

Symptoms of Congenital Sucrase-Isomaltase Deficiency (CSID) can be managed through diet by avoiding or limiting sucrose (table sugar) and starch intake. One person with CSID may be able to tolerate different foods than another person with CSID. It is important to determine food tolerances to minimize symptoms and ensure good nutrition.

A traditional Alaska Native diet is usually well tolerated. It is naturally low in sucrose and starch, and high in healthy fats and proteins. Most wild game, seafood, fish, birds, and marine mammals are tolerated. Most Alaskan plants, seaweed, and berries are tolerated. Some common examples are found below.

Meat/Protein				
USUALLY TOLERATED		LEAST TOLERATED		
not been analyze	Salmon Seal Sheefish Smelt Walrus Whale Whitefish e and starch content has d, but is likely tolerated and starch content of	Some considerations: Traditional meat, fish and seafood that is breaded or prepared with seasonings, sauces, or ingredients that contain sucrose and/or starch may cause symptoms of CSID. Organ meats, herring eggs and salmon eggs contain some starch and may not be tolerated, especially in large amounts.		



Fruits, Plants and	d Vegetables	
USUALLY	TOLERATED	LEAST TOLERATED
	Fireweed (leaves) Oysterleaf* Rhubarb Roseroot greens Salmonberry Seaweed* Sourdock Tundra tea Indicate the starch content has not tor closely for tolerance	Akutaq (Eskimo ice cream) if made with sugar Masru/Eskimo potato Willow leaves

IMPORTANT SAFETY REMINDER: Many plants have lookalikes that can be toxic and even poisonous. Know your traditional plants well. If unfamiliar, harvest and prepare traditional foods with an Elder or plant expert.

Other

	USUALLY TOLERATED	LEAST TOLERATED
The second second	Seal oil Muktuk (whale blubber with skin)	Fry bread White rice Sailor Boy Pilot Bread

