

Celiac disease and endocrine autoimmunity in children and adolescents

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INTRODUCTION

Celiac Disease (CD) is an a life-long inflammatory disease of the gastrointestinal tract that affects genetically susceptible individuals and is associated with several autoimmune diseases.

In many cases, patients have no gastrointestinal disorders and were referred to paediatric gastroenterologist due to combined endocrinological disorders.

AIM

The aim of the study was to evaluate the prevalence of coexistent autoimmune endocrine disorders in children and adolescents diagnosed with CD.

METHODS

Children diagnosed with CD in the paediatric gastroenterology outpatient clinic in General University Hospital ATTIKON were included in the study. Data were retrospectively reviewed.

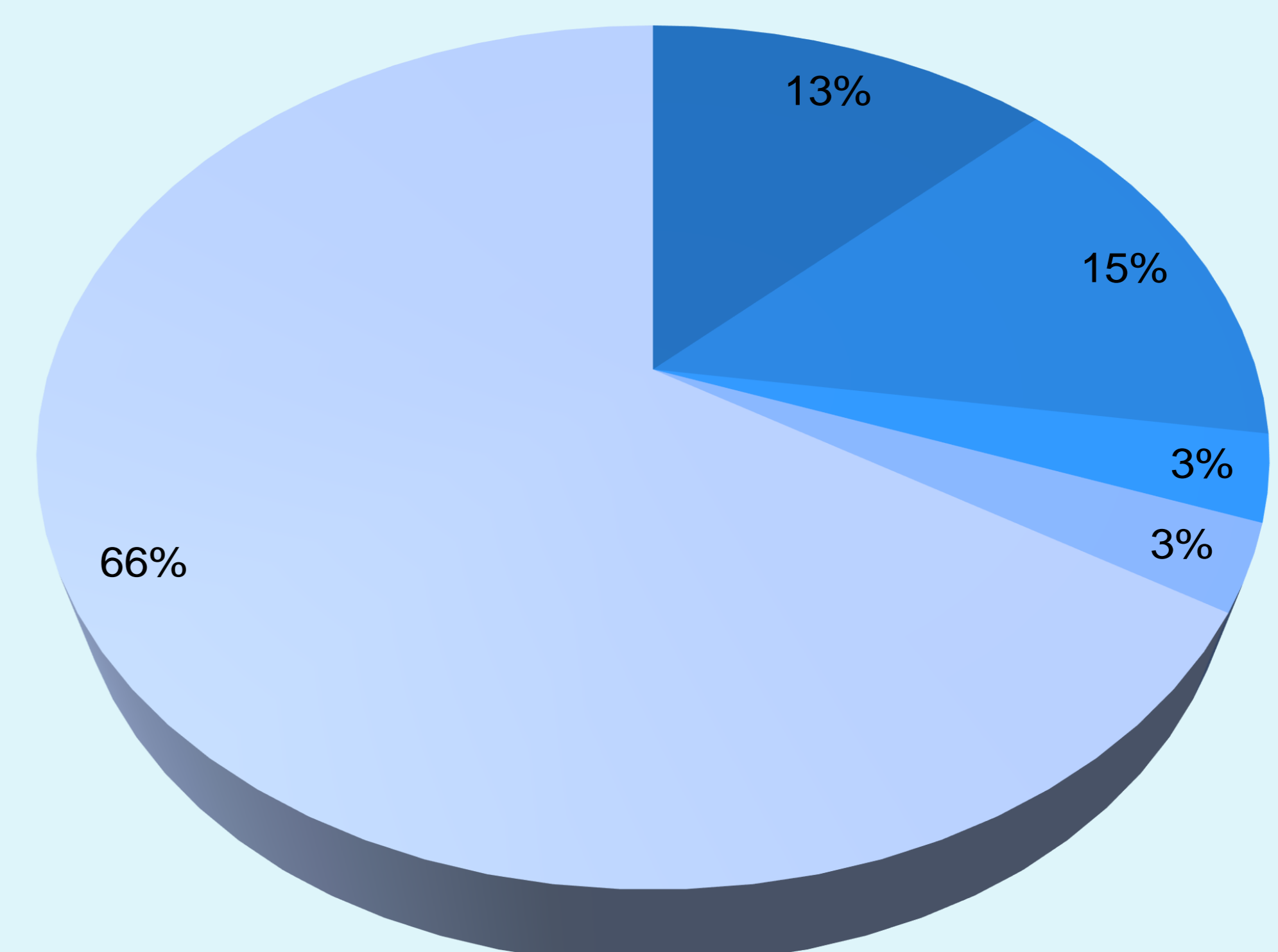
CONCLUSIONS

Our findings confirm the strong association between CD and endocrine autoimmunity. The systematic screening for CD in T1D and autoimmune thyroiditis is useful and clearly indicated. Conversely, there is no indication for systematic screening for endocrine autoimmunity in CD patients until effective preventive strategies for them are available.

RESULTS

They were 62 patients, 48 girls and 14 boys with median age at diagnosis 9.0 years (range 2-17)

12.9% of children presented with positive antithyroid antibodies, percentage significantly higher compared to the reported in greek pediatric population (4.3%). Diabetes type 1(TD1) was present in 14.5% of patients compared to a prevalence of 0.08 to 0.24% in similar age ranges. This was partly due to the fact that all TD1 patients were routinely screened for CD. All children with T1D, abnormal anti-tTG IgA underwent esophagogastroduodenal endoscopy with Marsh classification consistent with CD. The percentage of biopsies with a Marsh score greater than IIIB was 42%, whereas 3 (4.8%) patients were also diagnosed with eosinophilic esophagitis (EoE). Moreover 40% of our patients diagnosed with CD were referred from pediatric endocrinologists.



■ αυτοάνοση θυρεοειδίτιδα ■ ΣΔ1 ■ Σ. Down ■ NIA ■ χωρίς συννοσηρότητα

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