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Enhanced monitoring and screening in pediatric coeliac disease

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Citation

Wessels, M. M. S. (2019, June 27). *Enhanced monitoring and screening in pediatric coeliac disease*. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/74439>

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Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

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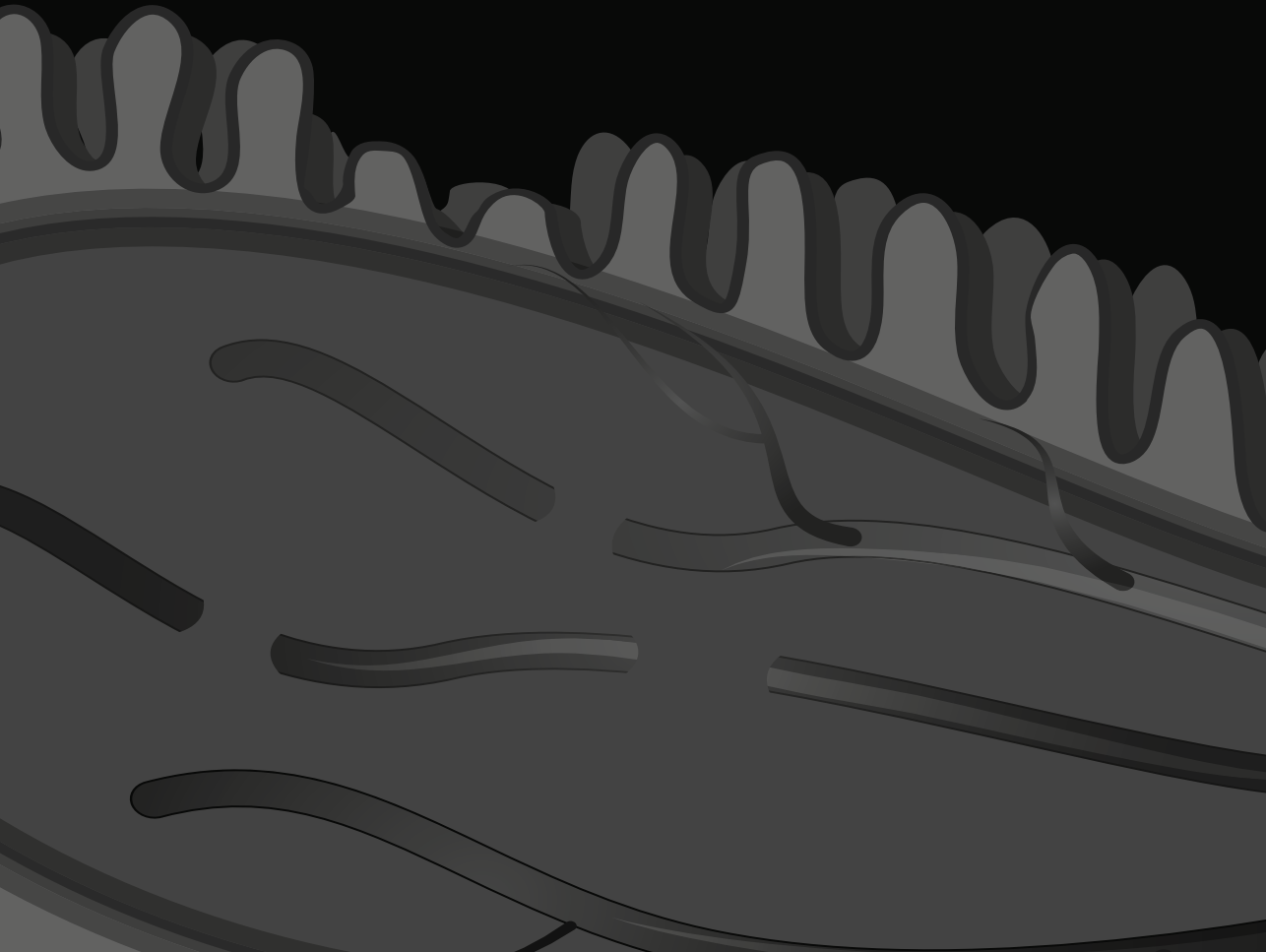
The handle <http://hdl.handle.net/1887/74439> holds various files of this Leiden University dissertation.

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Title: Enhanced monitoring and screening in pediatric coeliac disease

Issue Date: 2019-06-27

PART II
RISK GROUPS





CHAPTER **4**

**Impact on parents of HLA-DQ2/
DQ8 genotyping in healthy
children from coeliac families**

EUR J HUM GENET. 2015 MAR;23(3):405-8

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Abstract

Due to the association of coeliac disease and HLA-specificities DQ2 and DQ8, HLA-typing can be used for risk determination of the disease. This study was designed to evaluate the knowledge of parents from coeliac families regarding HLA-typing and the impact of HLA-typing on the perception of the health of their children. A structured questionnaire was sent to the Dutch, Spanish and German parents participating with their child in the European PreventCD study on disease prevention in high-risk families, addressing parents' understanding of, and attitude towards HLA-typing, distress related to HLA-typing and perceived health and health related quality of life of their children. 68% Of parents of 515 children returned the questionnaires with 85% of children being DQ2/DQ8 positive. The majority of all parents answered the questions on knowledge correctly. 48% Of parents of DQ2/DQ8 negative children thought their child could develop coeliac disease. More distress was reported by parents of DQ2/DQ8 positive children ($p < 0.001$). All parents showed few regrets and would repeat HLA-typing in future children. Perceived health and health related quality of life were similar.

CONCLUSION We can say that misinterpretation of DQ2/DQ8 negative results by parents is frequent. DQ2/DQ8 positive results do not affect perceived health and health related quality of life of children, but may cause temporary negative feelings among parents. Parents of coeliac families seem to support HLA-typing.

Introduction

Coeliac disease (CD) is the most common intolerance to a dietary component in children and adults¹. In genetically predisposed individuals, CD is precipitated by the ingestion of gluten, which are storage proteins in wheat (gliadin), rye (secalin) and barley (hordein)^{1,2}. T-cells in the lamina propria of the small intestines recognize the gluten peptides when they are bound to the Human Leukocyte Antigen (HLA) class II specificities -DQ2 and/or -DQ8 on antigen presenting cells². Screening for CD can be done by measuring CD specific antibodies against the enzyme tissue transglutaminase type 2 (anti-TG2A), endomysium (EMA) and deamidated gliadin peptides³. CD is treated with a gluten-free diet. Long term complications of untreated CD are among others diarrhea, abdominal pain, perinatal problems, osteoporosis, and cancer^{1,4}.

CD has a strong genetic component, since 90% of CD patients carry the class II HLA-DQ2 haplotype, about 5% the HLA-DQ8 molecule⁵⁻⁸ and the rest usually the half of the HLA-DQ2 heterodimer.

The HLA-DQ2 and DQ8 haplotypes are present in over 25% of the general population⁶, but only 1% actually develops CD¹. This indicates that HLA-DQ2 and -DQ8 haplotypes are necessary, but not sufficient for disease development. Around 40% of the heritability of CD is explained by HLA-DQ2 and/or -DQ8. First degree family members of CD patients who are HLA-DQ2 and/or DQ8 positive (DQ+) have an increased risk of approximately 10% to develop CD⁹. Because of the high negative predictive value of HLA-typing for development of CD, unnecessary invasive investigations (i.e. blood punctures, duodenal biopsies) in HLA-DQ2 and DQ8 negative (DQ-) individuals can be avoided. Consequently, pediatricians can offer HLA-typing to first-degree family members of a child diagnosed with CD¹⁰.

Being diagnosed with CD may have impact on patients' Health Related Quality of Life (HRQoL)^{11,12}. Currently, concerns are raised about the impact on parents of genetic testing for chronic diseases which only provide a crude estimate of disease risk. It is known that the attitude of parents towards genetic testing for common preventable health conditions in their children is moderately positive¹³. Unfavorable results may cause parental concerns about the lifelong increased risk for development of CD and the bond between child and parents might be affected with the development of a sense of vulnerability and protectiveness of the child, despite the child's good health¹⁴. To our knowledge, the parental impact of HLA-typing for CD risk determination has not been studied. Our aim was to investigate the effect on parents from families with high risk for CD of HLA-typing in their healthy children. We expected parents whose children are DQ+ to take on a more adversary position towards HLA-typing. Subsequently, we hypothesized that parents of

DQ+ children will interpret more of their children's symptoms as a sign of CD, and will have a higher rate of health care utilization.

Patients and Methods

For this descriptive study we took advantage of the Dutch, Spanish (Reus) and German cohorts of the ongoing European family study investigating the prevention of CD, PreventCD (www.preventcd.com). The PreventCD study investigates the possibility of reducing the frequency of CD by introducing small quantities of gluten to infants, between 4-6 months of age, preferably while they are being breast-fed. In families with a diagnosed CD member, newborns were HLA-typed shortly after birth and if they were positive for HLA-DQ2, DQ8 or half of the DQ2 allele, they were considered HLA-DQ+ and included in the study (hereafter referred to as PreventCD children)¹⁵. After informing the parents, the result of the HLA-typing was sent as a letter with an individual risk score: no risk if DQ-, 10% risk if DQ+. In addition, HLA-typing was offered to parents and siblings of the PreventCD children.

For this study, the parents were asked to fill in a questionnaire in their native language after receiving the HLA-typing results. Parents of children who had developed CD prior to sending the questionnaire were not invited to participate. Parents attending the hospital in Israel with their in PreventCD participating children were also asked to complete the questionnaire. Since no information could be obtained about the Israeli participation rate, the results on these children and parents were not used in the main analysis.

Questionnaires

Most questions were weighed on a Likert scale.

Parents' knowledge on HLA-typing for CD was assessed by the following true-false questions: 1. All children that have HLA-DQ2 and/or DQ8 will develop CD (incorrect) and 2. A healthy person can be carrier of HLA-DQ2 and/or DQ8 (correct). Good knowledge was defined as answering both correctly. To assess parents' understanding of the HLA-typing results of their child, they were asked to evaluate its risk to develop CD.

Since there was no HLA-Impact questionnaire available, we constructed one consisting of a form based on validated questionnaires concerning genetic testing for hereditary blood diseases¹⁶ and cystic fibrosis¹⁷. The attitude of the parents towards HLA-typing was evaluated by asking them about the reliability, possible regrets and whether they would consider HLA-typing in case they would have another child. Furthermore, parents rated the information they received on HLA-typing on a scale from 1 ("very bad")

until 10 (“excellent”). Parents’ behaviour after receiving the HLA-typing results of their children was assessed by the frequency of discussing the results with friends or family and by the methods used to get additional information on HLA-typing, e.g. internet, patient association et cetera. Parental feelings after receiving the HLA-results were assessed by 5 questions concerning the degree of worries, anxiety, unhappiness, reassurance and relieve. A total score reflecting these feelings (min 0-max 5, high score indicating positive feelings) was calculated. To assess the parental mood in the week prior to the questionnaire we used a 4-item Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS)¹⁸ subscale, a high score corresponding with a positive mood. Internal consistency for all scales was evaluated with Cronbach’s alpha.

Perceived health of the children was assessed by questions about the frequency of diarrhoea, vomiting, abdominal distension, constipation and fatigue in their child in the last 3 months. Parents were asked about the concerns about their children’s health, and how often their children had been ill in comparison with other children. The health care utilization was assessed by the frequency of medical visits of the child during the last month. Frequent consultation was defined as 2 or more visits monthly.

Health related quality of life (HRQoL) of the children was evaluated with the validated TNO-AZL Preschool Children Quality of Life Questionnaire (TAPQOL) 43-item version¹⁹.

Data management and analysis

Parents in the Netherlands, Spain and Germany received an e-mail with an invitation to participate accompanied by a personal digital code, which gave access to the online questionnaire. A paper version was also available if requested. They were also asked to fill in the questionnaire about their HLA-typed children not participating in PreventCD, but only with regard to the child specific part. The online questionnaire was designed as a web form in a secure data management application ProMISe, (www.msbi.nl/promise), with automatic data export to the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20.0.

Scale reliability of the HADS items and the negative feelings after receiving the HLA-typing result were calculated with SPSS. For statistical analysis of the HLA-Impact questionnaire, the Pearson’s Chi-square test for trend, the unpaired t-test, Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney U test were used where appropriate. For the TAPQOL, a score ranging from 1 to 100 was calculated for every domain, a higher score reflecting a better HRQoL in the relevant scale^{19, 20}. Due to abnormal distribution of the TAPQOL results, we used the Mann-Whitney U test for statistical analysis of the results. For each questionnaire item, a difference was found significant if $p < 0.05$.

This study was approved by the Medical Ethics Committees of all the participating centers.

Results

Table 1 Distribution of characteristics of children and parents and of parental attitude and knowledge of HLA typing and CD.

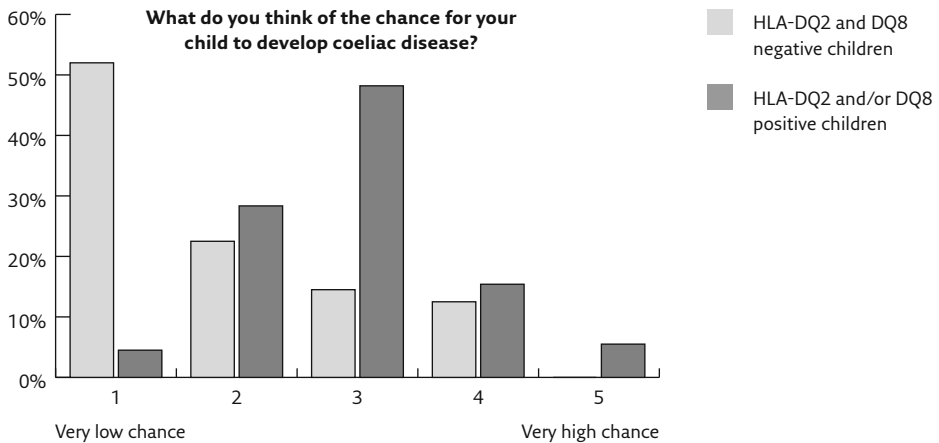
	Netherlands	Germany	Spain	Total
Children (nr)	214	181	91	486
Participation (%)	85	62	59	72
Age children (mean, years)	3.2	4.1	5.0**	3.8
Sex children (% male)	49	53	52	51
Questionnaire filled in by mother (%)	88	89	74	86
Educational level parents high* (%)	82	81	65	79
Children HLA DQ2 and/or DQ8 positive (%)	86	80	93	85
Time between HLA-result and questionnaire (mean, years)**	2.4	2.8	4.4**	2.8
Knowledge of HLA-typing: Both questions answered correctly (%)	97**	87	92	92
No regrets about HLA-typing (%)	98	100	97	99
Parents would repeat HLA-typing in future children (%)	98	97	94	97
Perception of given information about HLA-typing as good (%)	89	86	67	85
Searched for extra information about HLA-typing (%)	31	38	39	34

* Defined as: low — vocational education; intermediate — General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE)/A-level; high — (under)graduate/post-graduate

** $p < 0.05$

The characteristics of the participating children and parents are presented in **Table 1**. The age, sex, parent completing the questionnaire, parental educational level and time between receiving the HLA-typing result and completing the questionnaire were similar among the HLA negative and positive children (data not shown).

Both parents of DQ+ and DQ-children had a good knowledge on HLA-typing in CD (88% and 93% respectively) and they found HLA-typing a “reliable” test (88% and 93% respectively). However, when asked about the chance of their own child to develop CD according to his/her HLA-typing, 48% of the parents of the DQ- children thought their child still had a chance to develop CD (**Figure 1**). There was no correlation between this perception by the parents and their opinion about the reliability of the HLA-test (data not shown).

Figure 1 Parental assessment of risk of developing coeliac disease in their child according to HLA-typing results.

No parents of DQ- children had regrets about HLA-typing and all of them would perform HLA-typing in their child if they would have one later on. Likewise, almost all parents of DQ+ children (99%) did not regret HLA-typing in their children and 97% of them wanted HLA-typing in their child if they would have one in the future. The information about the HLA-typing was similarly appreciated by the parents of DQ- and DQ+ children with scores of 8.1 and 8.0 respectively on a 1-10 scale. The majority of parents found the information on HLA-typing to be “sufficient, clear and complete” (76% and 87% of parents of DQ- and DQ+ children respectively). Parents who received unfavourable results looked for more information on HLA-typing (38% vs. 17%, $p = 0.01$), with the Internet mentioned most frequently. HLA-typing results were discussed equally with family and friends in both groups (57 and 67% DQ- and DQ+ respectively). The knowledge of HLA typing and CD, the attitude towards HLA-typing and the information about it among the different countries is shown in **Table 1**.

Significantly more negative feelings were reported by parents who received unfavourable HLA results (mean 3.4, SD 0.9) compared with those receiving favourable results (mean 4.6, SD 0.6) ($p < 0.001$). The German parents experienced more negative feelings than the Dutch and Spanish parents in the same situation (mean score 3.0 (SD 0.8) compared to 3.5 (SD 0.7) and 3.7 (SD 1.0) respectively, $p < 0.001$). Stressful feelings of the parents at the time of completing the questionnaire were similar, irrespective of the HLA-typing result, (both groups mean score 3.2; SD 0.7 favourable and 0.5 unfavourable result), but in Spain, parents receiving unfavourable results reported more stress than parents in the Netherlands and Germany (mean 2.8 (SD 0.6) vs. 3.4 (SD 0.5) and 3.1 (SD 0.5) respectively, $p < 0.001$).

Consultation of a doctor in the month prior to filling in the questionnaire was reported equally among the DQ- (37%) and DQ+ (38%) children, with 8% reporting a frequent consultation in both groups. The majority of the parents of DQ- (63%) and DQ+ (65%) children found the frequency of illness in their child similar to the one in the general population. However, significantly more parents of DQ+ children (21%) had concerns about their children's health compared to parents of DQ- children (10%) ($p=0.022$). When asked about specific health complaints of their children during the 3 months prior to filling in the questionnaire, these were similarly distributed among the DQ- and DQ+ children, with diarrhoea in 42% and 48% respectively, vomiting in 25% in both groups, abdominal distension in 19% and 26%, constipation in 23% and 30% and fatigue in 25% and 32% respectively. There were no significant differences between the countries regarding the perceived health of the children by their parents (data not shown).

Health Related Quality of Life (HRQoL)

This was analysed in 299 children aged 9 months to 6 years using TAPQOL. HRQoL was similar for all domains in the DQ- and DQ+ children with the exception of a lower score in DQ+ children with regard to the domain concerning problem behaviour.

Discussion

The results of this study, the first to assess the impact of HLA typing on families at risk for the development of CD, show a positive parental perception of HLA-typing in their children and that unfavourable results indicating risk for CD do not lead to a lower HRQoL in their offspring. It also demonstrates that despite good knowledge about HLA-typing for CD, almost 50% of parents of a negative tested child think that this child has a chance to develop CD. These results are relevant, since over the years, HLA-typing has become more frequently used in the diagnostic process of CD and it is part of the European Society of Pediatric Gastroenterology Hepatology and Nutrition (ESPGHAN) diagnostic guidelines on CD¹⁰.

The fact that half of the parents of children who tested negative misinterpreted the results of their child is remarkable, since the majority of these parents knew that their child could not participate in PreventCD due to no risk of CD. This pessimistic interpretation by the parents of a favourable result of genetic testing has been reported before after testing for cancer genes in children²¹. One explanation could be the failure of adjustment to the sudden removal of the disease scenario, as it has been found in genetic testing for Huntington disease²². The above mentioned misinterpretation of negative HLA findings opens the question whether parents correctly understand the results of HLA-typing for CD and of susceptibility genetic testing in general²³. Paradoxical risk interpretation of genetic testing has also been reported in newborn screening for type 1 diabetes¹⁴, with 10% of mothers

over- or underestimating the risk. It is also known that processing statistical information is often difficult for people and that interpretation of results may be dependent on several factors, such as personal and cultural opinions²⁴. This outcome should prompt physicians to make sure that parents understand the results and to improve the way of giving information to the parents, for example with a short information brochure about genetic testing. This could be helpful, especially since we found that parents who received favourable results were less inclined to look for additional information on HLA-genotyping and CD.

As expected, parents who received unfavourable HLA results experienced more negative feelings. On the other hand, regrets about HLA-typing were scarce and did not influence the parents' willingness to repeat HLA-typing in future children. Our results show that HLA-typing results do not influence the HRQoL of children as perceived by their parents. However, although the overall concern about the health of their children was low, HLA positive results lead to more parental concerns in general, not being supported by more health care utilization or specific health complaints in the DQ+ group. One possible explanation is that parents in our study are participating in a research project where they are frequently interviewed about the health of their children. Cultural differences with regard to genetic testing did not seem to be taking place, since similar results were seen in the different European countries. Data on parents of 46 children from Israel, who filled in the questionnaires on paper during visits to the hospital, are consistent with this finding. Our study has the strength of novelty and of having been done in a unique, international, prospective cohort of families with high risk of CD. Possible limitations of the study include that the validity of the tools used to assess the parental knowledge of and attitude towards HLA-typing has been not tested in other populations, since they were created for this study. Scale reliability, however, was tested and showed good scores. The question raises whether our group of parents, with a high educational level characteristic for people participating in research projects, is representative for CD families in general. On the other hand, if high educated parents misinterpreted HLA-typing results, it is likely that CD parents in general will do so even more. The vast majority of the participating parents were mothers, reflecting their role as being the primary caregivers in most families. Given this fact, we cannot completely exclude that fathers may be less positive than mothers about HLA-typing in CD. Since the participating parents in this study were participants in the PreventCD project, one could argue that these parents are mostly people with a positive attitude towards screening for CD and HLA-typing, and that our conclusions may not be supported by the parents of CD in general. However, the large size of the PreventCD cohort may be considered as representative for young children from families with high risk for CD¹⁵. Our study group also has a relatively small number of DQ- children, but this is characteristic for families with high risk for CD, as shown before⁹.

Conclusion

Parents of CD families support HLA-typing for genetic risk determination for CD. Unfavourable HLA results cause temporary negative feelings in the parents, but no increased health concerns about their children. The interpretation of HLA-DQ2 and/or HLA-DQ8 negative results of their own children is difficult for the parents despite good knowledge of CD and HLA-typing in general. This should urge us to provide parents with good and easy to understand information on this topic.

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