

Check list for physicians informing newly diagnosed coeliac patients and their caregivers

Pictograms for the patients in lay terms provided by ESPGHAN in different languages may support you. We recommend to tick items discussed. Sign with date and name and add the check list to patient file.

Explain findings to confirm the diagnosis according to the ESPGHAN guidelines	
Serology, endoscopy/histopathology (if done), other results	
What is Coeliac Disease (CD)?	
 Immune mediated auto-immune disease in genetically predisposed individuals, triggered by intake of 	l_
gluten and related proteins from wheat, rye, barley and related grains. Treatment: Gluten free diet (GFD)	
Many organs can be affected, the mucosa of the small bowel being one of them	
Possible consequences of mucosal damage on absorption of nutrients/minerals	
Unspecific symptoms including, but not limited to those from the bowel	ш
Causes	
 Interplay of genes, gluten intake and possibly other environmental factors (not yet known) result in a lifelong auto-immune-disease 	
Risk of developing other HLA related auto-immune-diseases (e.g., thyroid, liver); this is not related to	
adherence to the diet	
 Risk of long-term complication if adherence to GFD is insufficient, regardless whether symptoms occur after gluten intake or not 	
Reassure on excellent prognosis, take guilt and anxiety from parents	
Therapy	
Medical:	l_
CD is chronic, cannot be cured, but it can be very well treated	
Life-long gluten free diet with strict adherence	
Drugs may be available in the future	╽╙
Psychosocial:	
Reorganizing household, prevent cross-contact contamination etc.	
Meals in day care and school	
Information for family and friends, teachers	
Emotional coping (GFD not easy for child; psychological support if needed)	
Goal of therapy:	
Healing of mucosa and chronic inflammation	
Normalization of auto-antibodies within 1 (to max 3 years)	
Surveillance of diet & growth & development	
Strengthening of self-confidence, handling the disease/diet, outing (disclosing to others having CD)	
What next?	
Initial consultation & education by dietician or other health care professionals competent on GFD	
1st follow up: after 2-3 months (focused blood test in case of any deficiencies)	
2 nd follow up after 5-6 months including blood test for TGA	
Long-term follow up for monitoring of disease, diet, growth, development	
 Control TGA every 6 months until negative, thereafter 1x/year until transfer to adult care 	
Importance of patient information and empowerment	
Provide written information, links to informative sites & contacts to patient organization	
Provide Link to e-learning (www.	
Recommend screening of first-degree relatives for CD	
Hand out document with results of confirmed CD diagnosis	
Date: Name of physician:	