

Celiac Disease can be thought of as the proto-type of ALL auto-immune disease, and can be a completely preventable (or recoverable), VERY important disease that has been neglected for so long. I believe we need to realize that EVERY child and adult with "failure to thrive" or unexplained illness (including osteoporosis!) has Celiac Disease until proven otherwise. A great editorial in the NEJM stated this several years ago, and we can put this into action by thinking of it as health professionals and an educated public. **Today, it's estimated that about one in 100 people have celiac disease.**

NOTE: JuicePLus is Gluten-Free by the strictest international standards, and is a huge blessing for essential micro-nutrition that greatly improves nutritional status and immune status (balanced function) and DNA integrity in human beings. With kindest wishes, Candace Corson, MD [www.CorsonWellness.com](http://www.CorsonWellness.com)

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## Celiac Disease Becoming More Common

By [Tara Parker-Pope](#)

Celiac disease, a serious immune system reaction to the protein in wheat and other grains, is far more common today than it was 50 years ago, a new study shows.

People who have celiac disease can't tolerate gluten, a protein found in wheat, rye or barley. Life with celiac is difficult because gluten is found in many medications and processed foods. When gluten is consumed, the body's immune system damages the small intestine and nutrients can't be absorbed.

While it's been known that the incidence of celiac is on the rise, it hasn't been clear whether doctors are simply looking for it more often, and therefore finding more cases. **But new research from the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., suggests that the disease is four times more common today than it was in the 1950s, and not just because doctors are more likely to test for it.**

The study, [published in the journal Gastroenterology](#), analyzed blood samples collected from 9,133 healthy adults collected at Warren Air Force Base between 1948 and 1954. Another 12,768 gender-matched subjects from a study in Olmsted County, Minn., were also analyzed for signs of celiac disease.

Of the blood samples collected 50 years ago, only 0.2 percent had celiac disease. In the more recent blood samples, the incidence of celiac disease was more than four times greater. **Today, it's estimated that about one in 100 people have celiac disease.**

Doctors don't know why celiac is on the rise. It may be due to changes in the way wheat is grown and processed, or the ubiquity of gluten in medications and processed foods. Symptoms of celiac disease include diarrhea, abdominal pain and weight loss. Nutritional problems are also common, and anemia, loss of teeth and premature bone loss can occur.

The trend is concerning because celiac disease is often misdiagnosed as irritable bowel syndrome or another condition. It's been estimated that for every person diagnosed with celiac disease, another 30 people have it but haven't been diagnosed. Once diagnosed, the disease can be managed by eating a gluten-free diet. But when people don't know they have the problem and continue to eat gluten-containing products, the intestines become severely damaged, leading to long-term health problems and a higher risk of dying compared to people who don't have celiac.