The classical presentation of diarrhea and malabsorption are less common, and atypical and silent presentations are increasing. — National Institutes of Health Consensus Development Conference Statement on Celiac Disease, 2004

**Screening Guidelines**

**Symptomatic** (intestinal related classical symptoms)
- diarrhea (recurring or persistent)
- constipation
- weight loss (presence of obesity does not exclude the diagnosis)
- abdominal pain (bloating, cramping, or gas)

**Extra-intestinal** (extra-intestinal symptoms secondary or independent of malabsorption)
- bone pain or bone loss (related to bones - osteoporosis, arthritis and joint pain)
- chronic fatigue (weakness, extreme lethargy, and depression)
- skin problems (intense burning and itching rash - DH)
- dental enamel defects
- lactose intolerance
- abnormal liver enzymes
- swelling of ankles and hands
- neurological symptoms such as paresthesias, ataxia, seizures and migraines
- mouth ulcers
- deficiency of vitamins A, D, E, K
- anemia (deficiency of iron or folic acid (often both) or vitamin B12)
- related to reproductive system (infertility, miscarriages, and menstrual irregularities)

**Silent**
Patients are still found to have the kind of damage in their small intestine that is typically associated with celiac disease.

Common findings include:
- iron deficiency with or without anemia
- impaired physical fitness, "feeling always tired," and easily fatigued during exercise
- reduced bone mineral density
- behavioral disturbances, such as depression, irritability, or impaired school performance in children

**Associated Conditions**
- dermatitis herpetiformis
- Type 1 diabetes
- autoimmune thyroid disease
- osteoporosis
- miscarriages and infertility
- autoimmune hepatitis
- Sjogren’s syndrome
- Addison’s disease
- IgA deficiency
- Down syndrome
- Turner syndrome

**Children Specific Symptoms**

**Classic Considerations**
- abdominal distension
- anorexia
- diarrhea (chronic)
- failure to thrive
- irritability
- wasting of fat and muscle

**Non-Classic Considerations**
- anemia (usually persistent or recurrent iron deficiency)
- arthritis and chronic abdominal pain
- constipation
- delayed puberty
- dental enamel defects
- DH
- abnormal liver enzymes
- short stature
- vomiting