Risk of Celiac Disease According to HLA Haplotype and Country REPLY

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Risk of Celiac Disease According to HLA Haplotype and Country

TO THE EDITOR: The Environmental Determinants of Diabetes in the Young (TEDDY) study by Liu et al. (July 3 issue)1 explored the genetic and environmental contributions to the development of celiac disease autoimmunity. However, the authors did not address gut colonization as a cornerstone environmental factor.

Important components of initial gut colonization in infants are the method of delivery and diet. Normal colonization occurs when full-term neonates are born by vaginal delivery and are exclusively breast-fed during the first 6 months of life.

In contrast, infants who are born by cesarean section or bottle-fed have inadequate initial colonization and mucosal immune dysfunction, leading to an increased risk of allergic and autoimmune diseases.2

There is strong evidence that disruption of the normal colonization process with aberrant probiotic flora can lead to alterations in the symbiotic relationship that is necessary for immune homeostasis and may be involved in the development of autoimmunity (e.g., in celiac disease and type 1 diabetes).3,4

We think that the method of delivery, as well as the method of feeding, should be considered as relevant variables and important environmental risk factors.

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The Child or Adolescent with Elevated Blood Pressure

TO THE EDITOR: In the Clinical Practice article on pediatric hypertension (June 12 issue),1 the discussion of evaluation did not emphasize the importance of a detailed sleep history, with attention to sleep duration and sleep-disordered breathing, in all hypertension evaluations. The fourth report of the National High Blood Pressure Education Program Working Group on High Blood Pressure in Children and Adolescents2 recommends taking a history to rule out sleep-disordered breathing as part of the evaluation of hypertension.

Sleep-disordered breathing in children is associated with higher baseline blood pressure. Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) therapy for sleep apnea in adults improves blood-pressure levels. Treatment of sleep-disordered breathing in children has been shown to improve diastolic blood pressure.3 Short sleep duration also has been associated with higher blood pressure in normal-weight adolescents4 and in children being evaluated for hypertension.5 Actual sleep duration in children often falls short of that recommended.

Although more research is needed to make firm treatment recommendations in children, cumulative evidence suggests that children with hypertension should be counseled on adequate sleep duration and that sleep-disordered breathing, if identified, should be considered for treatment.

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