

Research supports theory of nonceliac gluten sensitivity

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"In a cross-over trial of subjects with suspected NCGS, the severity of overall [symptoms](#) increased significantly during one week of intake of small amounts of [gluten](#), compared with placebo," the authors write.

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(HealthDay)—For patients with suspected nonceliac gluten sensitivity (NCGS), overall symptom severity increases with intake of small amounts of gluten, according to a study published in the September issue of *Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology*.

Antonio Di Sabatino, M.D., from the University of Pavia in Italy, and colleagues conducted a [randomized trial](#) to determine the effects of administration of low doses of gluten to subjects with suspected NCGS. Sixty-one adults without celiac disease or a wheat allergy who believed ingestion of foods containing gluten were the cause of their intestinal and extraintestinal symptoms were enrolled. Participants were randomized to receive 4.375 g/day of gluten or control (rice starch) for one week. Participants crossed over to the other group after a one-week gluten-free diet. Fifty-nine patients completed the trial.

The researchers found that, compared with placebo, intake of gluten significantly increased overall symptoms ($P = 0.034$). When patients received gluten versus placebo they had significantly more severe intestinal symptoms of abdominal bloating and pain ($P = 0.040$ and 0.047 , respectively) and extraintestinal symptoms of foggy mind, depression, and aphthous stomatitis ($P = 0.019$, 0.020 , and 0.025 , respectively).

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