

Gut microbiota is known to have a relevant role in our health, and is also related to both gastrointestinal and extradiigestive diseases.

Celiac disease (CD) is an immune-mediated enteropathy triggered by the consumption of gluten-containing food. The relationship between gut microbiota and gluten-related diseases is articulate. The majority of available data comes from celiac patients. First, gut microbiota of celiac patients differs from the one of healthy people. Since gut microbiota is involved in the development and maturation of immune response, such abnormalities may play a role in the pathogenesis of the disease. However, a gluten-free diet is also known to alter gut microbiota. Few, initial therapeutic approaches of gut microbiota modulation have been proposed in celiac patient, with interesting results.