A COHORT STUDY OF COMORBIDITIES IN COELIAC DISEASE FROM A SINGLE TERTIARY PAEDIATRIC CENTER

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INTRODUCTION

- **Coeliac disease (CD)** is an immune-mediated enteropathy that develops in genetically susceptible individuals in response to the consumption of gluten.
- CD entails a broad spectrum of clinical manifestations and associated comorbidities.
- In many cases, patients have no gastrointestinal disorders and are referred to paediatric gastroenterologist due to combined endocrine disorders.
- Many patients are under-diagnosed.

OBJECTIVES

- We aimed to study children with CD and determine the prevalence of paediatric endocrinologists' referrals due to positive anti-transglutaminase antibodies (t-TG) and coexisting type 1 diabetes (T1D), autoimmune thyroiditis, or Down syndrome.
- Data were retrospectively reviewed.

CONCLUSIONS

► Paediatric patients referred from paediatric endocrinologists should be closely monitored for CD in order to allow early diagnosis and treatment onset with gluten-free diet.

► Future studies are warranted in order to further elucidate the association of several controversial comorbidities of CD, including EoE.

► Recommendations for screening considerations among CD patients in a cost effective, timely, and efficient manner are necessary as to optimize the prognosis of the disease. Especially, it could be recommended to follow-up children with EoE more closely for CD.

RESULTS

- A total of 62 patients were retrieved.

- The median age at diagnosis was 9 years (range: 2-17 years).

The most common clinical manifestations of patients with CD

The most prevalent comorbid disorders in patients with CD

- Among 62 patients, 25 (40%) were referred from paediatric endocrinologists.
- All children with T1D, abnormal t-TG IgA and HLA DQ2/DQ8 genotype underwent an upper GI endoscopy including Marsh classification in case of CD.
- 42% of biopsies were consistent with **Marsh type IIIB**, whereas 5% of patients were identified with eosinophilic esophagitis (EoE).

References

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