Celiac Disease

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Celiac disease is a disorder primarily affecting the gastrointestinal tract that is characterized by chronic inflammation of the mucosa, which leads to atrophy of intestinal villi, malabsorption, and protean clinical manifestations which may begin either in childhood or adult life. Symptoms can include abdominal cramping, bloating, and distention, and untreated celiac disease may lead to vitamin and mineral deficiencies, osteoporosis and other problems. The disease is also strongly associated with the skin disorder, dermatitis herpetiformis. Celiac disease's major genetic risk factors (HLA-DQ2 and HLA-DQ8), and environmental trigger (specific peptides present in wheat, rye and barley) have been identified and most patients experience complete remission after exclusion of these grains from the diet. Thus, there has been considerable scientific progress in understanding this complex disease and in preventing or curing its manifestations by dietary interventions.

At the present time, celiac disease is widely considered to be a rare disease in the United States. However, recent studies, primarily in Europe but also in the United States, suggest that its prevalence is much higher than previous estimates, raising the concern that the disease is widely under-recognized. Recent progress in identification of autoantigens in celiac disease have led to the development of new serological diagnostic tests, but the appropriate use of testing strategies has not been well defined. Some patients with celiac disease may be at risk for non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, a rare cancer affecting the gastrointestinal tract. It is not yet clear, however, what the impact of this observation should be on diagnostic and treatment strategies.

This bibliography has been prepared for a National Institutes of Health Consensus Development Conference on Celiac Disease held June 28-30, 2004, in Bethesda, Maryland. This conference was sponsored by the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) and the Office of Medical Applications of Research (OMAR). Specifically, the conference will address the following key questions:

- How is celiac disease diagnosed?
- How prevalent is celiac disease?
- What are the manifestations and long-term consequences of celiac disease?
- Who should be tested for celiac disease?
- What is the management of celiac disease?
- What are the recommendations for future research on celiac disease and related conditions?

Citations for this bibliography were selected from a search of relevant online databases. It contains references to English-language journal articles published from 1986 through March 2004. Letters to the editor, meeting abstracts, and single case reports were excluded. References have been arranged into subject categories that reflect the topics discussed at the Conference; a citation may appear under more than one category.

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Author 1, Author 2, Author 3. Article Title. Abbreviated Journal Title. Date;Volume(Issue):Pages. Availability.

* For details of the formats used for references, see the following publications:


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INCIDENCE AND PREVALENCE

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Special Populations

- An Affected Family Member


- Type I Diabetes


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Iron Deficiency Anemia


- Osteoporosis


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Geographic Distribution


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ASSOCIATION WITH CANCER AND OTHER TUMORS

General


Lymphoma


Adenocarcinoma


Other Cancers/Tumors


SCREENING

General


Fasano A. European and North American populations should be screened for celiac


Asymptomatic Individuals


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