

Celiac Disease (CAPEND-2)

Celiac disease is a disorder primarily involving the small bowel mucosa resulting in progressive degrees of villous inflammation and destruction, which begins in the duodenum and can progress over time to the ileum. Diagnosis is confirmed by serologic studies with antibody testing and upper endoscopy and small bowel biopsies. Complications of celiac disease include ulcerative jejunoileitis, small bowel lymphoma, and tumors of the small bowel. A study in the World Journal of Gastroenterology reviewed guidelines from seven scientific societies and Capsule Endoscopy (VCE) could support the diagnosis of celiac disease in discordant cases between serology and upper endoscopy and small bowel biopsy, in those unable to have an endoscopic procedure due to a contraindication, or if unwilling to undergo upper endoscopy and biopsy. Patients with confirmed celiac disease with anemia, GI bleeding, evidence of malabsorption, or in those with new or intractable symptoms despite an adequate trial of gluten restriction, may be at higher risk for complications related to celiac disease. VCE as a noninvasive study to visualize the small bowel has shown diagnostic utility in that population.

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