



FEATURED

[Abstract](#) [Discussion Forum \(0\)](#)
**Number: Tu1360**

PREVALENCE OF CELIAC DISEASE IN PATIENTS WITH DERMATITIS HERPETIFORMIS AND VICE-VERSA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW WITH META-ANALYSES

Society: AGA**Track:** Stomach and Small Bowel Disorders**Author(s) and Affiliation(s):**SHAKIRA YOOSUF¹, Vishwesh Bharadiya², Nasiq Hasan¹, Vineet Ahuja², Govind K Makharia²

1. UPMC, Pittsburgh, PA, United States. 2. All India Institute of Medical Sciences New Delhi, New Delhi, DL, India.

Introduction: Both celiac disease (CeD) and dermatitis herpetiformis (DH) are triggered by ingestion of gluten in genetically susceptible individuals. Not all patients with DH have abnormalities on small intestinal biopsy. The prevalence of villous changes in patients with DH has been reported to vary widely from 15%-80%. Hence we conducted a systematic review and meta-analyses to determine pooled seroprevalence and prevalence of biopsy-confirmed CeD in patients with DH. Additionally, we determined the pooled prevalence of DH in patients with biopsy-confirmed CeD.

Methods: A comprehensive literature search of Medline and EMBASE from inception to October 2024 was conducted to identify relevant studies. Prevalence of DH was defined as the proportion of patients with granular immunoglobulin A deposits in the papillary dermis confirmed on immunofluorescence examination. Seroprevalence of CeD was defined as the proportion of patients testing positive for celiac antibodies (anti-tissue transglutaminase-2, anti-deamidated gliadin peptide, and/or anti-endomysial antibody). Biopsy-confirmed prevalence of CeD was defined as the proportion of patients with duodenal biopsy-confirmed villous abnormalities (modified Marsh grade 2 or higher) and a positive celiac antibody test and/or response to a gluten-free diet. For both seroprevalence and biopsy-confirmed prevalence of CeD, we included cross-sectional, case-control, and prospective cohort studies that performed celiac antibody testing and/or intestinal biopsy in DH patients. To avoid underestimating seroprevalence of CeD, we excluded studies testing fewer than 50% of their patients for celiac antibodies. In case of overlapping data sets being used by multiple studies that were eligible for inclusion in our paper, we prevented data duplication by using the largest and most inclusive cohort that met our inclusion criteria.

Results: Of 6915 articles screened, 37 articles were included finally in the meta-analyses for prevalence of CeD in DH and prevalence of DH in CeD. The pooled celiac seroprevalence(95%CI) in 1015 patients with DH and pooled prevalence of biopsy-confirmed(95%CI) CeD in 747 patients with DH were 69% (58-78%) and 60% (50-70%) respectively. Pooled prevalence of DH in 53,793 patients with CeD was 7% (95%CI: 4-14%). Notably, there was a higher proportion of male patients noted in DH, unlike in CeD.

Conclusion: Almost one-third of patients with DH do not have small-bowel biopsy-confirmed CeD at the time of diagnosis. Conversely 7% (1 in 15) of patients with CeD have DH, hence careful screening of CeD patients for DH is important to prevent missed diagnoses.

PREVALENCE OF CELIAC DISEASE IN PATIENTS WITH DERMATITIS HERPETIFORMIS AND VICE-VERSA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW WITH META-ANALYSES

SHAKIRA YOOSUF

DDW ePoster Library. YOOSUF S. 05/06/2025; 4156644; Tu1360


[Abstract](#) [Discussion Forum \(0\)](#)
**Number: Tu1360**

PREVALENCE OF CELIAC DISEASE IN PATIENTS WITH DERMATITIS HERPETIFORMIS AND VICE-VERSA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW WITH META-ANALYSES

[READ MORE](#)

About Us

[Digestive Disease Week® \(DDW\)](#) is the world's premier meeting for physicians, researchers and industry in the fields of gastroenterology, hepatology, endoscopy and gastrointestinal surgery.

Follow us



2025 © Digestive Disease Week®

[USER TERMS AND CONDITIONS](#) / [PRIVACY POLICY](#)
(Amended according to GDPR)