

Dissertation title: celiac disease, epidemiology, genetic and clinical behavior in Iran

Summary English

Celiac associated disorders and the questions around these associations seem to be very important for health professionals who deal with this condition. This is because this common systemic disorder has a multifactorial etiology with a multitude of symptoms and complications inside and outside small bowel. Almost all those reported conditions with an association with coeliac disease are or must be HLA-DQ2/DQ8 positive. That means that they all have a common characteristic sharing a similar genetic background. The environmental factors associated with a complex immune-genetics are leading to enteropathy that will be resulting in malabsorption syndrome. The co-morbidity between celiac disease and other disorders has been clearly established and there have been many reports of numerous intestinal and extra intestinal coexistent disorders with CD. In this short systematic review the nature of these associations has been explored and classified according to their pathogenesis.

Study on epidemiology, associations with other conditions like *H.pylori*, Rotaviruses, *Toxoplasma gondii* clinical behavior in Eastern countries and challenges in diagnosis and treatment of celiac disease are the outline of my research and training over the past 4-5 years. The study we performed so far includes 12 Original Article, 3 Review Articles and 2 Letters. According to these studies coeliac disease (CD) is as common in Iran as in Western countries with similar association pattern with a prevalence of around 1% in Iranian population. Our preliminary study on genetic showed that the proportion of HLA-DQ2 in coeliac patients was higher than control and this finding is in agreement with other studies in Western populations.