

The frequency of tissue transglutaminase antibodies in the monoglandular and polyglandular autoimmune endocrine disorders

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Objectives

- Celiac disease can be seen in the autoimmune syndromes (APS) polyglandular other and autoimmune diseases are seen 10 times more frequently in celiac disease.
- Generally, symptoms of celiac disease is not together with accompanied when present autoimmune endocrine diseases.
- In this study, we aimed to investigate the prevalence of silent celiac disease in the APS and autoimmune monoglandular disorders by measuring tissue transglutaminase antibodies (ttgAb).

Methods

- A total of 103 patients with monaglandular or polyglandular autoimmune endocrine disorders and 32 control subjects which similar values in terms of age and sex were enrolled in the study.
- At least the existence of two diagnoses with Type 1 diabetes mellitus, Addison's disease, autoimmune thyroid disease, vitiligo, pernicious hypoparathyroidism, premature gonadal failure anemia, considered APS and patients with only one of those type 1 diabetes, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, or Addison's disease were enrolled as monoglandular endocrine disease.
- Serum samples were collected from patients and were studied at one time for tissue transglutaminase IgG and IgA.

Results

- Hashimoto's thyroiditis was present in the sixty-eight patients of 103 patients including OPS and monoglandular endocrine disease patients, type 1 diabetes was in the forty-four patients and Addison's disease in the seventeen ones.
- In the 13 of 103 patients with autoimmune disease (12.6%) ttgAb IgA were positive and in the 8 of 103 (7.8%) ttgAb IgG were positive but in the healthy control group both IgA or IgG antibodies were not present.
- Highest rates of positive ttgAb IgA frequency was detected in the Addison's disease with 29.4% (five of the 17 patients).
- It was 13.6%, in the type 1 diabetes, 8.8% in the Hashimoto's diasease and 16.7%. in the APS. There were not observed statistically significant difference between the groups and the ttgAb IgG positivity was observed with lower rates.

Table-1: Demographic and clinical characteristics of the study and control groups.

Study Groups Controls						
	Type 1 Diabetes	Addison's Disease	Hashimoto's Disease	APS Type 2	All	
N	44	17	68	38	103	32
Age (years)	30.7±10. 1	44.9±11. 3	41.3±11.3	35.2±10. 0	38.1±12, 5	36.8±10,4
Gender (% Male)	27.3	17.6	8.8	16.7	16.5	40.6
BMI (kg/m²)	23.7±3.7	24.6±3.7	27.8±5.8	24.0±3.5	26.3±5.5	25.4±3.3
Creatinin (mg/dl)	0.9±0.1	0.8±0.1	0.8±0.1	0.7±0.1	0.8±0.1	0.7±0.1
A1c (%)	8.81±1,3					

Table-2: tTG antibody positivity rates between study and control groups.

antibody positivity (%)	Study (n : 103)	Controls (n : 32)	Р
tTG lgA	12.6	0	0.038
tTG lgG	7.8	O	0.198

Table-3: tTG antibody positivity rates in the patients with the autoimmune diseases.

antibody positivity (%)	Type 1 Diabetes (n : 44)	Addison's Disease (n : 17)	Hashimoto's Disease (n : 68)	OPS type 2 (n : 36)
tTG lgA	13.6	29.4	8.8	16.7
tTG lgG	tTG lgG 9.1		4.4	16.7

tTG lgA: Tissue transglutaminase immunoglobulin A; tTG lgG: Tissue transglutaminase immunoglobulin G.

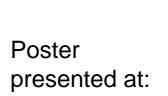
Conclusions

- The prevalence of silent celiac disease is seen at a higher rate in the patients with autoimmune endocrine disorders when compared with the healthy control group.
- The frequency of ttgAb is not not higher in the APS then monoglandular endocrine disorders and Addison's disease likely has highest prevalence of silent celiac disease.













APS: Autoimmune polyglandular syndrome