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Título: Celiac Iceberg: From Serology To Histopathology And Clinical Spectrum Of Children With Diabetes Mellitus And Down Syndrome

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Resumo: OBJECTIVES: to evaluate the occurrence of gastrointestinal and extraintestinal symptoms in type1 diabetes mellitus (DM1) and Down syndrome (DS), their association to a broader serological screening and the histopathological findings of celiac disease (CD), representing their clinical presentation in the celiac iceberg. METHODS: cross-sectional study at a university pediatric hospital, from November 2009 to December 2012, that included 188 children and adolescents with DM1 (n=111) and SD (n=77), aged between 10 months and 18 years. Demographic and clinical data were collected. Antiendomysium and human tissue anti-transglutaminase (anti-tTG), both IgA antibodies and serum IgA were measured. The anti-tTG-IgG was assessed when IgA levels were low. Patients with positive markers underwent small bowel biopsy. Clinical presentation was represented in the celiac iceberg. Pearson's chi-square or Fisher's test, and the student's t-test or Mann-Whitney's test were applied. RESULTS: gastrointestinal symptoms occurred in 53.7% and extraintestinal in 4.3%. Positive markers were identified in 28.2% (n=53) and findings compatible with CD in biopsy were observed in 37.5% (n=15), DM1=05/111(4.5%), DS=10/77(12.9%), [p<0.01]. An association between positive markers and gastrointestinal symptoms was demonstrated (p=0.002), but not observed for histopathological findings of CD (p=0.298). CD gastrointestinal (32.5%) form represented the iceberg visible part, while the silent (5.0%) and potential (67.5%), the invisible part. CONCLUSIONS: High occurrence of gastrointestinal symptoms and their association to serological markers were observed. However, this did not occur with histopathological findings for CD. The gastrointestinal presentation was most frequent in cases of active disease. The potential form was predominant, characterizing a deep celiac iceberg.