Supplementary Material

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

Table of contents

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

| Food frequency                              | Below 50% (n = 24) | Above 50% (n = 13) | p   |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----|
| 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 |
| Fruits (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.