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Summary

# EVALUATION OF IL-15 AND RELATED BIOMARKERS IN CELIAC DISEASE PATIENTS ON GLUTEN-FREE DIET

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**A retrospective study of 83 subjects found no clear difference in serum or duodenal tissue IL-15 levels between non-responsive celiac disease, treated responsive celiac disease, and non-celiac controls, though exploratory analysis suggested higher IL-15 in the small subset with total villous atrophy.**

## KEY POINTS

- Median serum IL-15 levels were similar across non-responsive CeD (7.4 pg/mL), treated responsive CeD (6.9 pg/mL), and controls (6.7 pg/mL), with no apparent separation between groups.
- Median duodenal biopsy IL-15 levels also showed no clear differences: non-responsive CeD 0.71 pg/mg, treated responsive CeD 0.60 pg/mg, controls 0.77 pg/mg.
- High variability in IL-15 levels was observed within the non-responsive CeD group, potentially reflecting differences in histology or clinical manifestations.
- The highest IL-15 levels were noted in non-responsive CeD patients with total villous atrophy, but only 2 of 29 patients had this finding, precluding definitive conclusions.
- The authors note that testing more samples representing different villous atrophy stages is warranted to confirm these exploratory observations.

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