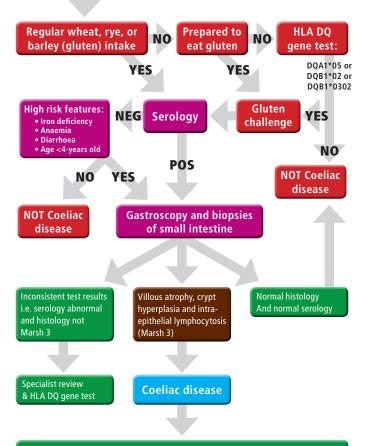
INCREASED RISK OF COELIAC DISEASE?



Strict gluten free diet; confirm clinical recovery & normalization of pathology. Consider repeat gastroscopy & biopsy ~1yr

COELIAC DISEASE CTERE

Affects up to 1% of the community, mostly (but not exclusively) Caucasians, Middle Eastern and West Asians (Indian/Pakistani)

Age of presentation: 6 months to 90+ years

Diagnose

Test children and adults with:

- Iron deficiency and anaemia
- Osteoporosis
- Recurrent abdominal pain, diarrhoea and weight loss
- Liver disease: elevated transaminases
- Peripheral arthritis
- Mouth ulcers
- Insulin-treated diabetes
- Chronic fatigue
- Headaches
- Infertility
- In children: developmental delay, short stature
- Coeliac disease in a first degree relative

Test

Transglutaminase IgA + Total IgA

Deamidated gliadin peptide IgA & IgG

Blood tests do not confirm coeliac disease

Blood tests detect >90% untreated coeliac disease if gluten regularly eaten

HLA DQ gene test can exclude coeliac disease even when gluten not eaten

Gastroscopy with biopsy of small intestine is mandatory to diagnose coeliac disease



TheCoeliacSociety

WANT TO KNOW MORE?

www.coeliacresearchfund.org Ph. 1300 990 273 or CME-accedited Interactive CD-ROM from info@coeliacresearchfund.org or info@coelaicsociety.com.au or coeliac@xtra.co.nz Free for medical practitioners <image><section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text>

This is a CRF initiative in conjunction with The Coeliac Society For support of diagnosed patients, contact The Coeliac Society

1300 458 836 www.coeliacsociety.com.au

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