

Prevalence of Celiac Disease among First-Degree Relatives of Celiac Disease Patients in North India

Kaul V.*, Midha V.**, Sood A.***

Dayanand Medical College and Hospital, Ludhiana, India

E-mail: VibesK69@gmail.com

Background

Studies have shown that first-degree relatives of patients with celiac disease are also at a higher risk of developing this disease. Early diagnosis is crucial for the prevention of long-term complications in such cases.

Aims & objectives

To determine the prevalence of celiac disease amongst the First-degree relatives of known cases of celiac disease.

Material and Methods

First degree relatives (parents, siblings, and offsprings) of 40 patients with CD diagnosed as per modified ESPGHAN criteria were offered family screening and were tested for serum IgA anti-tissue transglutaminase (anti-tTG) antibody. Those who screened positive were advised duodenal biopsy done through upper GI endoscopy. Subjects with characteristic histological findings and showing improvement on follow-up were labeled as having celiac disease.

Results

We identified 115 relatives of 40 index cases of Celiac Disease, out of which 90 (78.26%, including 44 parents, 18

siblings and 28 offsprings) consented to participate. Anti-tTG was positive in 23 out of these 90 relatives (25.55%). The maximum seroprevalence was seen amongst the siblings (50%, 9/18) followed by the offsprings (25%, 7/28) and the parents (15.9%, 7/44). On subsequent questioning 10 subjects (43.48%) reported to have some symptoms (extra-intestinal) consistent with CD, 7 subjects (30.43%) had a history of diarrhoea while 6 subjects (26.09%) reported not to be having any symptom consistent with CD. Of all the seropositives, 16/23 (69.56%) agreed to undergo an endoscopic biopsy, amongst which 13 had histological changes suggestive of CD (2 had Marsh II, 1 had Marsh IIIa, 3 had Marsh IIIb and 7 Marsh IIIc). Thus, the overall prevalence rate of Celiac Disease amongst the first degree relatives was found to be 14.44% (n=13/90) with the maximum prevalence being amongst the siblings (27.77%, 5/18) followed by the offsprings (14.28%, 4/28) and then the parents (9.09%, 4/44).

Conclusions

There is a high prevalence of CD in the first-degree relatives, particularly siblings of patients with CD in North India suggesting the need for instituting an extensive screening program for relatives of patients with CD so that they can be diagnosed early. Keywords: Celiac Disease, Gluten, first-degree relatives, Anti-tTG, endoscopic biopsy

Comparative Study of Various Types of Arrhythmias in Cardiac Patients Presenting to a Tertiary Care Center: An ECG Study

Mittu S.*, Pannu H.S.**, Sharma A.***

Dayanand Medical College and Hospital, Ludhiana, India

E-mail: mittu.sameer01@gmail.com

Background

The presence and complexity of both supraventricular and ventricular arrhythmias may influence morbidity, mortality and the quality of life of patients. Risk factors and the underlying mechanisms, thus, need to be further studied to find out any association between them and the types of arrhythmia, so that successful measures can be taken to prevent these arrhythmias and their serious complications.

Aims & objectives

To make a comparison between different types of arrhythmias in cardiac patients presenting to a tertiary care center.

Material And Methods

The study included 100 patients who presented to the Department of Emergency or Cardiology over a period