

C12. RELEVANCE DETERMINING HLA MARKERS TO CELIAC DISEASE IN PATIENTS WITH NEGATIVE SEROLOGY.

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Introduction: Celiac disease is an inflammatory disorder with autoimmune component, wich involves the interaction of a protein in gluten and genetic, immune and environmental factors. Data from the literature demonstrates a strong association between HLA DQ locus (α gene and β gene) and individual predisposition in response to the ingestion of gluten or other similar proteins. The wide spectrum of clinical symptomes corelated with to digestive and extradigestive serologic tests could give the diagnostic orientation in only 1 to 7 cases.

Material and method: The aim of this study was to correlate clinical the symptoms, the response to diet with HLA markers in patients with negative serologic tests and without intestinal biopsy. For this purpose, in the period 2012 – 2013 HLA markers (HLA DQ A1 and DQB1) for 221 pedriatic patients have been tested. The methods used to test HLA were molecular biology techniques PCR-SSP low and high resolution. A total of 42 subjects (19%) HLA with markers present (DQ2, DQ8) had no positive serologic tests for specific antibodies.

Conclusions: Although serology was negative, the patient's clinical symptoms could be correlated with HLA markers and a favorable response to gluten-free diet. The presence of HLA DQ2, DQ8 antibodies in the absence of serological and intestinal biopsy, together with a favorable response to gluten-free diet, suggests the diagnosis of celiac disease.