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# SPECTRUM OF ENDOCRINOPATHIES (CLINICAL/ SUBCLINICAL) IN PATIENTS WITH TREATMENT NAIVE CELIAC DISEASE

Vipin Gupta, Alka kumara, Asif Iqbal, Ashish Aggarwal, Rajesh Khadgawat, Vineet Ahuja and Govind Makharia

AIIMS, India

**Introduction:** Celiac disease (CeD) is an immune mediated enteropathy with strong association with autoimmune endocrinopathies e.g. Diabetes mellitus type 1 (T1DM) and thyroid. But other endocrine organs e.g. pituitary-gonadal axis / parathyroid glands are seldom evaluated. Also, prevalence of subclinical endocrinopathies is not well established in CeD. Objective of this study was to evaluate treatment naïve patients of CeD for clinical and subclinical endocrinopathies.

**Methods:** Treatment naïve CeD patients were recruited. All the clinical parameters were noted. Biochemical assessment of endocrine organ functions (Pancreas, thyroid, pituitary-gonadal axis and parathyroid glands) were done using relevant tests e.g. Chemiluminescence assay etc. Growth hormone stimulation was done using T Clonidine 4 mcg/kg. Appropriate definitions were used to define clinical and subclinical endocrinopathies.

**Results:** Seventy-four patients were recruited in the study. Following was the spectrum of endocrinopathies in Table 1

**Conclusion:** This study showed that Thirty-five patients (47.3%) had autoimmunity with 9 of them showed positivity for multiple autoantibodies. Interestingly, Anti GAD antibody positivity had strong association with anti TPO positivity with 80% of anti-GAD positive patients also had anti TPO positivity. Not all patients with autoimmunity have endocrinopathy but are at risk of it.

drvipin.gupta@yahoo.com

Endocrinopathy		Patients with CeD(n=74)
Type 1 diabetes	Clinical: 7(9.5%) Subclinical: 3(4.1)	10(13.5%)
Hypothyroidism	Clinical: 10(13.5%) Subclinical: 4(5.4%)	14(18.9%)
Hypogonadism (Age > 15 years to ≤ 40 years) (n= 54)	Clinical: 3(5.6%) Subclinical: 2(3.7%)	5(6.8%)
Functional Hypopituitarism (growth hormone deficiency with clinical/subclinical hypogonadism)	Clinical: 8 Subclinical: -	8(10.8%)
Primary hypoparathyroidism	Clinical: 1(1.4%) Subclinical: 0	1(1.4%)
Primary hyperparathyroidism	Clinical: 1(1.4%) Subclinical: 0	1(1.4%)
Total no. of endocrinopathies	Clinical: 30(40.5%) Subclinical: 9(12.2%)	39
Patients with at least 1 endocrinopathy (clinical/subclinical)		29(39.2%)
Patients with one endocrinopathy (clinical / subclinical)		20(27%)
Patients with two or more endocrinopathies (clinical+subclinical)		9(12.2%)

