

Celiac disease case finding strategy in Romanian symptomatic children

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ABSTRACT

Objectives. Pediatricians face various challenges in different stages of celiac disease (CD) diagnosis. Whom to test is intensely debated because of CD's heterogenous clinical spectrum. The main purpose of the study was to identify symptoms or symptom associations that should initiate an active strategy of CD early diagnosis in Romanian children.

Material and method. We conducted a prospective study in "Grigore Alexandrescu" Emergency Children's Hospital. From March 2013 until February 2014, 249 children with symptoms/signs at risk of CD were included.

Results. CD was diagnosed in 11 (1/21 patients evaluated). One in 12.6; 16; 18; 18.5 and 18.5 children respectively with chronic diarrhea, low stature, growth failure, recurrent abdominal pain and constipation had CD. Certain symptom associations increased the risk: classical symptom associations (chronic diarrhea and weight loss), as well as other associations: recurrent abdominal pain and weight loss, constipation and weight loss, constipation and refractory iron deficiency anemia.

Conclusion. Active screening among patients with symptoms and especially symptom associations at risk of CD would improve diagnosis rates in pediatric CD.

Keywords: Celiac disease, children, active screening

INTRODUCTION

Several recent studies show that the incidence of celiac disease (CD) is still rising (1-3). Although the medical community awareness towards CD is high, a large number of cases are not diagnosed. We are facing several challenges in different stages of CD diagnosis.

The first issue remains the identification of cases that require serological screening. Whom to test is yet intensely debated because CD has a heterogenous clinical spectrum and even more, the clinical presentation changed significantly in the last decades: the prevalence of the classical form decreased, while cases with extraintestinal symptoms or less suggestive gastrointestinal symptoms are increasingly more frequent (4-8).

Our statistics show a decrease in the number of cases diagnosed in the hospital. An explanation might

be related to the implication of the primary care and family doctors in the identification of symptomatic cases through serological screening, followed by complete diagnosis according to the ESPGHAN criteria (9) without histological examination. In these instances, some cases might escape serological screening because of the atypical clinical presentation.

An effective case finding strategy is necessary in order to decrease the morbidity and mortality generated by untreated CD (10). Our goal was to identify symptoms or most frequent symptom associations that should raise the suspicion of CD and initiate an active strategy of early diagnosis.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

We conducted a prospective study in "Grigore Alexandrescu" Emergency Children's Hospital,

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Bucharest, Romania, that included patients hospitalised in a 12 months interval, from March 2013 until February 2014. All cases admitted in the Pediatric Departments (Gastroenterology, Pneumology, Toxicology and General Pediatrics) were evaluated in order to identify patients with signs and symptoms suggestive of CD.

The inclusion criteria were gastrointestinal and/or non-gastrointestinal symptoms comprised in the 2012 ESPGHAN diagnostic guideline (9). A group of trained pediatric specialists and residents recorded patients' data in an inclusion form (demographics, alimentation history, signs and symptoms, nutritional status).

For each patient, the IgA antitransglutaminase antibodies (ATG) and the seric IgA were determined. For patients with IgA deficiency, the level of IgG-ATG was used instead.

Diagnosis of CD was established according to revised ESPGHAN criteria, 2012 (9). Intestinal biopsy was indicated and performed to all patients with positive ATG, but with levels less than 10 fold the normal value. The Marsh-Oberhuberand classification was used.

For patients with ATG more than 10 fold the normal value, anti-endomysial antibodies (EMA) and HLA DQ2/DQ8 were performed. In these cases the duodenal mucosal biopsy was optional after a previous discussion with the parents.

A single/multivariate statistical analysis was performed to identify risk symptoms and symptom associations.

The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of „Grigore Alexandrescu” Emergency Children's Hospital. An informed consent was obtained from the parents of each eligible patient.

RESULTS

Between 1st of March 2013 and 28th of February 2014, 9740 patients were admitted in the four Departments of Pediatrics of “Grigore Alexandrescu” Emergency Children's Hospital (Gastroenterology, Pneumology, Toxicology and General Pediatrics). Out of these, 249 children with symptoms/signs at risk of CD according to ESPGHAN guideline (9) were selected and included in the study (124 girls, 125 boys, mean age: 5 years 4 months). Table 1 illustrates the clinical presentation of the patients included.

Eight children had IgA deficiency and were tested for IgG-ATG. IgA-ATG were positive in 11 patients and 3 IgA deficient children had high IgG-ATG. Out of 14 patients with positive ATG (IgA/

IgG), 2 were lost from follow-up (they did not come back to complete the investigation protocol).

TABLE 1. Symptoms/signs at risk of CD the patients included in the study

Symptoms/signs	No. cases	Percentage
Chronic diarrhea	63	25.3
Failure to thrive	147	59
Short stature	49	19.6
Weight loss	18	7.2
Abdominal distention/bloating	23	9.2
Constipation	37	14.8
Recurrent abdominal pain	51	20.4
Recurrent vomiting	12	4.8
Anorexia	45	18
Recurrent stomatitis	5	2
Chronic fatigue	10	4
Behaviour changes	2	0.8
Delayed onset of puberty	2	0.8
Increased level of liver enzymes	14	5.6
Refractory iron-deficiency anemia	8	3.2

Four patients had ATG less than 10 fold the normal value and intestinal biopsy was performed showing Marsh 3 changes, which confirmed the diagnosis of CD. For these 4 patients, the genetic testing was also performed and all were HLA DQ2 positive.

Eight patients had ATG more than 10 fold the normal value. All 8 underwent genetic testing: one proved HLA DQ2/DQ8 negative and the diagnosis of CD was excluded (false positive ATG); the other 7 tested positive for HLA DQ 2 (4 patients) or HLA DQ 8 (2 patients) or HLA DQ 2 and DQ 8 (1 patient). EMA was performed for all these patients with high ATG, testing positive and therefore, corroborated with the positive HLA testing, the diagnosis of CD was confirmed. For three patients with high ATG, intestinal biopsy was also performed and Marsh 3 lesions were detected.

CD was diagnosed in 11 children (9 girls, 2 boys), representing 1/21 patients presenting with at risk symptoms. Mean age at diagnosis was 4 years and 1 month \pm 1 year and 7 months.

The age gluten was introduced for the celiac patients was in average 7.3 months, ranging from 4 to 12 months.

The most frequent presenting symptoms for celiac patients were: failure to thrive, chronic diarrhea, constipation and recurrent abdominal pain (Table 2).

One in 12.6; 16; 18 children with chronic diarrhea, low stature, growth failure, but also 1 in 18.5 with recurrent abdominal pain and constipation respectively had CD.

TABLE 2. Presenting symptoms/signs in children diagnosed with CD

Symptoms/signs	No. cases	Percentage
Failure to thrive	8	72
Chronic diarrhea	5	45.5
Constipation	4	36.4
Recurrent abdominal pain	4	36.4
Short stature	3	27.3
Weight loss	3	27.3
Recurrent vomiting	3	27.3
Abdominal distention/bloating	2	18.2
Anorexia	1	9.1
Behaviour changes	1	9.1
Increased level of liver enzymes	1	9.1
Refractory iron-deficiency anemia	1	9.1

A number of symptom associations were demonstrated to have put the patient at high risk of CD (Table 3).

TABLE 3. Associations of symptoms and the risk of CD

Associations of symptoms	OR	95% CI	P
Recurrent abdominal pain and weight loss	29.3	5.1-168.8	0.001
Chronic diarrhea and weight loss	27.4	14.4-52.1	0.003
Chronic diarrhea and failure to thrive	8.6	2.4-30.6	0.003
Constipation and weight loss	26.2	3.3-207.7	0.01
Constipation and refractory anemia	24.8	13.5-45.5	0.04

DISCUSSIONS

Out of 249 patients (mean age: 5 years and 4 months, ranging from 8 months to 17 years) presenting with symptoms/signs compatible with the diagnosis of celiac disease, 14 patients were identified to have positive ATG (mean age: 4 years, ranging from 1 year and 11 months to 8 years). Although we evaluated children of all ages, the majority (71.4%) of children with positive celiac serology were younger than 6 years.

CD was diagnosed in 1 out of 21 children presenting with at risk symptoms. The children diagnosed with CD (11 patients) had the mean age of 4 years and 1 month, ranging from 1 year and 11 months to 6 years and 11 months. The majority (9 cases) were female, although similar percentages of boys and girls underwent celiac serology testing.

The children of this cohort were born between 1996 and 2012. For the majority of them, the gluten was introduced later, according to ESPGHAN recommendations at that time; these were only modified in 2008 (11). Gluten is recommended to be introduced progressively between 4 and 7 months. In our study, in celiac patients the gluten was intro-

duced between 6 and 12 months, with one exception (4 months). The delayed introduction of gluten is associated with delayed onset of the disease; this is an old observation, but is sustained by recent studies as well (12).

Less than half of celiac patients presented with the classical form of the disease (chronic diarrhea and failure to thrive). None of them had celiac crisis, nor severe malnutrition, clinical presentations we have been used to until a few years back (13). The other patients diagnosed with celiac disease presented with recurrent abdominal pain, constipation, failure to thrive and one patient with increased liver enzymes. Milder, mono or oligosymptomatic forms became more frequent in our experience too, similar to reports from other European countries (7,8,14).

Out of 63 children (ranging from 7 months to 15 years) presenting with chronic diarrhea, five (7.9%) were celiac (ranging from 1 year and 11 months to 4 years and 8 months). So, chronic diarrhea is still a characteristic presenting manifestation of celiac disease in young children, other recently published studies confirming this finding (15,16). Severe chronic diarrhea with steatorrhea is now rarely reported, often patients presenting with intermittent, recurrent diarrhea that should raise the pediatrician's clinical suspicion and lead to screening with celiac serology. The risk of celiac disease is higher when chronic diarrhea is associated with weight loss.

One or two decades ago, recurrent abdominal pain was rarely associated with celiac disease and for this presentation, serology screening was not considered to be justified (17). Later, this became one of the frequently seen clinical presentation in Western European countries, North America (6,18-20) and other geographical areas (21,22) as a single clinical manifestation or in association with other symptoms. In the study of Khatib that looked at a group of celiac children recently diagnosed (2003-2013) in United States, abdominal pain was reported in higher percentages than diarrhea, being the most frequent digestive symptom (23). In our study, 7.8% of patients with recurrent abdominal pain had celiac disease. The risk of CD is even higher when recurrent abdominal pain is associated with weight loss.

Constipation has been reported for many years in celiac patients, but the frequency is different in various studies. The multicentric study TEDDY showed that in symptomatic celiac children, the constipation was as frequent as diarrhea (16). The indication of screening with celiac serology for children with constipation is still controversial, not

being recommended by some (24), but considered necessary by others (25). Out of 37 children with constipation, four (10.8%) had CD; our study suggests that the risk of CD increases when constipation is associated with other symptoms/signs (recurrent abdominal pain, refractory iron-deficiency anemia or weight loss).

Out of 147 patients with failure to thrive, eight were diagnosed with celiac disease; 6 of these associated other symptoms, but for 2 this was the only manifestation.

Considering that CD has a high prevalence, but the majority of patients remain undiagnosed because of the difficult clinical detection, lately the utility of screening is debated (26). A recent paper analyzed CD from the perspective of World Health Organization (WHO) criteria for mass screening and the authors concluded that current evidence is not sufficient to support mass screening for CD, but active case-finding may be appropriate (27). The case finding strategy we used in the present study led to an increase in the incidence of CD diagnosis in our Pediatric Departments from 0.28 patients diagnosed with CD in 1000 admissions in the preceding year to 1.13 in 1000 admissions in the year of the study.

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CONCLUSIONS

A 4.4% prevalence of CD was observed in symptomatic patients.

Chronic diarrhea is still a frequent clinical presentation for CD patents, especially in young children, but almost equally as frequent are recurrent abdominal pain or constipation, therefore celiac serology screening should be also considered for children with these symptoms in our country as well.

Certain symptom associations increase the risk of CD: classical symptom associations (chronic diarrhea and weight loss) as well as other associations (recurrent abdominal pain and weight loss, constipation and weight loss, constipation and refractory iron deficiency anemia) were demonstrated most often in patients with CD.

Active screening among patients with symptoms and especially symptom associations at risk of CD would improve the diagnosis rates in pediatric CD.

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