

Table S1. A survey on a gluten-free diet in patients with celiac disease – part evaluating the knowledge of the respondents

In your opinion, is a gluten-free diet healthy?	
My knowledge of a gluten-free diet is sufficient	
Patients with celiac disease should follow a gluten-free diet that contains more calories compared to healthy people.	
Patients with celiac disease can be exposed to nutritional deficiencies by following a gluten-free diet.	
Individuals with celiac disease who follow a gluten-free diet can become overweight or obese.	
A gluten-free diet favors eating fewer complex carbohydrates.	
Gluten-free processed foods contain more saturated fat than their gluten-containing counterparts.	
Gluten-free processed foods contain more dietary fiber than their gluten-containing counterparts.	
The glycemic index of gluten-free processed foods is higher compared with their gluten-containing counterparts.	
All patients with celiac disease should have regular assessment of vitamin D levels, regardless of their supplementation.	
The use of a gluten-free diet in a patient with celiac disease does not require a dietitian's consultation due to the widespread access to gluten-free products.	
Patients with celiac disease should be advised:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) supplementation with multivitamin drugs b) vitamin D supplementation c) consuming products enriched with micronutrients d) a gluten-free diet alone is sufficient
Deficiencies of which micronutrients may occur in patients with celiac disease following a gluten-free diet?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) iron b) calcium c) zinc d) magnesium e) copper f) iodine
Deficiencies of which vitamins can occur in patients with celiac disease following a gluten-free diet?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) vitamin A b) vitamin E c) vitamin C d) vitamin D e) vitamin B1 f) vitamin B12 g) folic acid