



European Society for Paediatric Endocrinology (ESPE)

France, Paris, September 10–12, 2016

PosterPresentations

P2-P331

Prevalence of Celiac Disease in Children and Adolescents with Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus

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Background: Owing to a common genetic background, patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM) are at high risk of developing other autoimmune disorders. Celiac disease (CD) is the next in frequency after hashimoto's Thyroiditis in these patients.

Objective and hypotheses: This study was undertaken to investigate the prevalence of CD in diabetic children and adolescent.

Method: 87 patients (44 female, 43 males) aged 2–18 years, with type 1 DM were subjected to screening for CD with tissue transglutaminase antibody (t TG-IgA) testing.

Results: The prevalence of CD in patients with T1DM was 3.4%. Diabetic patients with CD were significantly younger, had an earlier onset of diabetes, had a lower height and weight standard deviation score and poorer glycemic control compared with diabetics without CD ($P!0.05$). We failed to show any significant correlation between tTG- positivity and duration of diabetes.

Conclusion: The results suggest tTG positivity to be a good immunological marker for use in screening for CD and such screening to be justified in all patients with T1DM regardless of diabetes duration.

Session Details

Session type Poster Presentations

Session title Diabetes P2

Session date
