

Supplementary Material

Supplement to: Nestares et al. "Influence of ultraprocessed food consumption on redox status and inflammatory signalling in young celiac patients."

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Supplementary table S1. Differences in dietary habits in celiac children by percentage of energy intake from ultraprocessed foods (below 50% vs. above 50%).

	Ultraprocessed Foods Consumption		<i>p</i>
	Below 50% (n = 24)	Above 50% (n = 13)	
Food frequency			
Refined cereals (s/month)	82.8 (9.8)	72.8 (13.4)	0.552
Potatoes (s/month)	10.2 (2.2)	12.2 (3.0)	0.618
Fruits (s/month)	2.0 (1.5)	1.4 (1.3)	0.129
Vegetables (s/month)	108.4 (103.2)	51.9 (30.3)	0.077
Pulses (s/month)	13.0 (2.0)	8.2 (2.7)	0.171
Fish (s/month)	21.6 (2.4)	18.4 (3.5)	0.449
Red meat and subproducts (s/month)	46.5 (4.7)	50.1 (6.4)	0.653
Poultry (s/month)	19.7 (3.3)	30.0 (4.4)	0.072
Whole dairy products (s/month)	67.7 (49.4)	24.8 (16.8)	0.006
Olive oil (s/month)	68.7 (53.2)	50.2 (23.2)	0.301
Sweets (s/month)	51.6 (33.7)	60.9 (35.8)	0.362
Nuts (s/month)	29.4 (8.7)	36.6 (11.9)	0.629

Model adjusted for following a gluten free diet for at least 18 months. Data shown as mean (standard deviation); s, servings.