

Association of type 1 diabetes and celiac disease in child

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Introduction

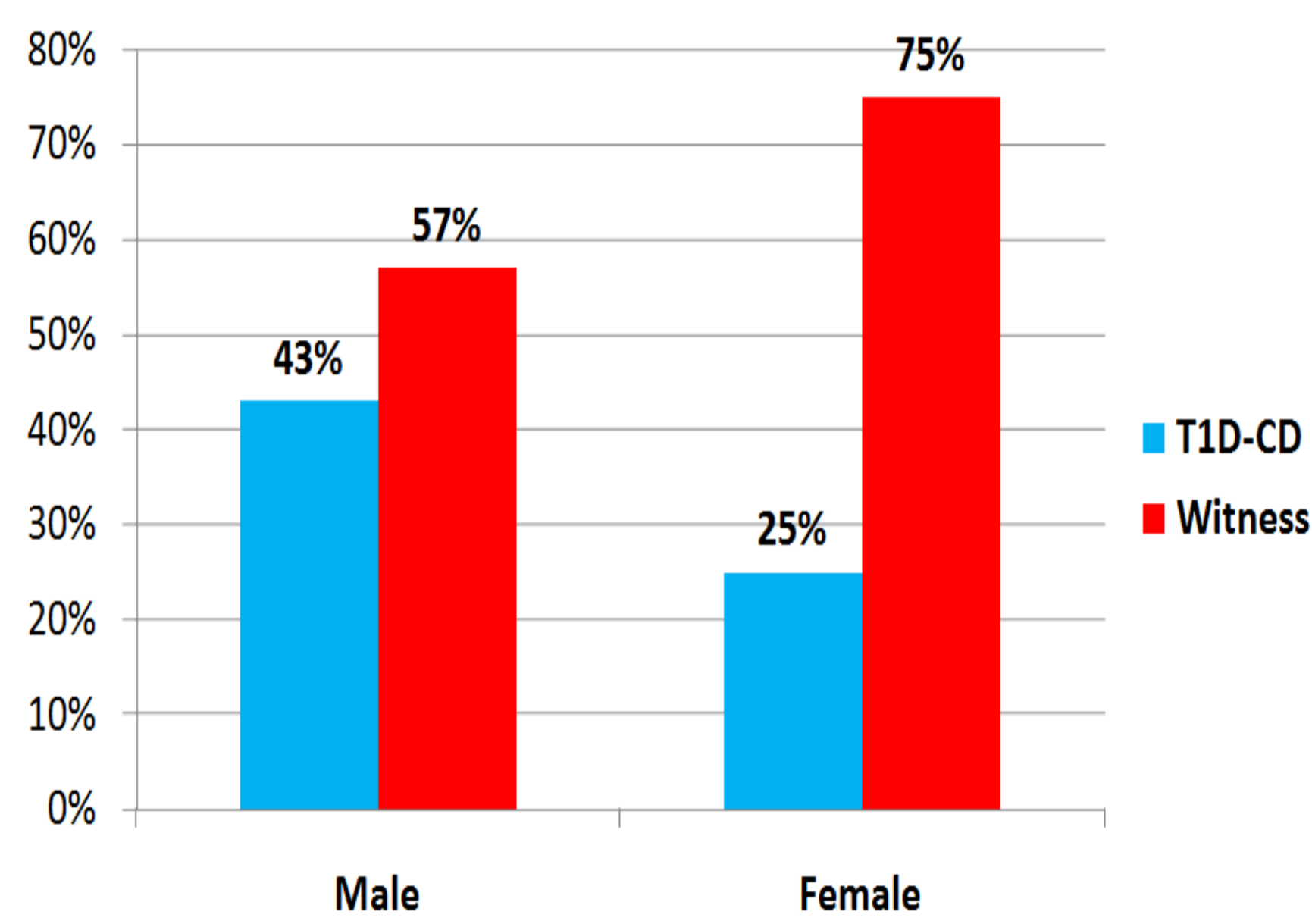
The association between type 1 diabetes (T1D) and celiac disease (CD) has been described by many authors in both children and adults. The link between these two pathologies was identified more than 30 years ago, especially by pediatricians. The aim of this work was to study the clinical, biological, and evolutionary features of CD in diabetic children compared to a control group of non-celiac diabetic children.

Patients and methods

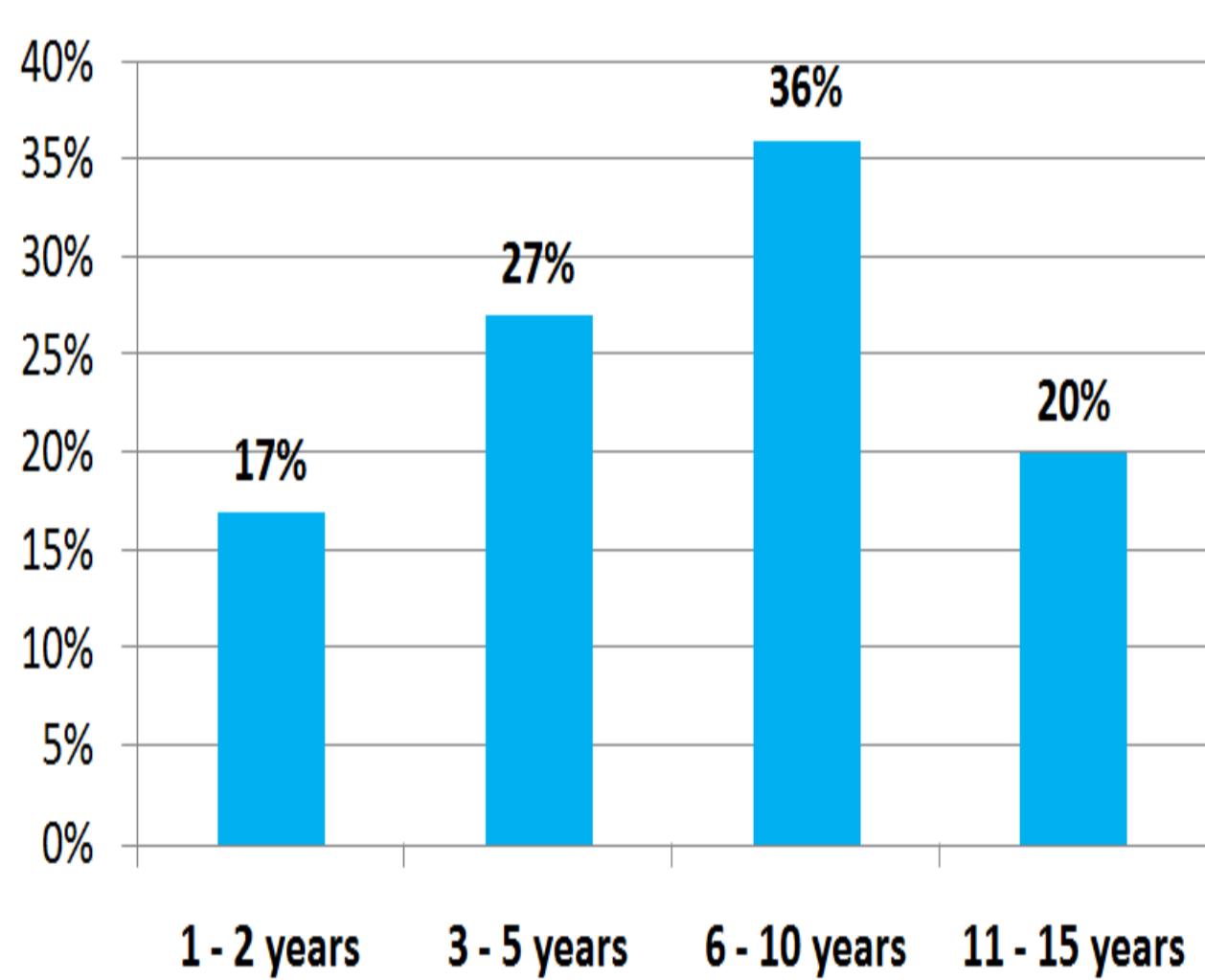
Retrospective study of a cohort of 20 T1D children with CD compared to a control group of 20 non-celiac diabetic children collected in the Pediatric Department of Tahar Sfar University Hospital of Mahdia over 30 years.

Results

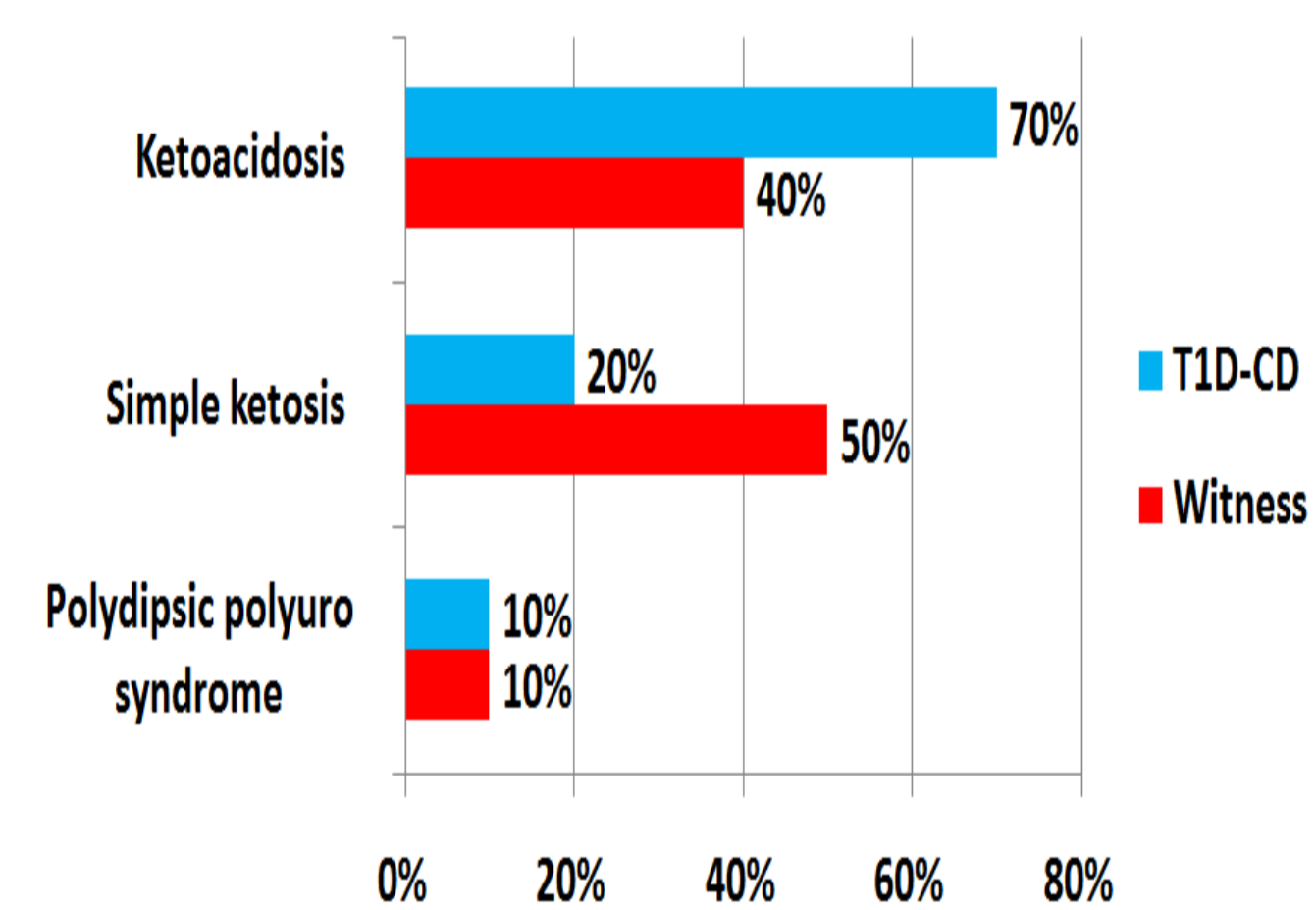
Distribution by sex



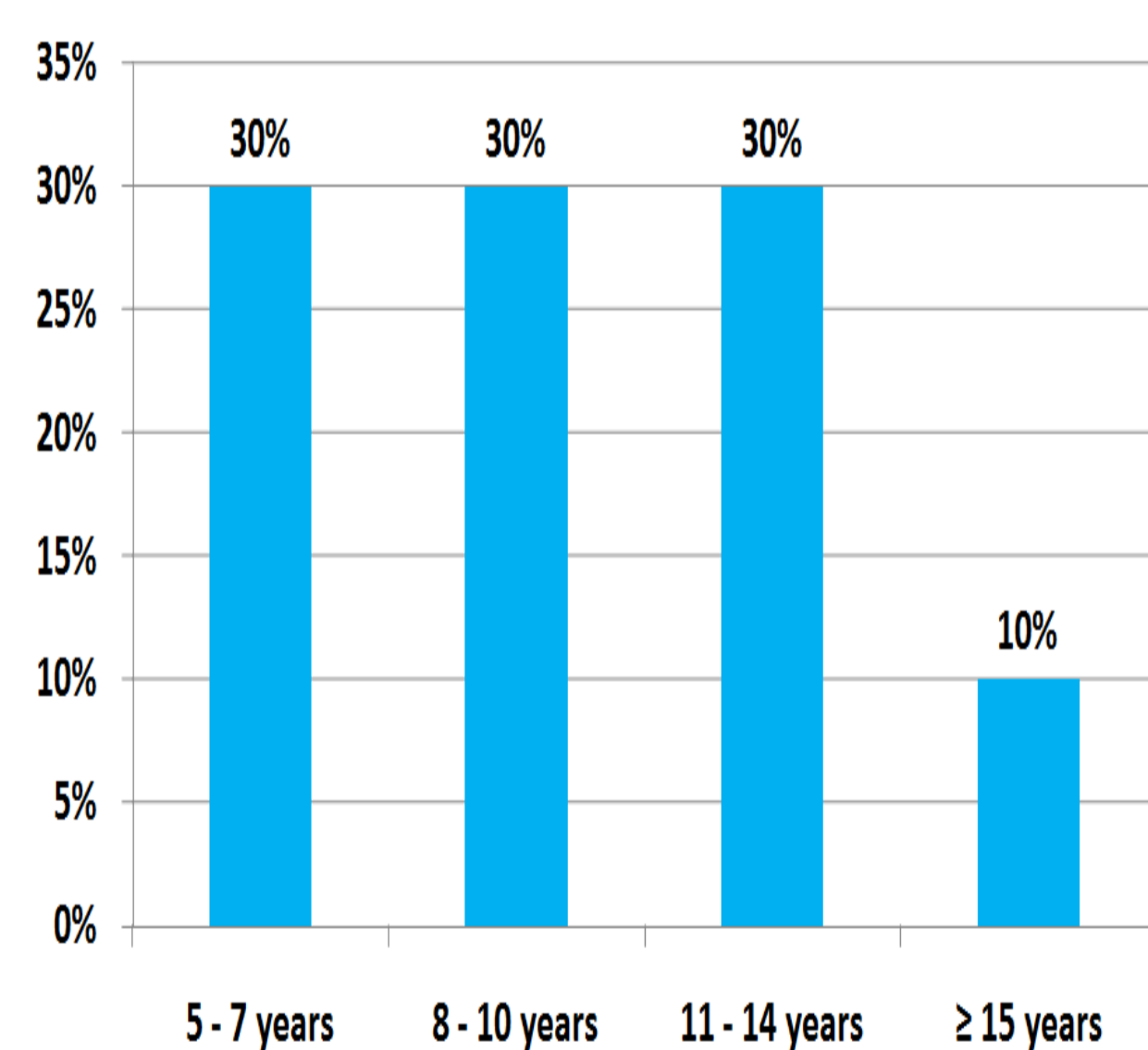
Age of discovery of diabetes



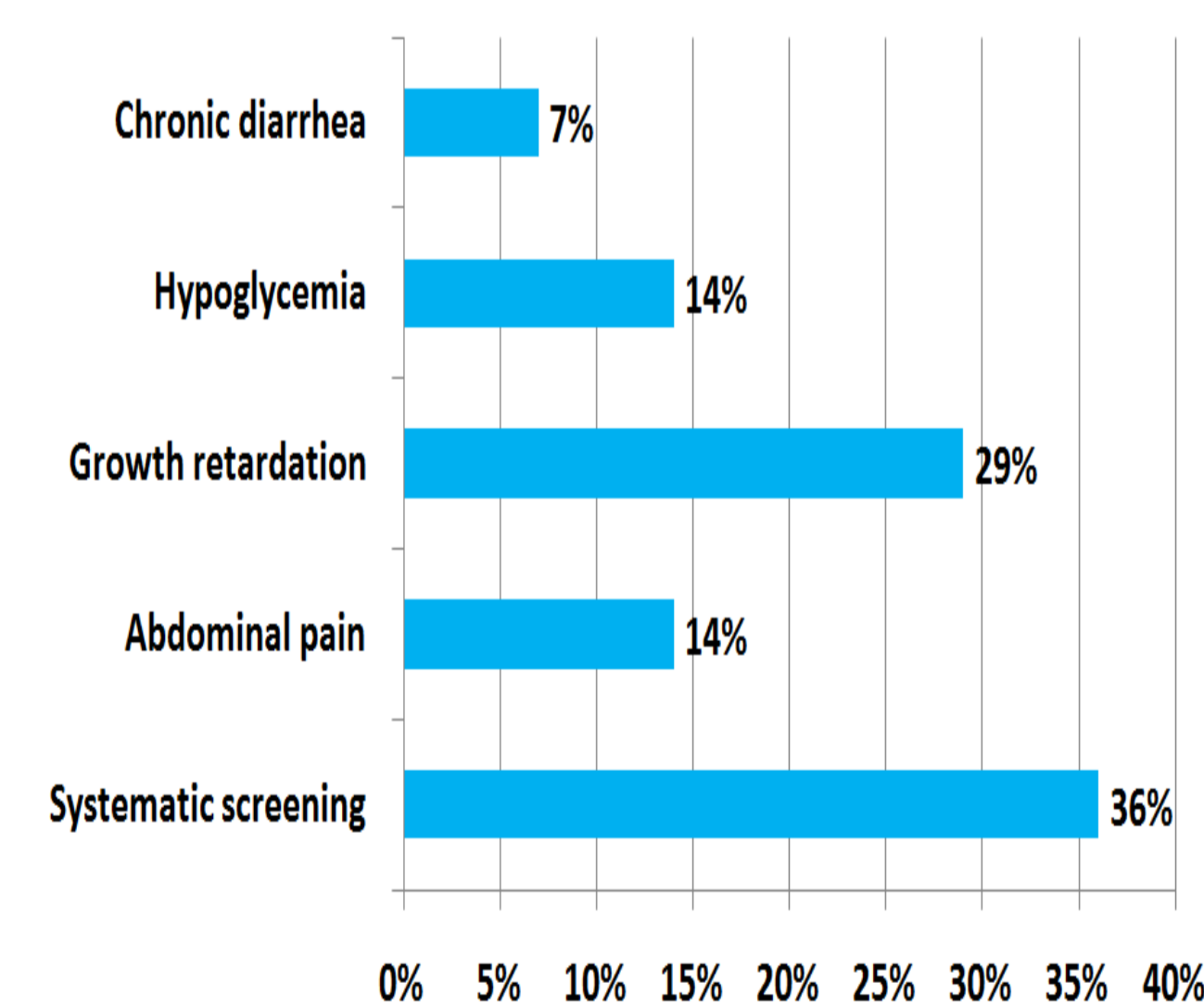
Symptomatology revealing diabetes



Age of discovery of celiac disease

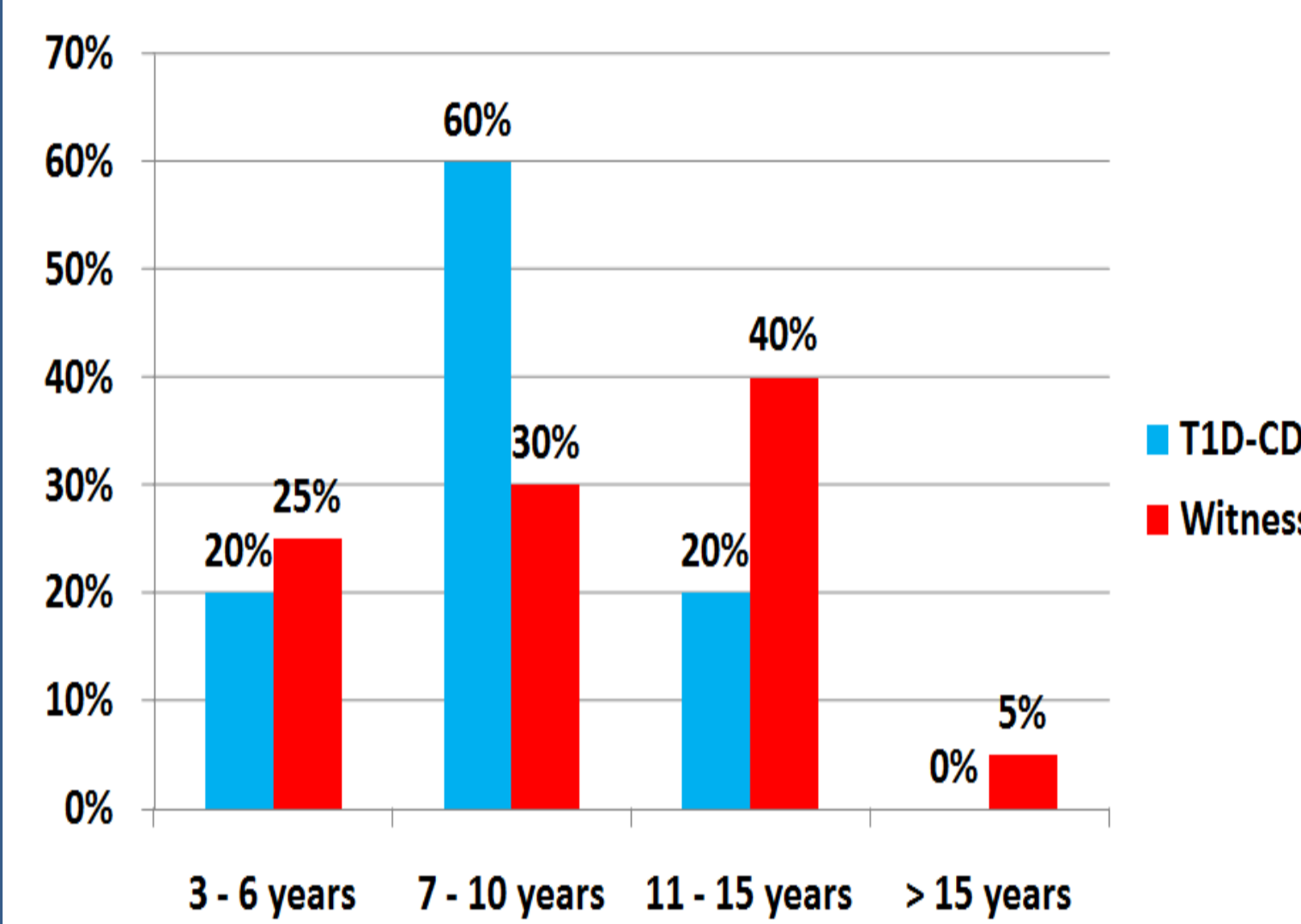


Symptomatology revealing celiac disease

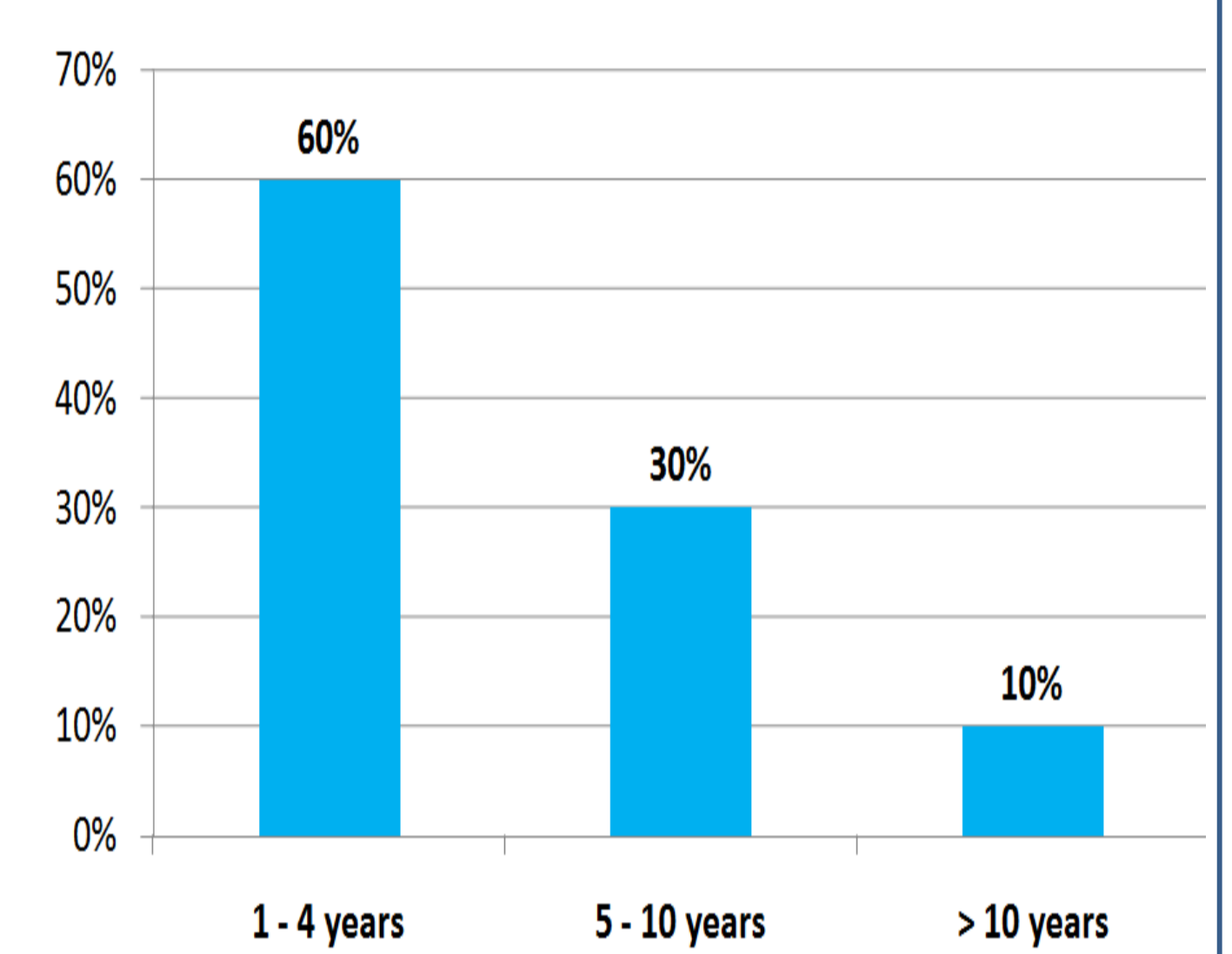


Results

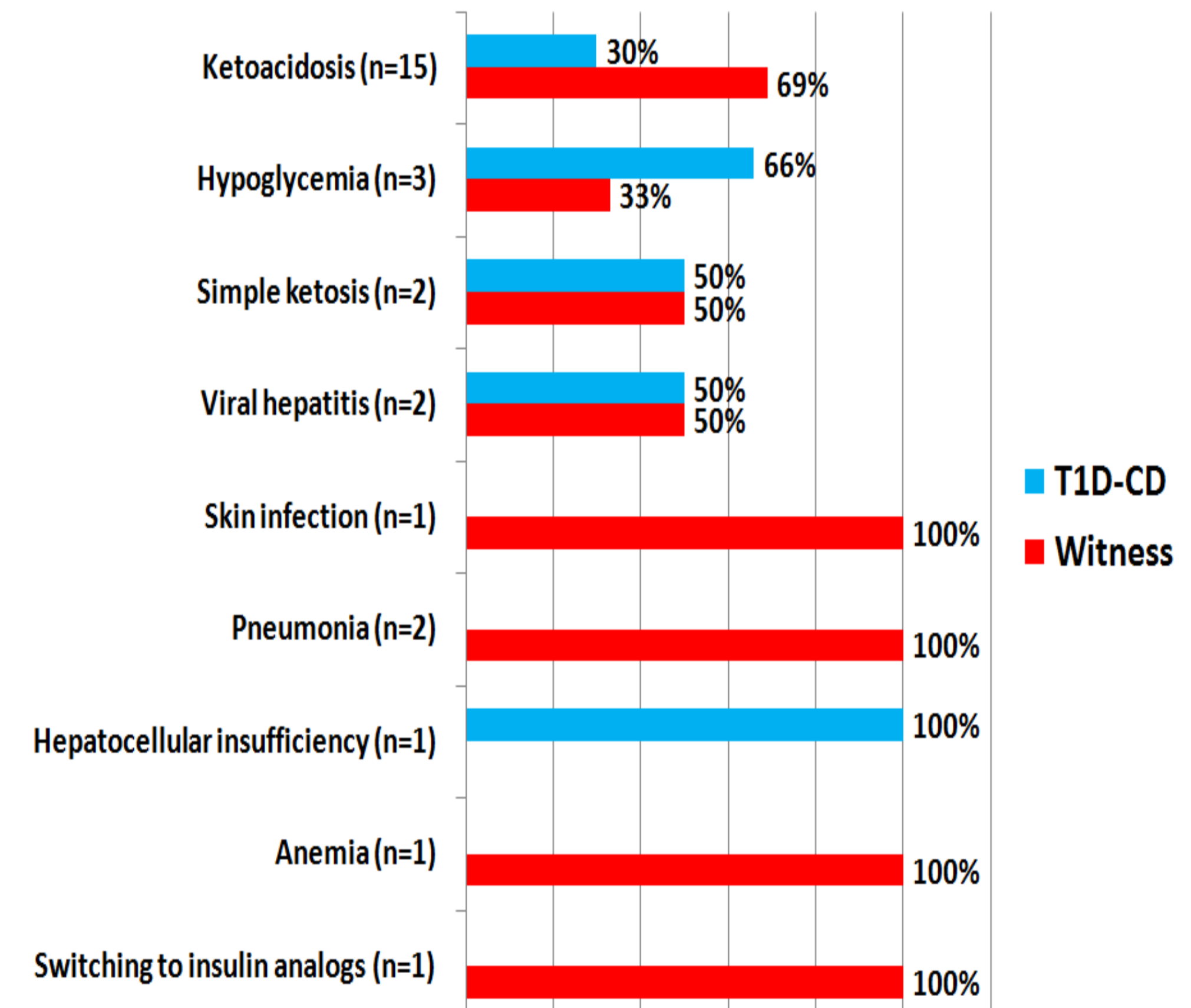
Duration of diabetes



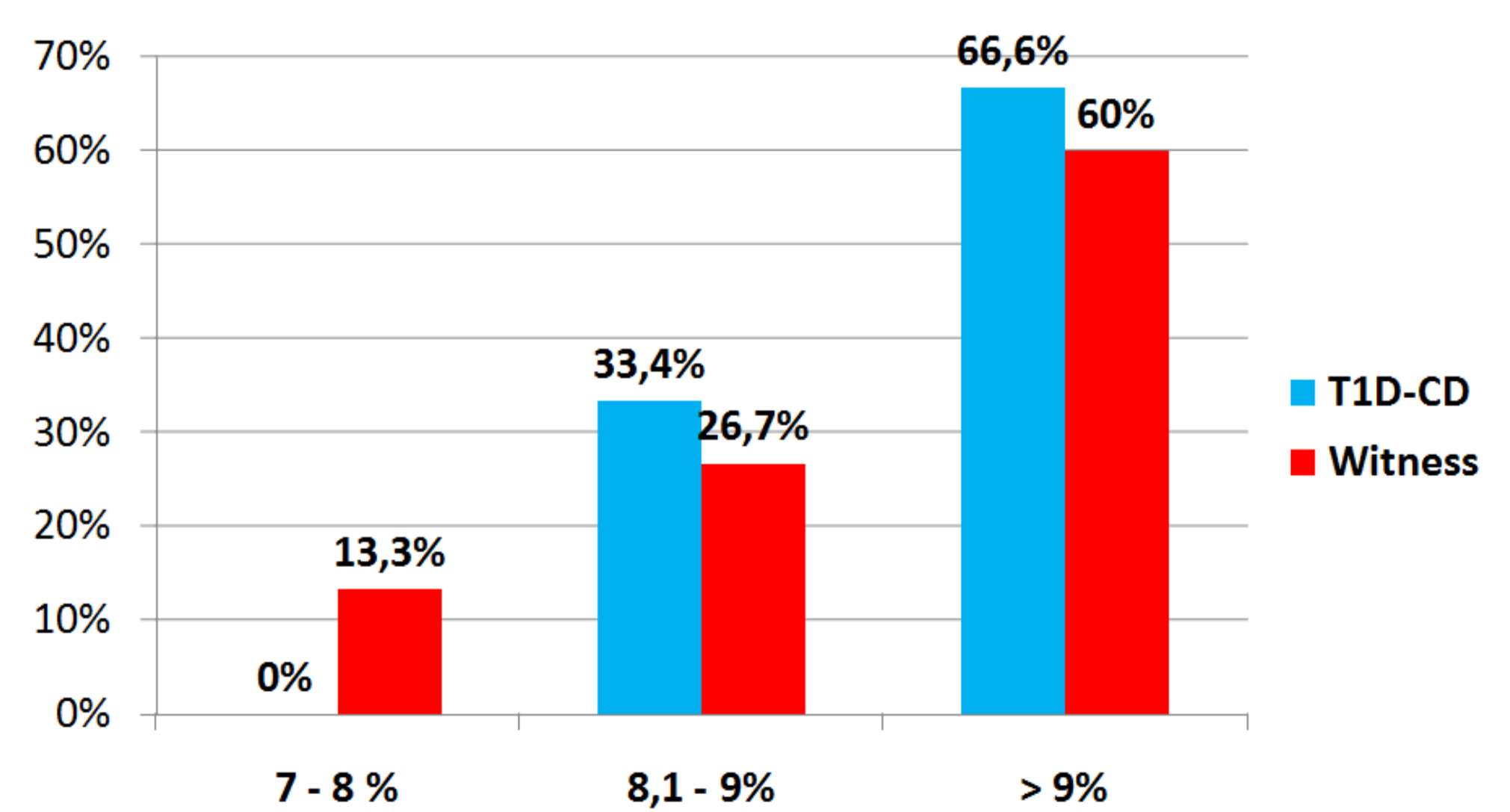
Duration of Celiac Disease



Causes of readmissions



HbA1c at the last consultation



Conclusion

Our study echoes those in the literature by emphasizing the high prevalence of CD among children with diabetes that is higher than that seen in the general population. The high prevalence of DT1-CD in our series justifies routine screening for CD in diabetic children. This may improve the balance of diabetes in children with CD, especially those with digestive symptoms or stunting, and avoid the complications of CD.

