

## **PS1.062**

### **Epilepsy in Celiac disease: a case-report**

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**Introduction:** The Celiac Disease is an autoimmune pathology which attacks the small intestinal mucosa in genetically predisposed individuals. It is characterized by chronic inflammation of the small intestine. The variability of clinical manifestations is huge, from classical gastrointestinal symptoms to extra-intestinal forms, such iron deficiency anemia, dermatitis herpetiformis and neurologic symptoms, being the most common the epilepsy. Diagnosis can be achieved using serologic markers, even though the gold standard method is small intestine biopsy. The only effective-proved treatment is the adoption of a gluten-free diet.

**Case Presentation:** An 18-year-old female, with previous iron deficiency anemia, transferred to the Hospital de Santo António due to psychomotor agitation, presented at admission prostrated, with oral dyskinesias, roving-eyes-type ocular movements, 4 member symmetrical mobilization and without signals of meningitis syndrome. Laboratory findings showed anemia, leukocytosis and thrombocytosis. The computerized axial tomography, the lumbar puncture, the magnetic resonance imaging and the electroencephalogram were normal. The histological and serological findings were compatible with celiac disease. The symptoms improved on a gluten-free diet.

**Discussion:** The delay in the diagnosis of celiac disease caused a prolonged exposure to gluten, causing an exuberant autoimmune reaction which triggered a seizure. The deposition of anti-transglutaminase autoantibodies around the brain blood vessels, associated with brain inflammation and brain-blood-barrier disruption might have been pathophysiological mechanism behind the epileptogenesis. The iron deficiency anemia, attributed to the diet, might be a consequence of the small intestinal mucosa, causing abnormal iron absorption.

**Conclusion:** Due to the great morbidity caused by delay on diagnosis therapeutic onset, it is of utmost importance to alert the medical community to this disease and its more serious consequences, as epilepsy.