

Multiple sclerosis and celiac disease, case report.

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1. Background Multiple sclerosis (MS) is an immune mediated inflammatory disease of the central nervous system (CNS). The diagnosis was based on clinical, laboratory and radiological data according to Mc Donald's criteria. Based on etiology MS seems to be associated with other autoimmune diseases. A correlation between gluten intake and incidence of MS had been reported and a relationship of antigliadin antibodies and MS was debated. The research studies found an increased prevalence of celiac disease (~11.1%) with MS. Case Report: We report the case of a 30 years old female, who was consulted in our clinic for the first time 15 years ago (2001) presented with: spastic paraparesis and paresthesias in upper and lower extremities. MS diagnosis was done. She had relapsing remitting episodes with the same symptoms, evaluated with EDSS 3.0 Kurtzke and was treated with intravenous methylprednisolone. The b1-Interferon is applied for three years. Episodic generalized tonic clonic seizures happened during the first years. During the last year the patient complains gastrointestinal disorders such as constipation, diarrhea and extremely weight loss. We suggested Celiac disease and autoimmune thyroiditis screening for autoantibodies and gastrointestinal endoscopy. The biopsy supports the celiac disease diagnosis. The patient was given gluten-free diet for celiac disease and she has a weight gain and gastrointestinal disorders improvement. 3. Conclusion: MS is known to be associated with other autoimmune diseases. Some studies revealed the association between MS and CD. MS patients with gastroenterological complaints should be tested for gluten sensitivity and other gastrointestinal autoimmune disorder.