gutflix
GI learning, personalised

Summary

ADJUDGING THE PREDICTOR CHARACTERISTICS OF A FIRST DEGREE RELATIVE TO DEVELOP CELIAC DISEASE USING A RISK PREDICTION MODEL: INSIGHT FROM A LARGE PROSPECTIVE STUDY FROM INDIA

Seema Kapoor

UEG Week Copenhagen 2023 | Poster

Small Intestine & Nutrition

October 15, 2023

A 24-month study of 1507 first-degree relatives of celiac disease patients evaluated risk prediction models combining serology, genetics, and plasma biomarkers to identify those who will develop celiac disease.

KEY POINTS

- Among 1507 first-degree relatives followed for 24 months, 222 tested positive for tTG-IgA at baseline while serology-negative relatives were monitored for newly developed celiac disease.
- For identifying newly developed celiac disease over 24 months, a risk prediction model combining tTG-IgA (OR=1.01, p=0.017) and IL-18 gene polymorphisms (OR=18.37, p=0.005) showed the best performance.
- Plasma citrulline was the best predictor in multivariate analysis (OR=0.92, p=0.04) for immediate diagnosis of silent and potential celiac disease but performed poorly for predicting future disease development.
- HLA DQ2/DQ8 genotyping showed poor predictor characteristics in this cohort.
- The study evaluated 63 model combinations using binary logistic regression and ROC analysis in symptomatic, oligosymptomatic, and silent first-degree relatives.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

https://gutflix.eu/search/d/aefa4552-743c-11ee-b70f-0242ac140004

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.