gluten-free)
- Beef/Chicken/Fish/Vegetable Stock (may contain wheat)
- Bouillon (may contain wheat)
- **Brewer's Yeast** (depends on whether it's a by-product of the brewing process [unsafe] or made from sugar beets [safe])
- **Dextrin** (could be made from wheat, corn, potato, arrowroot, rice or tapioca)
- **Fillers** (could be wheat, corn, potato or other starch)
- Malted Grains (any grain can be malted. For example, gluten-free beer manufacturers use malted sorghum as an ingredient. This is considered safe. A malted grain would be unsafe if the malted ingredient is wheat, rye or barley)
- Marinades (may contain wheat)
- Miso (may contain barley)
- Mustard Powder (may contain wheat)
- Oats (may be cross-contaminated due to storage and transportation methods)
- **Yeast extract** (depends on whether it's a by-product of the brewing process [unsafe] or made from sugar beets [safe])
- Natural flavors (most natural flavors are gluten-free, but there are some that may be made using gluten-containing grains)
- Communion wafers (usually contain wheat)
- **Smoke flavoring** (may use barley flour in the production process)

- **Dried fruit/roasted nuts** (may use wheat in flavoring)
- French fries (may be prepared in shared fryer with wheat products)
- **Gravy/sauces** (may use wheat as a thickener)
- **Instant drink** mixes (may contain wheat in flavoring or as bulk)
- **Imitation meat/seafood** (could be made from wheat gluten or soy)
- **Candy** (could contain wheat [wafers] or malt. Pay special attention to licorice.)
- **Processed meats** (may use wheat as a binder)
- **Salad dressings** (may contain soy sauce or wheat)
- **Self-basting turkeys** (may contain wheat in broth or bouillon)
- **Breakfast cereal** (even cereals that are rice- or oat-based may still contain wheat or malt)
- Rice syrup (could be made using barley)
- **Soy sauce/Teriyaki sauce** (fermented using wheat)
- **Spices** (spice mixes and bulk spices may contain wheat as a bulking agent)
- Yellow mustard (may contain wheat)
- **Yogurt, flavored** (may contain dextrin or barley extract)
- Cooking spray (some brands use flour to help with non-stick properties)

If a product contains one of the above ingredients but is labeled "gluten-free," it is safe for someone with celiac disease. Any packaged food product with a gluten-free label in the United States is safe for consumption for a person with celiac disease.