

Health Manifestations of Celiac Disease (CD)

Section B: Signs, Symptoms, Associated Disorders and Complications

Affected System	Affected Organ	ID No.	Manifestation	Type*	Current Medical Information **	Deficient Nutrient
Digestive System	Esophagus	88	Esophageal Motor Abnormalities ^{61,62}	(AT)	<p>[P] Detected by esophageal manometry and cardiovascular tests in about 50% of untreated patients with CD. Ph-metry abnormal in 30% of study patients, and up to 75% of celiac patients displayed GI motility alterations.⁶¹</p> <p>[D] Esophageal motor abnormalities involve alterations in motility characterized by impaired esophageal peristalsis and lack of lower esophageal sphincter relaxation. CD patients show a decrease in lower esophageal sphincter pressure.⁶²</p> <p>Study investigating upper gut-motor activity in 30 untreated CD patients and exploring the role played by the autonomic nervous system in motility disturbances demonstrated that upper-gut motor abnormalities are frequently present in adult CD. Delayed gastric emptying was documented in about 50% of study patients and was correlated with manometric post-prandial hypomotility. Extrinsic motor neuropathy may play a role, although other pathophysiological mechanisms are likely.⁶¹</p> <p>[M] Marked by dysphagia, possibly regurgitation, chest pain, and nocturnal cough.</p> <p>[C] Results from unclear etiology.</p> <p>[R] Studies are inadequate to determine the effect of a GFD.</p>	Not known.
Digestive System	Esophagus	89	Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) ⁶²	(AT)	<p>[P] Celiac patients have a high prevalence of reflux esophagitis. Retrospective study shows 19% in patients undergoing endoscopy for biopsy.⁶²</p> <p>[D] GERD, an upper digestive disorder, is characterized by a decrease in lower esophageal sphincter pressure (LES) allowing reflux of stomach contents into the esophagus.</p> <p>Study evaluating whether untreated celiac patients had an increased prevalence of reflux esophagitis and, if so, to assess whether a GFD exerted any beneficial effect on GERD symptoms demonstrated celiac patients have a high prevalence of reflux esophagitis. That a GFD significantly decreased the relapse rate of GERD symptoms suggests that CD may represent a risk factor for the development of reflux esophagitis.⁶²</p> <p>[M] Marked by dysphagia, chest pain and heartburn.</p> <p>[C] Results from gluten exposure and increased abdominal pressure in CD.</p> <p>[R] GFD significantly decreases the relapse rate of CD-related GERD symptoms.⁶²</p>	Not applicable.

+ (S) = Classic sign/symptom; (AT) = Atypical sign/symptom; (AD) Associated Disorder; (C) = Complication.

++ [P] = Prevalence; [D] = Description; [M] = Sign/symptom; [C] = CD related cause; [R] = Response to gluten Free diet (GFD).