

Objectives

By the end of class, participants will be able to...

- Understand celiac disease and gluten intolerance.
- Discuss gluten-free diet management.
- Know documentation required to accommodate children with disabilities.
- Describe meal modifications that may be required for customers on a gluten-free diet.

What is Celiac Disease?

- Digestive condition triggered by consuming gluten
- Gluten causes an immune reaction to occur in the small intestine
- Gluten damages the villi on the surface of the small intestine
- Damage causes inability to absorb nutrients from food



What is Celiac Disease, cont.

Celiac Disease may also be referred to as...

- ♦ Celiac sprue
- ♦ Non-tropical sprue
- Gluten sensitive enteropathy



Celiac Disease

- ♦ Condition affecting 1 in 133 Americans
- Occurs at any age
- Is not outgrown
- May be inherited
- Sometimes emerges after a life event trigger
- Diagnosed by...
 - Positive response to a gluten-free diet
 - Blood test
 - Small bowel biopsy

Celiac Disease Symptoms

- Diarrhea
- ♦ Abdominal pain
- Gas
- Vomiting
- Constipation
- Bloating



- ♦ Failure to grow
- Weight loss
- Anemia
- Malnutrition
- Rash (dermatitis herpetiformis)

Celiac Disease Treatment

- No cure, but manageable
- Remove gluten from the diet
- ♦ Gluten-free diet alleviates most symptoms
- Gluten must be avoided for life
- Gluten-free diet reduces risks for other. conditions



What is Gluten?

- ♦ Gluten is a generic term for proteins found in some grain foods.
 - Wheat gliadin
 - Rye secalin
 - Barley hordein
 - Oats avenin in small amounts

Grains Containing Gluten

- Barley
- Farina
- Barley malt/extract
- Faro
- ♦ Bran
- ♦ Flour
- ♦ Bulgur
- Couscous
- Graham flour
- ♦ Durum
- Kamut
- ♦ Einkorn
- Orzo
- Emmer
- Panko

Grains Containing Gluten, cont.

- Rye

- Seitan Semolina
- Wheat

♦ Udon

- Spelt
- Enriched flour

- Cake flour
- ♦ Self-rising flour Wheat bran

- Matzo flour/meal
- Pastry flour
- Wheat germ
- Triticale
- Wheat starch

Pure Oats

- May be tolerated
- ♦ Get approval from medical authority
- ♦ Limit consumption
 - ½ cup cooked for children
 - · 1 cup cooked for adults





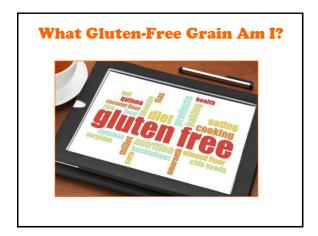
Gluten-Free Grains & Starches

- Amaranth
- Annatto
- Manioc
- Millet
- Arrowroot
- Montina
- Buckwheat Potato (starch & flour)
- Corn (bran, grits, hominy)
- Quinoa

♦ Rice/Rice Bran

- Cornstarch
- ♦ Sago
- ♦ Flax
- Sorghum
- Garfava
- Soy
- - Gums (guar, locust bean) ♦ Tapioca
- Flours made from nuts, beans and seeds
- ♦ Teff







Gluten-Free Labeling

- Food and Drug Administration regulations apply to all products labeled...
 - Gluten-free
 - · Free of Gluten
 - Without Gluten
 - No Gluten

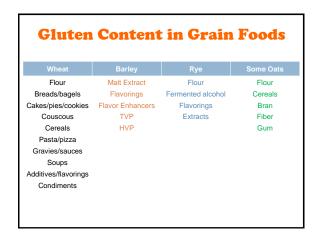


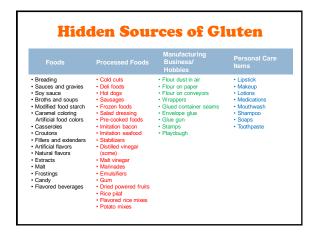
What Defines Gluten-Free?

Product must be...

- Naturally free of grains containing gluten
- Processed to remove gluten to less than 20 parts per million (PPM)









Read Food Labels Carefully!

♦ These ingredients usually indicate a grain containing gluten has been used:

| Stabilizer | Hydrolyzed Vegetable Protein (HVP) | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Starch | Flour or Cereal Products | | |
| Flavoring | Textured Vegetable Protein (TVP) | | |
| Emulsifier | Malt or Malt Flavoring | | |
| Food Starch | Malt Vinegar | | |
| Vegetable Gum | Modified Starch | | |

Read Labels



Gluten in Disguise

- Cereals
- Processed cheese sauces and spreads
- Dried fruit
- Deli meats/turkey
- Hot dogs
- Sausages

- Meat extenders
- Meat marinades
- Meat flavorings
- Malted Milk
- Flavored rice
- Rice pilaf
- Potato mixes

Gluten in Disguise, cont.

- ♦ Icings or frostings
- Seasoned chips
- Soy sauce
- Malt vinegar
- ♦ Worcestershire sauce
- Teriyaki sauce
 - I RIYAN)
- Most soups
- Candy
- Flavored teas
- Flavored coffees
- Nondairy beverages
- Cocoa drinks
- Ice cream flavors

Cross-contact Conditions

- Gluten-free foods cooked together with foods containing gluten
- Croutons or crackers on salads
- Plain hamburgers, chicken or fish served on bread, bun roll or bagel
- Crumbs from toasters, grills, or slicers
- ♦ Transfer of gluten from clothing or apron
- Sharing of cutting boards or preparation surfaces
- Serving line containers or utensils
- Shared storage
- ♦ Transfer of gluten from hands



Strategies

- Set up gluten-free preparation zones.
- Clean food-contact surfaces with newly made soapy water and a fresh wiping cloth.
- Consider preparing gluten-free products using disposable liners or wax paper.
- Clean equipment handles often.
- Plate gluten-free meals first.
- Wash hands.



Strategies, cont.

- ♦ Designate appliances and equipment for use with gluten-free products only.
- Store gluten-free foods separate.
- Seal or wrap gluten-free foods and store them in gluten-free containers.
- Designate separate condiments for gluten-free diets only.
- Do not double dip condiments.
- Use condiment squeeze bottles.



Gluten-Free Diet

- Focus on what the person can eat.
- ♦ Many foods are naturally gluten-free foods.
- ♦ Many condiments are naturally gluten-free.
- More availability of processed gluten-free products.



Naturally Gluten-Free Foods

- Meats and poultry
- ♦ Fish
- Dried Beans
- Nuts
- Peanut butter
- Unflavored milk
- ♦ Yogurt
- Block cheese
- Cream cheese
- Cottage cheese
- Butter/margarine
- ♦ Eggs

- Fruits & 100% fruit juices
- Vegetables
- Rice-plain brown or white
- Potatoes
- Oils and shortening
- ♦ Corn tortillas and corn chips
- Popcorn
- Cream of rice
- Puffed rice
- Rice crackers
- Rice cakes
- Grits



Gluten-Free Condiments

- Jams and jellies
- Honey
- Syrups
- Molasses
- Sugars
- Jugar
- Spices
- Herbs
- Salt and pepper

- Relish
- Pickles
- Olives
- Ketchup
- ♦ Mustard
- Distilled vinegar (some)
- ♦ Salad dressings (most)
- Sour cream



Gluten-Free Ingredients

- Alcohol
- Buckwheat
- Canola oil
- Corn gluten
- Glutinous rice
- ♦ Kasha
- Millet
- Spices
- Vinegars (most)
- Vegetable broth



Gluten-Free Food Additives

- t Ascorbic Acid
- t BHA
- t BHT
- t Carrageenan
- t Corn Sweetener
- t Lecithin

- t Malic Acid
- t Maltodextrin
- t MSG
- t Mono and Diglycerides
- t TBHQ
- t Xanthan Gum



Processed Gluten-Free Foods

- t Bread
- t Rolls and Buns
- t Bagels
- t Doughnuts
- t Flour mixes
- t Pretzels
- t Granola
- t Cereals
- t Pastas





Possible Nutritional Deficiencies

A gluten-free diet is sometimes low in...

- Dietary fiber
- Minerals (Iron and Calcium)
- Vitamins (Folate and other B Vitamins)



Improve Nutritional Quality

- Nutrient Dense Gluten-Free Grains
 - Quinoa
 - Buckwheat
 - Montina
- Enriched Grains
- Fresh Fruits
- Fresh Vegetables
- Legumes
- Nuts & Seeds



"Children should be following a gluten-free diet if they've been diagnosed with celiac disease or with non-celiac gluten sensitivity."

Tricia Thompson, MS, RD January 2014 www.eatright.org

Federal Mandates

- ♦ Rehabilitation Act 1973
- ♦ Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
- Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)

Rehabilitation Act of 1973

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in programs and activities that receive Federal financial assistance, such as Child Nutrition Programs.

American Disabilities Act

- Prohibits discrimination based on disability in the provision of State and local government services, such as public schools.
- Prohibits discrimination based on disability by private entities that provide public accommodations, including private schools.
- Require Sponsors to make reasonable modifications to accommodate children with disabilities.

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)

The Individual with Disabilities Education Act imposed requirements on states that may affect the service of meals even when such service is not required by the Child Nutrition Programs.

7 CFR 15b

- USDA regulation, "Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap in Programs and Activities receiving Federal Financial Assistance".
- ♦ Implements Section 504's nondiscrimination requirements.
- Requires Sponsors to serve special meals and program snacks at no extra charge to children with disabilities.

Definition of a Disability

- Person who has a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more major life activity.
- Person who has a record of such impairment, or is regarded as having an impairment.
- Affects major life activity

Covered Major Life Activities

- Caring for one's self
- Eating
- Performing manual tasks
- Walking
- Seeing

- Hearing
- Speaking
- Breathing
- Learning
- Working
- Major bodily functions

Food Allergy vs. Food Intolerance

- A food allergy will generally be considered a disability if it impacts a major life activity or a major bodily function such as digestion, respiration, immune response, skin rash, etc.
- A food intolerance may be considered a disability if it substantially limits a major life activity or major bodily function, such as with gluten intolerance.

Meal Modifications

- ♦ Sponsors **must** require a written medical statement signed by a licensed medical authority in order to receive reimbursement for meals served to participants with disabilities that **do not** meet Program meal pattern requirements.
- A medical statement may be requested, but is not required for substitutions within meal pattern requirements.

Policy

SP 26-2017

- Accommodating Disabilities in the School Meal Programs: Guidance and Questions and Answers (Q&As)
- www.kn-eat.org, School Nutrition Programs, Food Service Facts, Chapter 19

CACFP 14-2017

- Modifications to Accommodate
 Disabilities in the Child and Adult Care Food Program and Summer
 Food service Program
- www.kn-eat.org, Child & Adult Care Food Program, Administrative Handbook, Chapter 4

Q&A Celiac Disease

Question:

Is celiac disease considered a condition that requires modifications to Program meals?

Answer:

Yes. Celiac disease may be considered a disability depending on the decision of the medical authority and may require reasonable modifications.

Three Essential Components of Medical Statement

- 1. The food to be avoided (allergen)
- 2. Brief explanation of how exposure to the food affects the participant
- 3. Recommended substitute(s)

Medical Information

- Guidelines for special diets must be completely and clearly written.
- Guidelines should be updated whenever the medical authority changes the child's diet.
- Information is not required to include disability.
- Medical records cannot be requested.
- Clarification can be sought but should not unnecessarily delay modification.

Medical Statement to Request Med Modification Machaelan Is American to American Conference on American Information and Information an

Implementation and Compliance

- Ensure child receives a safe meal.
- Ensure child has an equal opportunity to participate in the meal program.
- Develop procedures for parents/guardians to request reasonable modifications.
- Train staff on reasonable modification procedures and legal requirements.
- Use a team approach to help protect children in all situations where food is served.

Integrated Environment

- Be as inclusive as possible.
- Accommodate in the least restrictive and most integrated setting possible.
- With food allergies, balance safety vs. stigma, considering age, ability and severity.

Procedural Safeguards

- Procedure in place to ensure parents and guardians know how to request modification.
- Provide notice of nondiscrimination, accessible services, and location of accessible facilities.
- Appoint a 504/ADA Coordinator to ensure compliance and develop best practices.
- Develop a Section 504/ADA Team to discuss best practices and develop a holistic plan to create a safe learning environment.

Procedural Safeguards Procedural Rights

Right to:

- ♦ File a grievance
- ♦ Receive a prompt and equitable resolution
- Request and participate in hearing
- Be represented by counsel at the hearing
- Examine the record
- Receive notice of the final decision, procedure for review, and right to appeal

Meal Modifications Outside Meal Pattern

- Receive medical statement signed by medical authority listing foods to be omitted and substituted.
- Make meal modifications as directed by the medical authority's written instructions.
- Not required to document special meals on menu production records and they do not have to meet component requirements.

Meal Modifications within Meal Pattern

- Eligible for reimbursement regardless of whether a medical statement is obtained.
- Medical statement may be requested, but is not required for substitutions within meal pattern requirements.
- Use flexibilities whenever possible.
- Sponsors may choose to request a written medical statement in support of a request for a modification in all cases.

Special Diet Accommodations

- Request for meal modification signed by licensed medical authority
- Set up a meeting w/parent(s), child, and site staff.
- Discuss approved modifications, child's preferences, expectations, and a method of communication.
- ♦ Shop for substitute menu items. Read labels.
- Prepare food substitutions as directed.
- Provide at no additional charge to the child.

Special Diet Accommodations, cont.

- Train food service employees.
- Prevent cross-contact during all activities.
 - Meals
 - Snacks
 - Classroom activities
 - Celebrations
- Increase site staff and parent awareness.



Special Diet Accommodations, cont.

Prevent cross-contact during...

- Storage
- Preparation
- Cooking
- Service



| Make It Gluten-Free | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | | |
| Breakfast: Mini Waffles w/ Syrup Fresh Pineapple Milk | Pancake w/ Syrup Tropical Fruit Milk | Bagel w/Toppings Fresh Strawberries Milk | Breakfast Pita Cantaloupe Cubes Milk | Whole Grain Cinnamon Roll Mandarin Orange Milk | | |
| Lunch: Hot Ham & Cheese on a Bun Potato Wedges OR Broccoli Florets Fruit Cocktail Milk | Pepperoni Pizza Cherry Tomatoes Or Tossed Salad Fresh Orange Milk | Taco Burger (Bun) Refried Beans Dark Green Leaf Lettuce & Tomato Fresh Banana Milk | Lasagna Garden Salad Fresh Apple Slices Milk | Chicken Patty Whole Wheat Ro Mashed Potato w Gravy OR Steame Asparagus Sliced Pears Milk | | |
| Snack: Strawberries & Bananas Milk | Baby Carrots Whole Grain Crackers | Mixed Fruit Milk | Garlic Bread Stick w/ Marinara Milk | Cheese Quesadil Tomato Salsa | | |

| Gluten-Free Menu | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | | | |
| Breakfast: GF Waffles w/ Syrup Fresh Pineapple Milk | GF Pancake Tropical Fruit Milk | Rice Cake w/ Peanut Butter Fresh Strawberries Milk | Hard Boiled Egg Cantaloupe Cubes Milk | GF Muffin Mandarin Oranges Milk | | | |
| Lunch: GF Ham & Cheese Roll Up (corn tortilla) Fresh Potato Wedges OR Broccoli Florets Fruit Cocktail Milk | GF Cheese Pizza Cherry Tomatoes Or Tossed Salad Fresh Orange Milk | Taco in Corn Shell Refried Beans Dark Green Leaf Lettuce & Tomato Fresh Banana Milk | GF Pasta w/ Marinara Sauce Garden Salad Fresh Apple Slices Milk | Grilled Chicken GF Bread Mashed Potato Steamed Asparagus Sliced Pears Milk | | | |
| Snack: Strawberries & Bananas Milk | Baby Carrots Rice Crackers | Mixed Fruit Milk | Fruit Cup Milk | Corn Tortilla Chips with Cheese Stick & Salsa | | | |

Gluten-Free Snack Ideas

- Peanut butter on rice cakes
- ♦ GF ham and cheese roll-up on a corn tortilla
- Tuna w/rice crackers
- Chef salad with rice crackers and gluten-free salad dressing
- Fruit cups/fresh fruit
- Fresh vegetables



Celiac Disease True or False? mouth sores malabsorption constitution weight loss Osteoporosis or Bone Loss damage to dental enamely gluten sensitivity, iron deficiency small intestine of the protein complex Dermatitis Herpetiformis autoimmune disease diarrhea brain fog

Summary

- ♦ Have a plan on file.
- Follow the plan carefully.
- Provide training on gluten-free diets.
- Check ingredient labels.
- Prevent cross contact.
- Offer a variety of healthy gluten-free foods.

Conclusions • Even a crumb can be a problem! • If in doubt leave it out! This institution is an equal opportunity provider. WINDERSTANDS CAN THIS PROBLEM FOR THE PROBLEM TO BE THE PROBLEM

Concluding Activities

- ♦ KSDE Attendance Roster
- Certificates
- Class Evaluations



OR Code

https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/cnwpdce

