

Coeliac disease

Edgardo Gustavo Smecuol

UEG Week Berlin 2025

Presentation

Digestive Oncology

Endoscopy

Hepatobiliary

Small Intestine & Nutrition

October 5, 2025

This presentation reviewed recent advances in coeliac disease epidemiology, diagnosis delays, and emerging therapies including a nanoparticle-based immune tolerance approach and probiotics.

KEY POINTS

- A prospective international infant cohort study reported that increased gluten intake between 7 to 12 months raised coeliac disease risk by 80%, while breastfeeding in the first 6 months reduced risk by half.
- An analysis of over 9000 US patients with coeliac disease found a mean diagnostic delay of 3 years from high-risk conditions, with longer delays in women, older adults, Hispanic patients, and certain geographic regions.
- A phase 2 trial of TPM 502, a nanoparticle mixture targeting liver sinusoidal endothelial cells, showed dose-dependent reductions in interleukin-2 and interferon gamma from gluten-specific T cells persisting to day 43, with trends toward improved patient-reported outcomes after gluten challenge.
- The speaker stated TPM 502 demonstrated good safety and tolerability and is promising as a strategy for coeliac disease management.
- An in vitro mouse study reported that *Saccharomyces boulardii* probiotic at 3g/kg daily reduced gluten immunopathology, improved histology and villous-crypt ratio, and lowered intraepithelial lymphocytes, which the speaker said encourages clinical testing.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

<https://gutflix.eu/search/d/b4a806e2-a82e-11f0-85b2-0242ac140006>



AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.