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VALLEY-MOUNT SINAI CHILDREN'S SYMPOSIUM

The ABC's (and tTG's) of Celiac Disease Screening

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Faculty Disclosure

- There are no commercial products or services being discussed
- Consultant for Takeda and Pfizer (DSMB and Advisory Board for Celiac Disease)
- No unlabeled use of a product is being discussed

Objectives

1. Describe the alphabet soup of celiac disease screening and review the accuracy of different available serologic and genetic testing.
2. Describe the management including healthcare maintenance for children with celiac disease.
3. Review approaches to non-celiac gluten sensitivity and concomitant irritable bowel syndrome for the primary care provider.

Celiac Disease Alphabet Soup



Who Has Celiac Disease?

Classic



Non-Classical



Subclinical or Asymptomatic



They all do! The presentation of modern day celiac disease is heterogeneous.

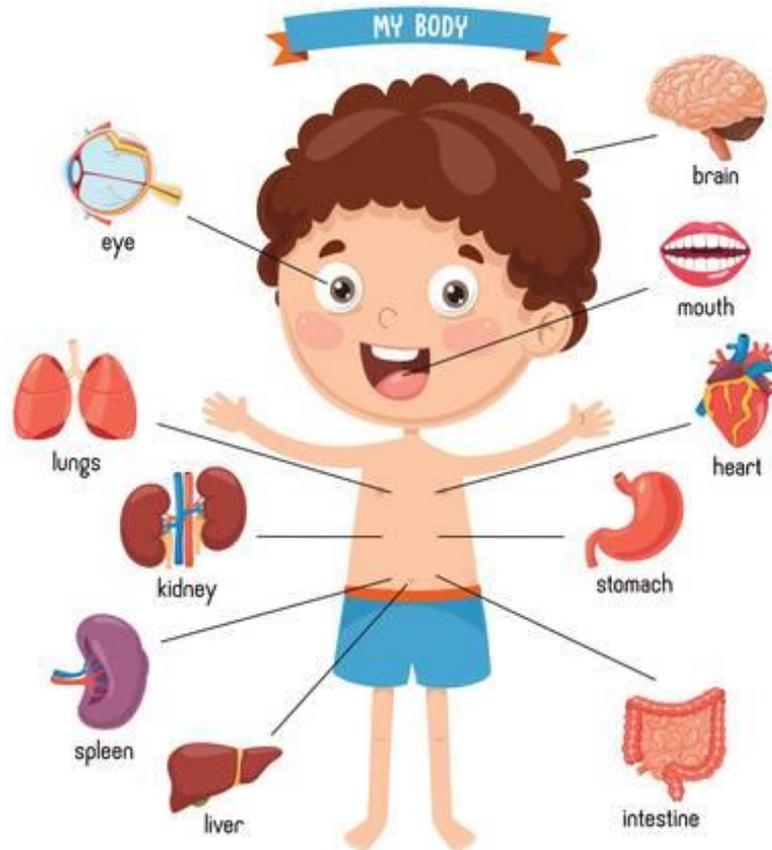
It's no longer just the classic presentation...



Symptoms Can Be Non-Specific

Other Non-GI Symptoms:

Anemia
Fatigue
Rash
Bone Fractures
Fertility Issues
Delayed Puberty



Headaches
Brain Fog
Seizures
Ataxia

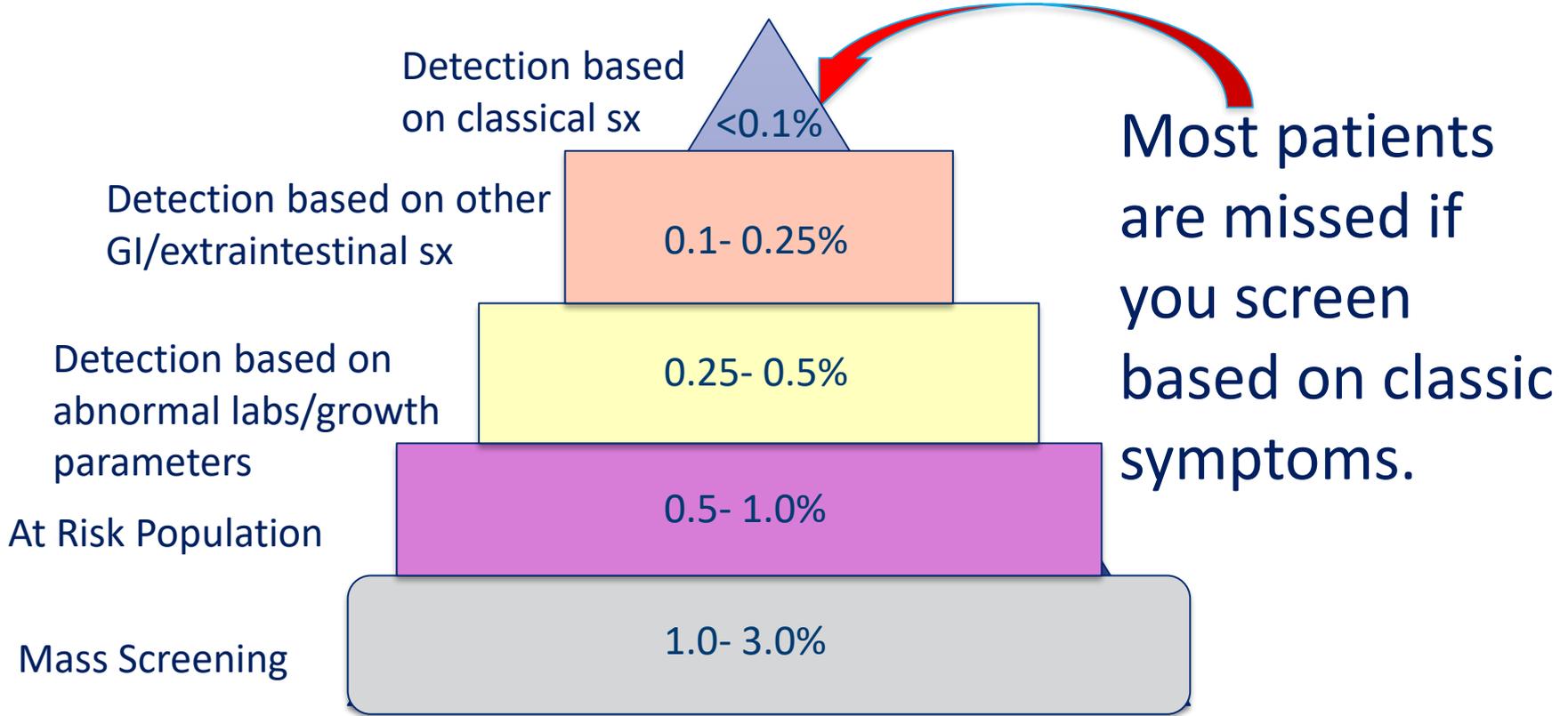
Oral ulcers
Dental Enamel Defects
Carditis



GI symptoms:

Diarrhea
Constipation
Abdominal Pain
Bloating/Gas
Weight Loss
Growth Issues

Who Should We Screen for Celiac Disease?



Celiac Disease Screening

Test	Sensitivity	Specificity
Antigliadin Antibody IgA*	52-100	72-100
tTG IgG*	12.6-99.3	86.3-100
tTG IgA*	90-100	95-100
Endomysial Antibody IgA*	93-100	98-100
Deamidated Gliadin IgG*	88-95	86-98
HLA Screening	>99%	~60%

*Requires patient to be on a gluten-containing diet

How Do We Screen?

Test	Sensitivity	Specificity
<p>tTG IgA and total IgA are the preferred first line screening tests for celiac disease</p>		

Celiac Disease Diagnosis

GI should always be involved in the diagnosis. Please refer tTG IgA positive children to GI.

Endoscopic Diagnosis of Celiac Disease



Normal



Loss of folds
Scalloping
Blunted villi
Nodularity



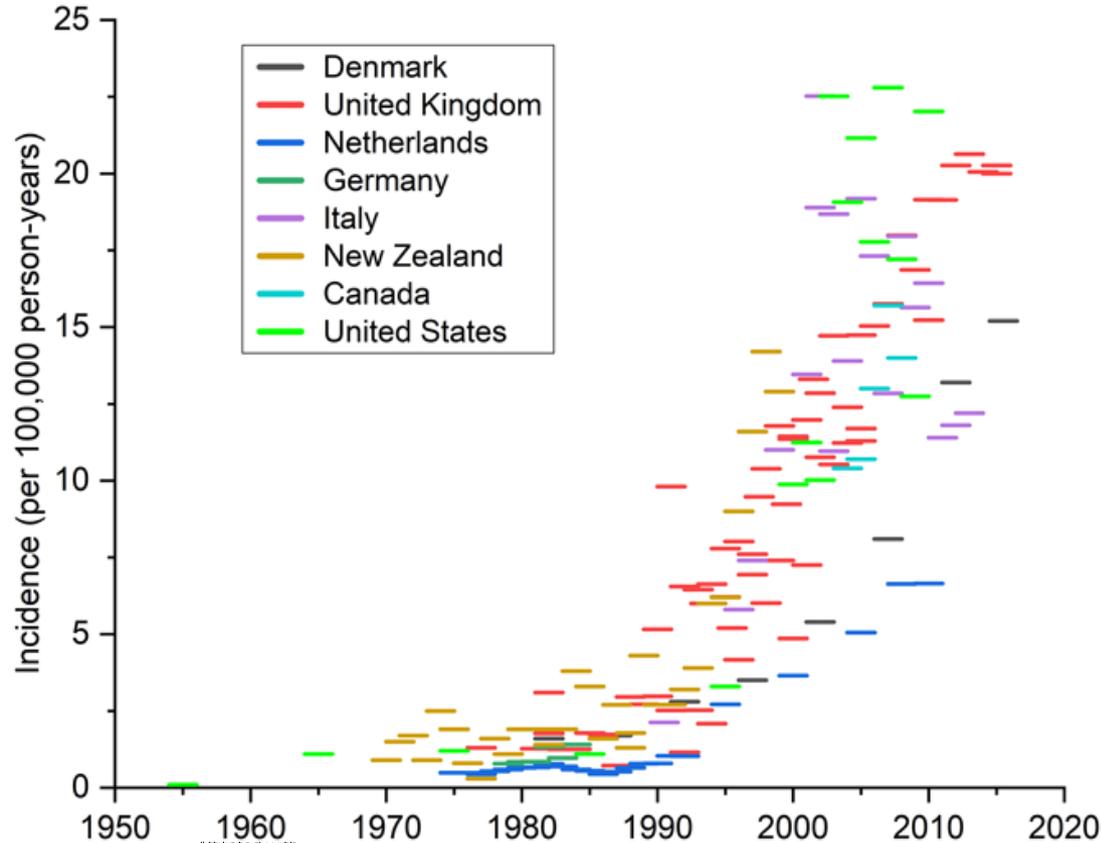
General Population Screening



Why Consider Mass Screening for Celiac Disease?

WHO Criteria	Valid in CD
The disease is common and well defined	++
Screening tests are simple, safe and accurate	++
The screening test should be culturally acceptable	+++
Treatment is available	+++
Clinical detection is difficult	+++
If undiagnosed and untreated, the disease will lead to severe complications	+
Testing and treatment is cost-effective	+

Celiac Disease Incidence is Rising



If Undiagnosed and Untreated, It Can Lead to Severe Complications...

Increased permeability,
malabsorption, vitamin deficiencies,
mucosal inflammation, etc

Birth **Infancy**

Childhood

Puberty

Adulthood

Elderly

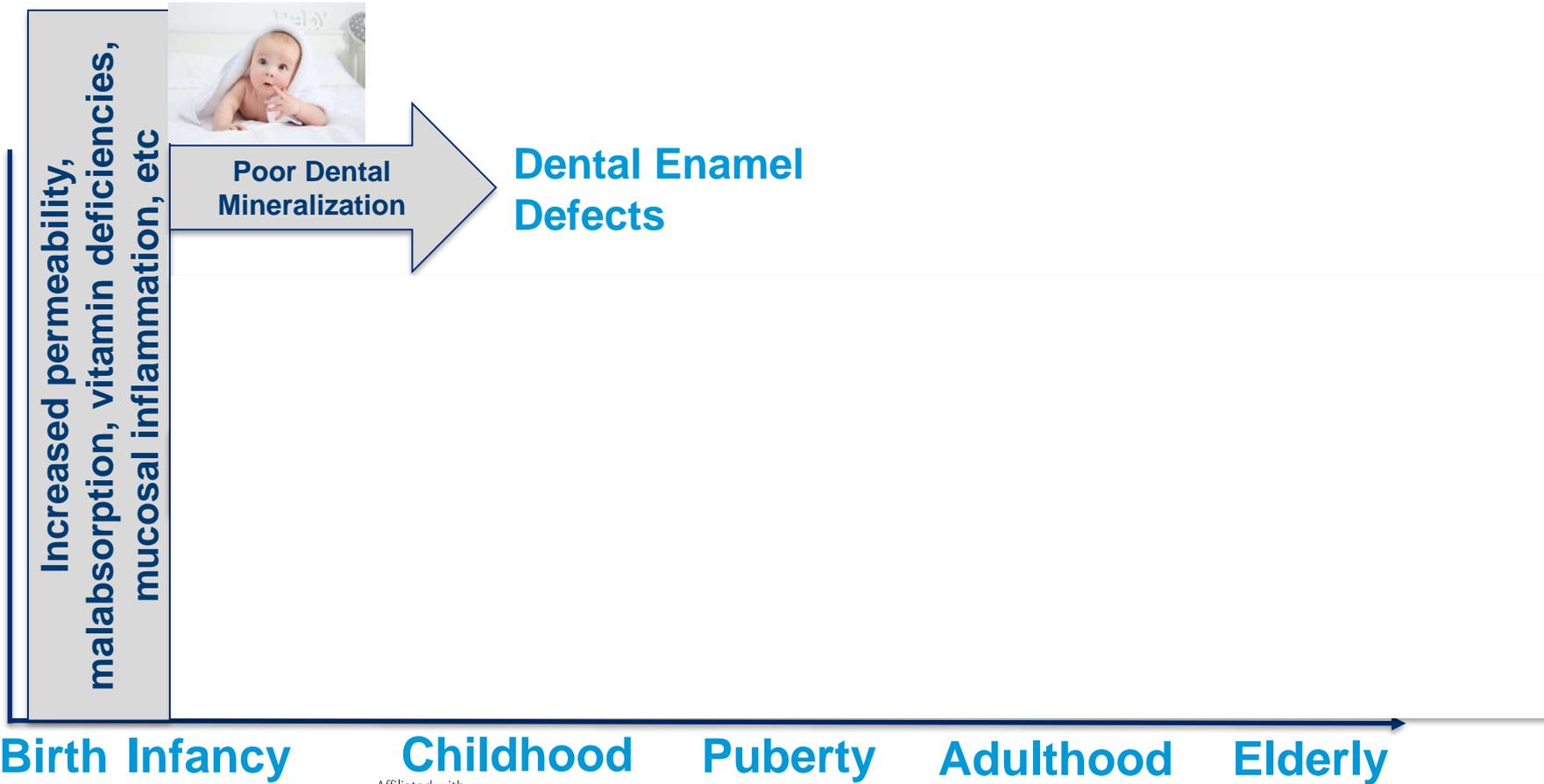


Children's Hospital Colorado
Here, it's different.™

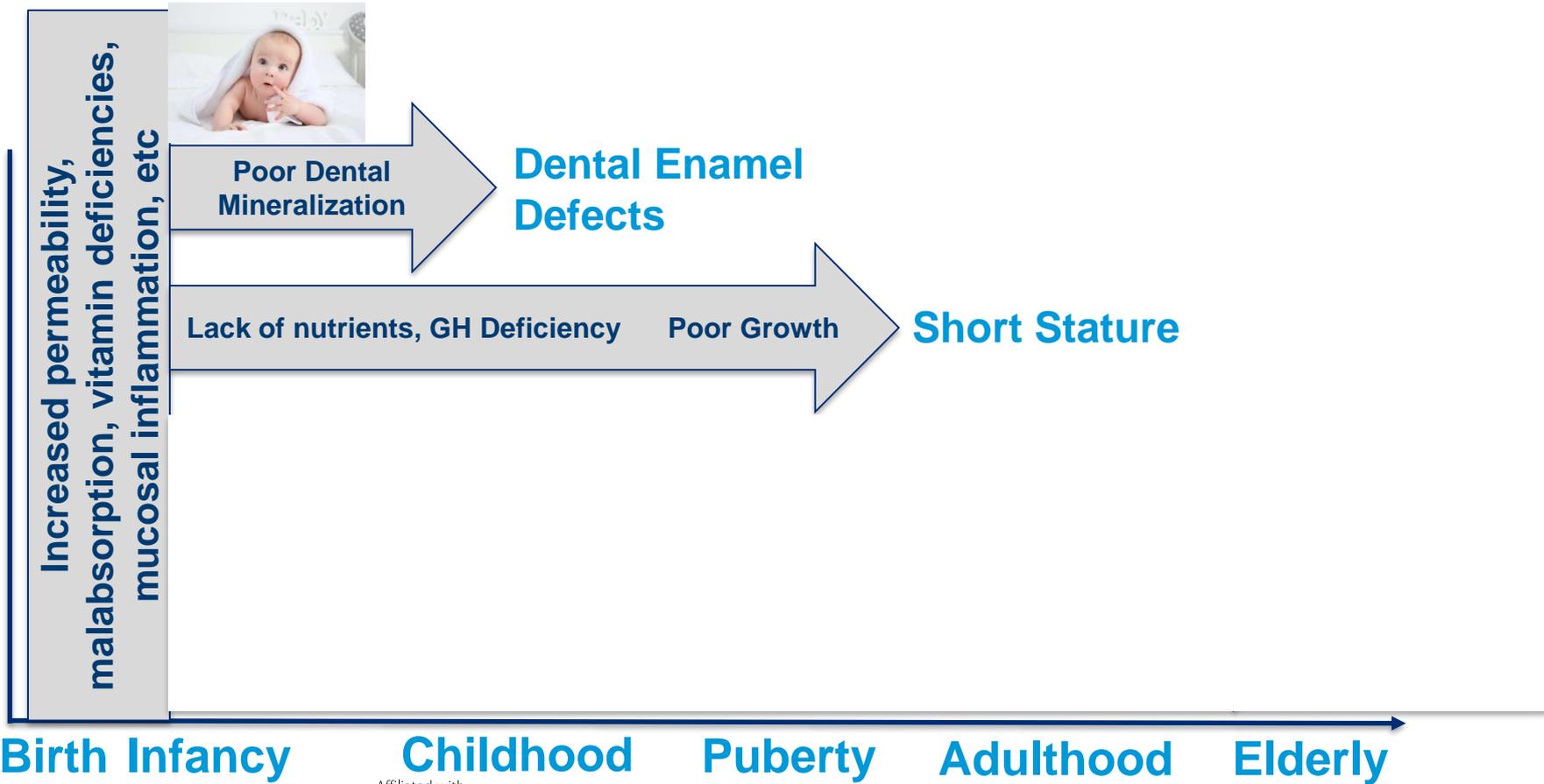


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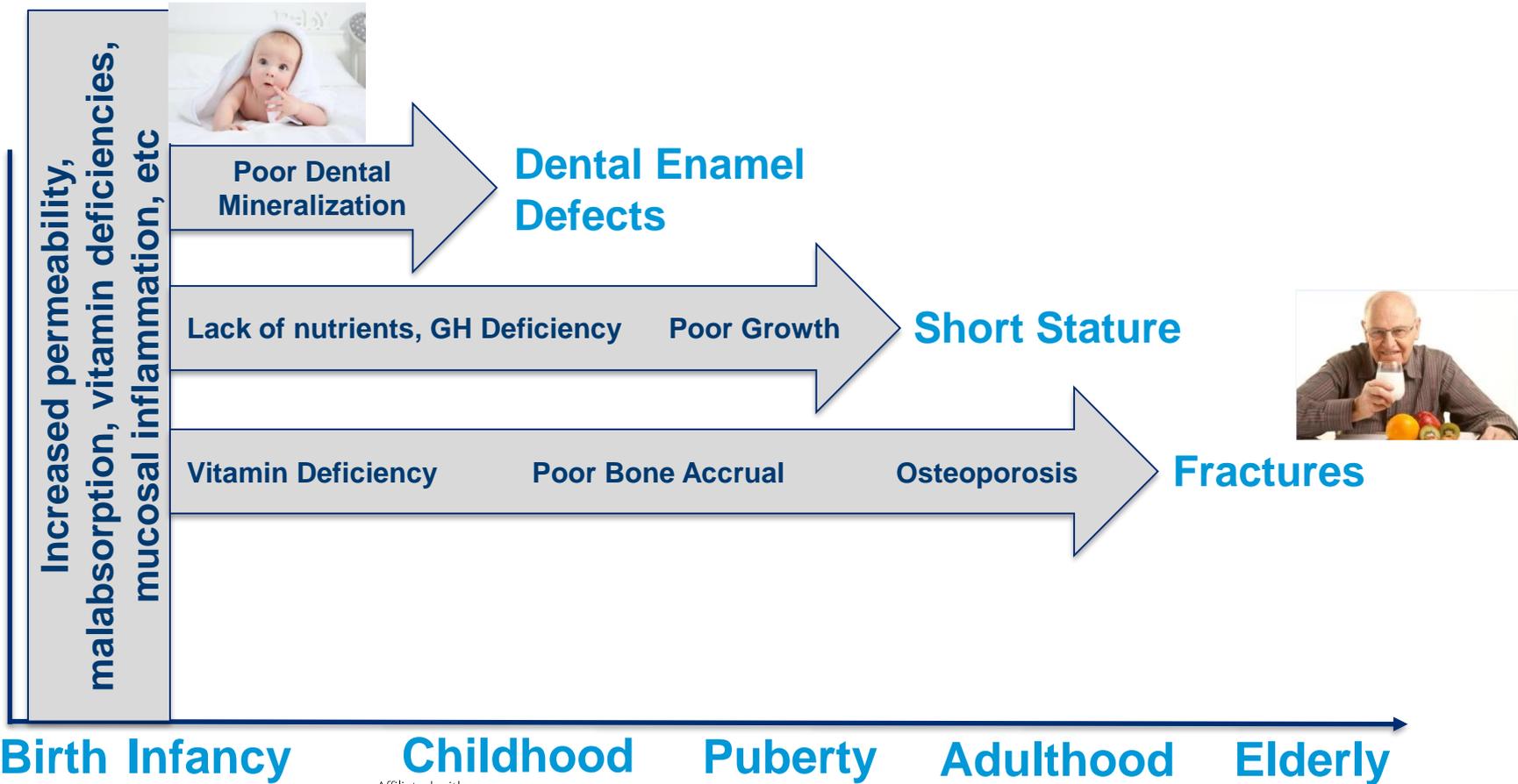
If Undiagnosed and Untreated, It Can Lead to Severe Complications...



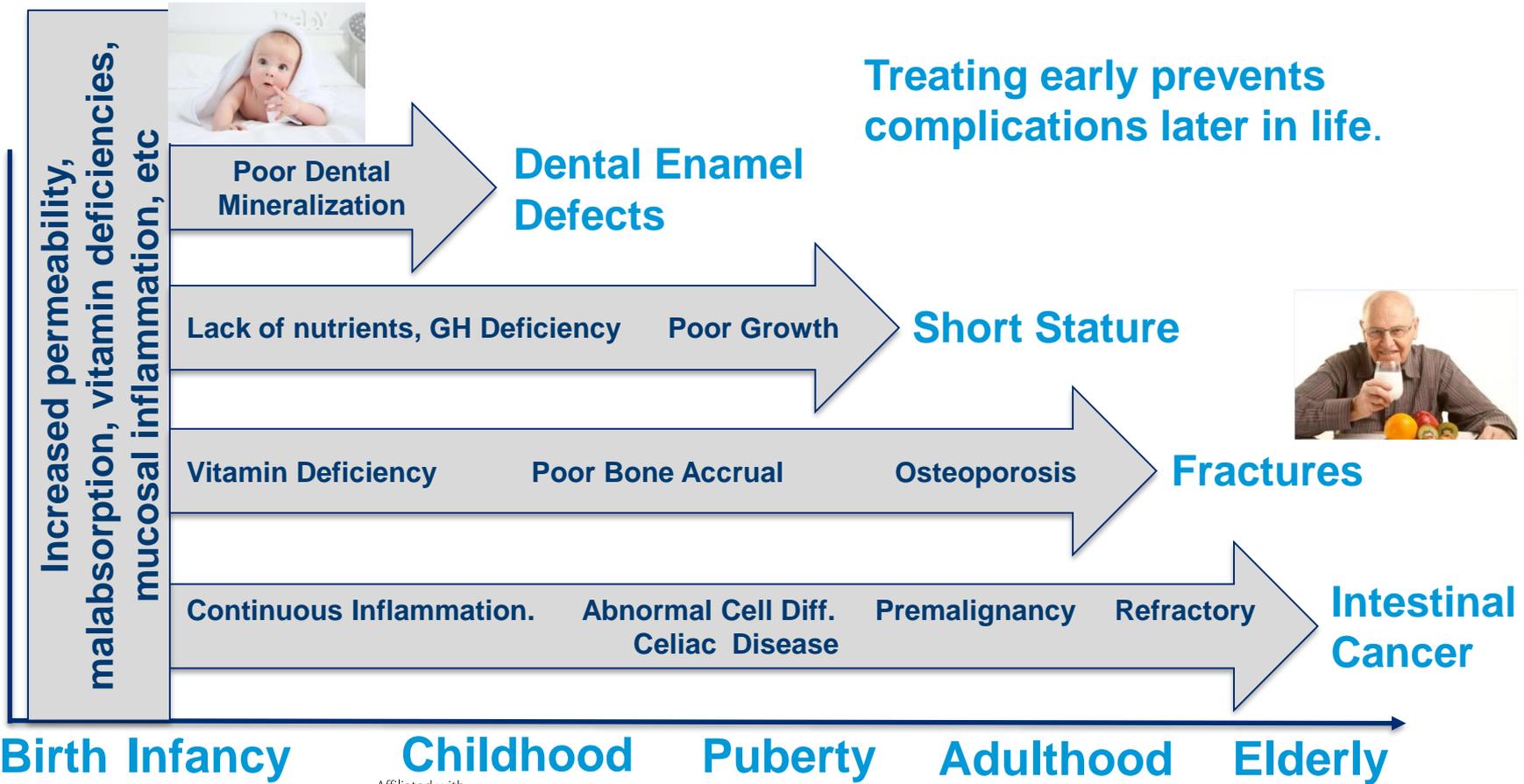
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If Undiagnosed and Untreated, It Can Lead to Severe Complications...



If Undiagnosed and Untreated, It Can Lead to Severe Complications...



Complications of Screening-Identified Celiac Disease?

Study	Main Findings
Ad Pe Ce Ge	<p>Studies suggest that there may be complications particularly with respect to unrecognized symptoms, nutrition, and bone health.</p>
Exploring the Iceberg of Coeliacs in Saudi Arabia ⁵	2/3 of screening-identified cases were symptomatic On average weighed less and shorter

Cost Effectiveness of Screening?

Study	Main Findings
Hershicovici, et al. ¹	Cost effective based on QALY's
<p>Studies suggest may be cost-effective, but need the data in US pediatric population.</p>	
Kvamme, et al. ⁴	One year adherence to GFD improved GI symptoms and health-related quality of life (HR-QOL) in Norway

Screening for Celiac Disease?

- The US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) states that there is insufficient evidence to support general population screening for Celiac Disease.

Figure 2: Screening for Celiac Disease: Clinical Summary

Population	Asymptomatic adults, adolescents, and children
Recommendation	No Recommendation: Grade 1 (insufficient evidence)

Targeted Screening



Who is “At Risk”?

- Based on Symptoms
- Asymptomatic with Following Features:
 - First Degree Relatives with Celiac Disease
 - Type 1 Diabetes
 - Autoimmune Thyroiditis
 - Autoimmune Liver Disease
 - Juvenile Chronic Arthritis
 - Selective IgA Deficiency
 - Down Syndrome
 - Turner Syndrome
 - William Syndrome

The Autoimmunity Screening for Kids (ASK) Study



Autoimmunity Screening for Kids (ASK)

**Pediatric
Population Ages 1-
17 yo**



tTG IgA Screening
*Screening available
at PCP offices,
CHCO and satellite
locations, At Home
Kits

Initial Screening:
Demographics and
Family History, GFD
data, Basic Symptom
Questionnaire, Blood
Draw for tTG IgA
**Confirmation
Screening:**
Extended Symptom
Questionnaire, Blood
Draw for tTG IgA

Other Important
Considerations:

- IgA Deficiency
- Low Positive (<2x ULN)

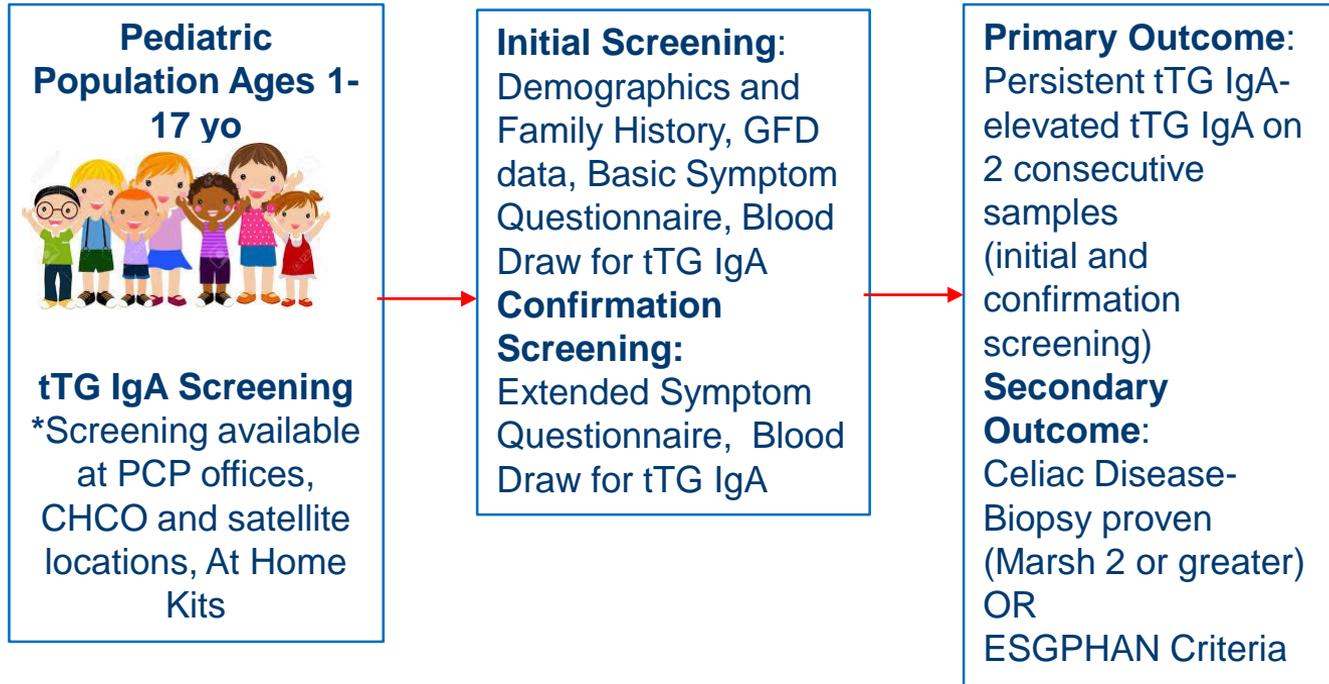
31,000 children screened as of November 31, 2022

Symptom Questionnaires

Symptom	Initial	Follow Up
Diarrhea	x	x
Abdominal pain	x	x
Constipation	x	x
Vomiting	x	x
Poor Weight Gain/Weight Loss	x	x
Short Stature	x	x
Gassy or bloated	x	x
Itching and/or rash		x
Edema		x

Symptom	Initial	Follow Up
Nausea		x
Brain fog		x
Mouth ulcers		x
Dizziness		x
Headaches		x
Joint Pain		x
Irritability		x
Decreased Energy		x
Bone Fractures		x
Pubertal Delay		x
Dental Problems		x

Autoimmunity Screening for Kids (ASK)



31,000 children screened as of November 31, 2022

The Autoimmunity Screening for Kids (ASK) Study

Screening for
type 1 diabetes
& celiac disease

Autoimmunity Scee

ask

2.4% screened
have undiagnosed
celiac disease
autoimmunity

The Autoimmunity Screening for Kids (ASK) Study

Screening for
type 1 diabetes
& celiac disease



Only 10%
have a
family
history

Autoimmunity Screening for Kids



A SIMPLE TEST
Childhood
+ Celiac D

2.4% screened
have undiagnosed
celiac disease
autoimmunity



Only 30%
have
symptoms

Created by TUXX
from Noun Project

The Autoimmunity Screening for Kids (ASK) Study

Screening for
type 1 diabetes
& celiac disease



Only 10%
have a
family
history



Autoimmunity Screening for Kids



A SIMPLE TEST TO DETECT
**Childhood Diabetes
+ Celiac Disease**

2.4% screened
have undiagnosed
celiac disease
autoimmunity



Only 30%
have
symptoms

**-High prevalence of
undiagnosed autoimmunity
in Colorado**
**-Most identified would not
have been caught by
current screening practices**

Created by TUXX
from Noun Project

Healthcare Maintenance



Snyder Recommendations

Evidence-Informed Expert Recommendations for the Management of Celiac Disease in Children

John Snyder, MD,^{a,†} J. Decker Butzner, MD,^b Amy R. DeFelice, MD,^c Alessio Fasano, MD,^d
Stefano Guandalini, MD,^e Edwin Liu, MD,^f Kimberly P. Newton, MD^g

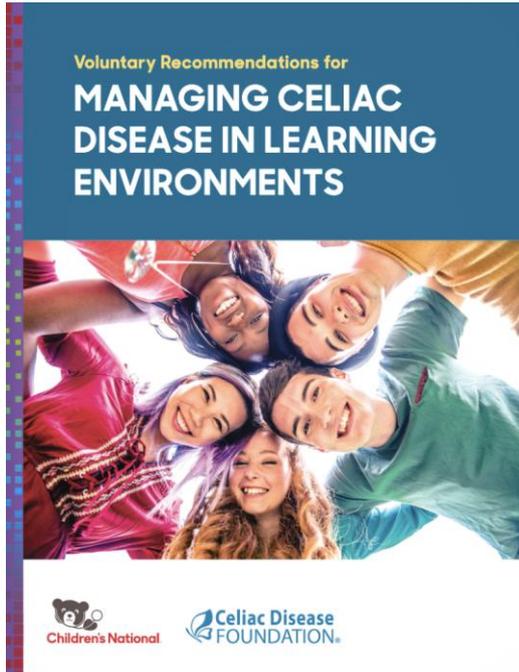
Healthcare Maintenance and Surveillance

- CBC and ferritin
- 25-OH Vitamin D
- AST and ALT
- Thyroid
- Hepatitis B surface antibody and antigen- NOT ANYMORE!
- Repeat tTG IgA may take up to 2 years to normalize
- Counsel on signs and symptoms of Type 1 Diabetes
- Screening first-degree relatives
- Gluten-free multivitamin
- Vitamin D and iron supplementation when appropriate
- Glutenfreedrugs.com

Hepatitis B Vaccination and Non-Response

- Previously would screen for non-immunity and recommend booster series for those non-immune
- Previous studies suggested connection between DQ2, gluten consumption, and non-immunity
- Recent study using NHANES data showed immune response to HBV vaccination similar between those with and without celiac disease
- No longer recommend checking antibody titers at diagnosis

School Environments



What if it's not just celiac?



Non-Celiac Gluten Sensitivity (NCGS)

- Clinical diagnosis based on symptom response to withdrawal of gluten
- Reported prevalence of 1.7% to 13%
- Proposed role of FODMAPs or amylase-tryptase inhibitors
- No current biomarkers



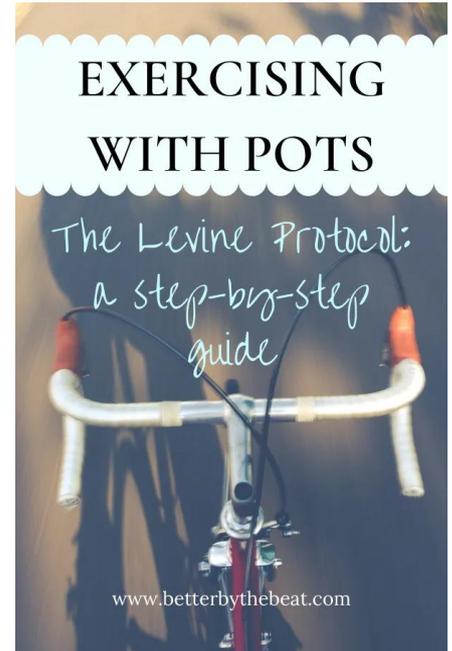
Irritable Bowel Syndrome

- One study of children with symptoms after 6 months of GFD:
 - 3% with IBS
 - 7% with functional abdominal pain
 - 20% with constipation
- Consider these gluten-free options:
 - IbGard
 - Iberogast
 - Miralax



Orthostatic Intolerance

- Link suggested between gluten sensitivity and POTS
- Light-headedness, dizziness, presyncope, headaches
- Nausea, bloating, diarrhea, constipation
- Potential Interventions:
 - Salt supplementation, fluid intake
 - Compression stockings
 - Physical Therapy- Levine Protocol



Conclusions

1. Describe the alphabet soup of celiac disease screening and review the accuracy of different available serologic and genetic testing.

tTG IgA and total IgA level are best screening tests.

DGP IgG and tTG IgG if IgA deficient (also ensure selective IgA deficiency).

2. Describe the management including healthcare maintenance for children with celiac disease.

Monitor for adherence, complications, and support in different environments.

3. Review approaches to non-celiac gluten sensitivity and concomitant irritable bowel syndrome for the primary care provider.

Consider other entities in children with ongoing symptoms.

Celiac Screening Clinical Pearls...

- **Who to Screen:** Symptoms and At-Risk Groups (Family History, Autoimmune Conditions, Genetic Syndromes)
- **How to Screen:** tTG IgA and total IgA, DGP/tTG IgG if IgA deficient
- **How to Diagnose:** Refer to GI
 - *Patients must stay on gluten for diagnostic confirmation
- **Healthcare Maintenance:**
 - Adherence: tTG IgA; follow up dietitian and psychologist
 - Micronutrient/Vitamin Deficiencies: Vitamin D, Ferritin, CBC
 - Concurrent Autoimmune Disease: CMP, TSH, signs/symptoms of diabetes

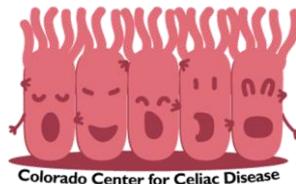
Thank you!

Colorado Center for Celiac Disease and DHI: Ed Liu, Pooja Mehta, Mary Shull, Ed Hoffenberg, Monique Germone, Sadie Nagle, Isabel Griffith, and entire Celiac Research Team

Barbara Davis Center and ASK Team: Marian Rewers, Cristy Geno Rasmussen, Amber Baumgartner, Iman Taki, Jill Norris, and team
All of our research participants!

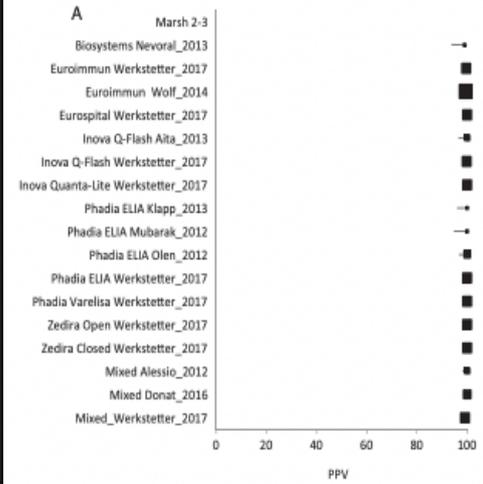
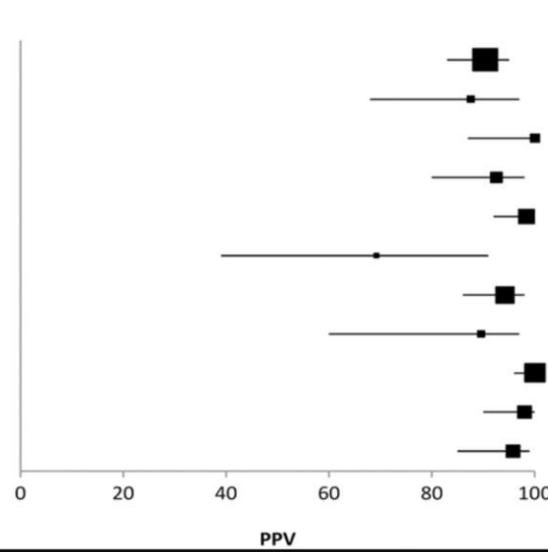


**Funding provided:
SSCD-Beyond
Celiac Early Career
Award**



What about symptoms?

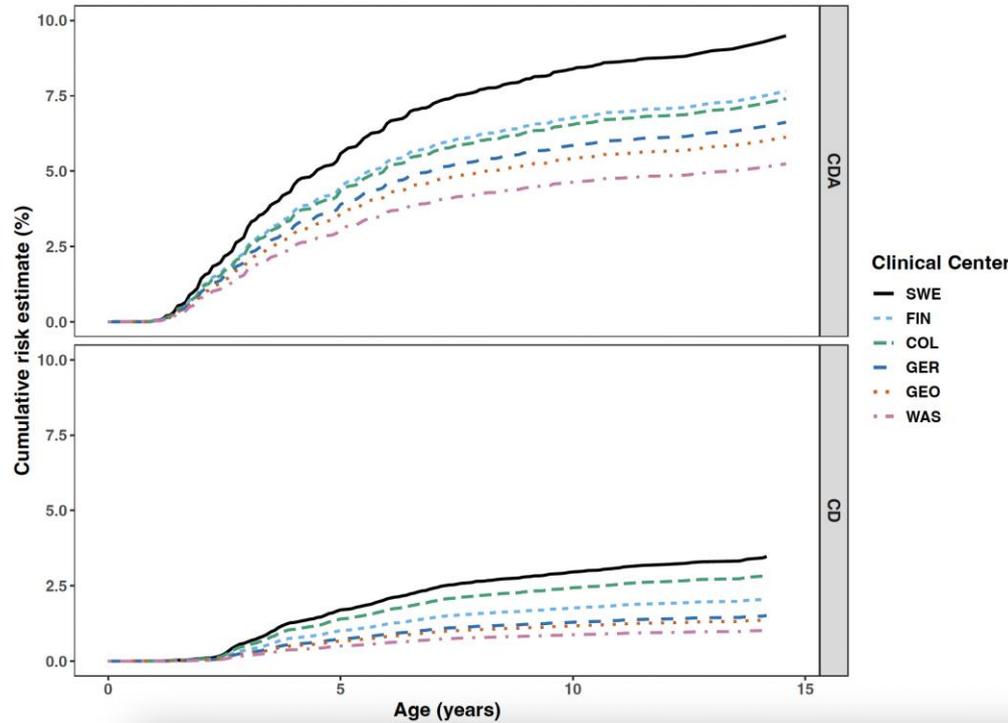
Study	TP	TP + FP	PPV (95% CIs)
Nevoral 2013	103	114	0.90 [0.83; 0.95]
Lionetti 2014	21	24	0.88 [0.68; 0.97]
Vriezinger 2014	27	27	1.00 [0.87; 1.00]
Trovato 2015	37	40	0.92 [0.80; 0.98]
Webb 2015	63	64	0.98 [0.92; 1.00]
Cilleruelo 2016	9	13	0.69 [0.39; 0.91]
Donat 2016	65	69	0.94 [0.86; 0.98]
Jansen 2017	16	19	0.84 [0.60; 0.97]
Paul 2017	84	84	1.00 [0.96; 1.00]
Werkstetter 2017	50	51	0.98 [0.90; 1.00]
Wolf 2017	45	47	0.96 [0.85; 0.99]



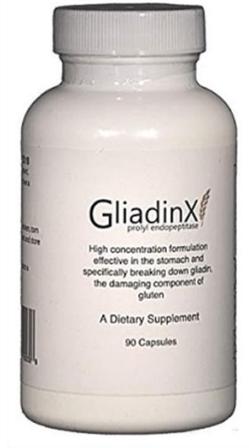
Positive Predictive Value of ESPGHAN criteria with NO symptoms

tTG IgA > 10 x ULN Including symptoms

Prevalence Varies by Region

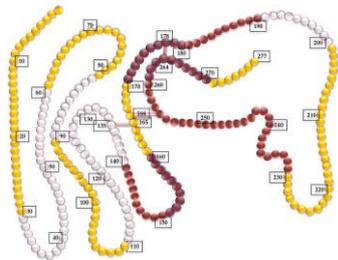


Are there any other therapies?



Not yet!

But there will be...



Drugs that Break Down Gluten:
Endopeptidases
(Latiglutenase)

Drugs that Strengthen the Barrier:
Larazotide?? Maybe Not!

Innate Activation

Drugs that Retrain the Immune System:
Nanoparticles

Gluten increases intestinal permeability through zonulin

IEL Recruitment

Adaptive Response- T cells and then finally antibodies

