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Título: Organ-specific And Systemic Autoantibodies In Inflammatory Bowel Disease

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Resumo: Recent studies have attempted to document overlap between Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) and various autoimmune diseases. Objective: To evaluate the presence of organ-specific and systemic autoantibodies in patients with IBD. Methods: A cohort of 32 children and adolescents with IBD, 10 with Crohn´s disease (CD), 4 female and 22 with ulcerative colitis (UC), 12 female were consecutively enrolled. Autoantibodies associated with autoimmune hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, type 1 diabetes mellitus, autoimmune thyroiditis, autoimmune gastritis, coeliac disease as well as autoantibodies associated with systemic autoimmune diseases were assessed by standard methods currently used in our hospital. Results: Mean ages at diagnosis in CD patients were 7.2 yrs, range 0.4 to 15.9 and in UC, 8.6 yrs range 0.3 to 13.8. 80% of the patients in either group reported a family member with autoimmune disease, including uveitis, thyroiditis, CD, UC, type 1 diabetes mellitus and rheumatoid arthritis. In CD patients, c-ANCA was positive in one, anti-thyroglobulin in two and IgG anti-cardiolipin in two being one of them also positive for IgM isotype. In UC patients, p-ANCA was positive in two, ANA in one, rheumatoid factor in three, type 1 diabetes mellitus (anti-GAD=35) in one, anti-thyroid peroxidase (anti-TPO>35) in one, anti-thyroglobulin (anti-TG>35) in three and IgM anti-cardiolipin in four being one of them also positive for IgG isotype. In both CD and UC patients none presented anti-TRAB as well as other organ-specific or systemic autoantibodies. Conclusions: Organ-specific antibodies mainly related to thyroiditis and to risk of thrombosis were observed in both CD and UC patients. The presence of these autoantibodies recommends periodic evaluation and rigorous follow-up of IBD patients for the risk of organ-specific disease development.