Appendix A. Search Strategy

KQ1 (DIAGNOSTIC METHODS):

SEARCH #1 (DIAGNOSTIC ACCURACY)
DATABASE SEARCHED & TIME PERIOD COVERED:
PubMed – 1/1/2010-4/3/2014

LANGUAGE:
English

SEARCH STRATEGY:
"celiac disease "[Mesh] OR "celiac disease"[tiab] OR "coeliac disease"[tiab]
AND
diagnosis OR diagnoses OR diagnostic OR diagnose OR diagnosing OR endomysial OR transglutaminase* OR serolog* OR antibody OR antibodies OR leucocyte* OR hla OR biopsy OR biopsies OR test OR tests OR testing OR screen OR screening OR screened OR "Transglutaminases"[Mesh] OR "HLA Antigens"[Mesh] OR iga OR ttg OR dgp OR IGG OR mass screening OR diagnosis[mh] OR biopsy[mh] OR biopsies[mh] OR "deamidated gliadin peptide antibodies" OR Human leukocyte antigen* OR "video capsule endoscopy" OR endoscop*
AND
Accura* OR Sensitivity and specificity[mh] OR Sensitivity[tiab] OR Specificity[tiab] OR False positive reactions[mh] OR false positive* OR False negative reactions[mh] OR False negative* OR Predictive value OR predictive value of tests[mh] OR Distinguish* OR Differential* OR Identif* OR Detect* OR valid* OR reliab* OR reproducibility of results

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SEARCH #2 (INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES):
DATABASE SEARCHED & TIME PERIOD COVERED:
PubMed – 1/1/2010-4/3/2014

LANGUAGE:
English

SEARCH STRATEGY:
"celiac disease "[Mesh] OR "celiac disease"[tiab] OR "coeliac disease"[tiab]
AND
diagnosis OR diagnoses OR diagnostic OR diagnose OR diagnosing OR endomysial OR transglutaminase* OR serolog* OR antibody OR antibodies OR leucocyte* OR hla OR biopsy OR biopsies OR test OR tests OR testing OR screen OR screening OR screened OR "Transglutaminases"[Mesh] OR "HLA Antigens"[Mesh] OR iga OR ttg OR dgp OR IGG OR mass screening OR diagnosis[mh] OR biopsy[mh] OR biopsies[mh] OR "deamidated gliadin peptide antibodies" OR Human leukocyte antigen* OR "video capsule endoscopy" OR endoscop* OR misdiagnos* OR undiagnos*
AND

intermediate outcome* OR decision* OR dietary OR diet OR nutrition* OR eating OR food OR foods OR compliance OR comply OR complying OR patient compliance OR adherence OR (("Decision Making"[Mesh]) OR "Decision Support Systems, Clinical"[Mesh]) OR "Food Habits"[Mesh]
==========

SEARCH #3 (CLINICAL OUTCOMES/COMPLICATIONS):
DATABASE SEARCHED & TIME PERIOD COVERED:
PubMed – 1/1/2010-4/3/2014

LANGUAGE:
English

SEARCH STRATEGY:
"celiac disease "[Mesh] OR "celiac disease"[tiab] OR "coeliac disease"[tiab]
AND
diagnosis OR diagnoses OR diagnostic OR diagnose OR diagnosing OR endomysial OR transglutaminase* OR serolog* OR antibody OR antibodies OR leucocyte* OR hla OR biopsy OR biopsies OR test OR tests OR testing OR screen OR screening OR screened OR "Transglutaminases"[Mesh] OR "HLA Antigens"[Mesh] OR iga OR ttg OR dgp OR IGG OR mass screening OR diagnosis[mh] OR biopsy[mh] OR biopsies[mh] OR "deamidated gliadin peptide antibodies" OR Human leukocyte antigen* OR "video capsule endoscopy" OR endoscop*
AND
clinical outcome* OR complication* OR adverse event* OR adverse effect* OR harm* OR enteropathy OR "quality of life" OR villous atrophy OR abdominal OR anemia OR anemic OR (deficien* AND (folic acid OR folate)) OR "Outcome and Process Assessment (Health Care)"[Mesh] OR "complications" [Subheading] OR "adverse effects" [Subheading] OR "Quality of Life"[Mesh] OR "Folic Acid Deficiency"[Mesh]

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SEARCH #4 (ADD TERMS “MISDIAGNOS* OR “UNDIAGNOS*”):
DATABASE SEARCHED & TIME PERIOD COVERED:
PubMed – 1/1/2010-4/3/2014

LANGUAGE:
English

SEARCH STRATEGY:
"celiac disease "[Mesh] OR "celiac disease"[tiab] OR "coeliac disease"[tiab]
AND
misdiagnos* OR undiagnos*

NOTE – THESE RESULTS WERE INCORPORATED INTO THE PREVIOUS RESULT SETS

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SEARCH #1 (DIAGNOSTIC ACCURACY):
DATABASE SEARCHED & TIME PERIOD COVERED:
Web of Science Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH – 1/1/2010-4/15/2014

LANGUAGE:
English

SEARCH STRATEGY: ("ts"= topical search)
ts=("celiac disease" OR "coeliac disease")
AND
ts=(diagnosis OR diagnoses OR diagnostic OR diagnose OR diagnosing OR endomysial OR transglutaminase* OR serolog* OR antibody OR antibodies OR leucocyte* OR hla OR biopsy OR biopsies OR test OR tests OR testing OR screen OR screening OR screened OR Transglutaminase* OR iga OR ttg OR dgp OR IGG OR mass screening OR "Human leukocyte antigen*" OR endoscop* OR misdiagnos* OR undiagnos*)
AND
ts=(Accura* OR Sensitivity OR Specificity OR false positive* OR False negative* OR Predictive value OR Distinguish* OR Differential* OR Identif* OR Detect* OR valid* OR reliab* OR reproducib*)

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SEARCH #2 (INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES):
DATABASE SEARCHED & TIME PERIOD COVERED:
Web of Science Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH – 1/1/2010-4/15/2014

LANGUAGE:
English

SEARCH STRATEGY:
ts=("celiac disease" OR "coeliac disease")
AND
ts=(diagnosis OR diagnoses OR diagnostic OR diagnose OR diagnosing OR endomysial OR transglutaminase* OR serolog* OR antibody OR antibodies OR leucocyte* OR hla OR biopsy OR biopsies OR test OR tests OR testing OR screen OR screening OR screened OR Transglutaminase* OR iga OR ttg OR dgp OR IGG OR mass screening OR "Human leukocyte antigen*" OR endoscop* OR misdiagnos* OR undiagnos*)
AND
ts=(intermediate outcome* OR decision* OR dietary OR diet OR nutrition* OR eating OR food OR foods OR compliance OR comply OR complying OR adherence)

==========

SEARCH #3 (CLINICAL OUTCOMES/COMPLICATIONS):
DATABASE SEARCHED & TIME PERIOD COVERED:
Web of Science Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH – 1/1/2010-4/15/2014

LANGUAGE:
English

SEARCH STRATEGY:
ts=("celiac disease" OR "coeliac disease")
AND

ts=(diagnosis OR diagnoses OR diagnostic OR diagnose OR diagnosing OR endomysial OR transglutaminase* OR serolog* OR antibody OR antibodies OR leucocyte* OR hla OR biopsy OR biopsies OR test OR tests OR testing OR screen OR screening OR screened OR Transglutaminase* OR iga OR ttg OR dgp OR IGG OR mass screening OR "Human leukocyte antigen*" OR endoscop* OR misdiagnos* OR undiagnos*)
AND
ts=("adverse effect*" OR "adverse event*" OR "clinical outcome*" OR complication* OR harm* OR enteropathy OR "quality of life" OR villous atrophy OR abdominal OR anemia OR anemic OR "folic acid" OR folate)

==========

DATABASE SEARCHED & TIME PERIOD COVERED:
Cochrane Databases – 1/1/2010-4/15/2014

LANGUAGE:
English

SEARCH STRATEGY:
"celiac disease" OR "coeliac disease" in Title, Abstract, Keywords

NUMBER OF RESULTS: 65
By database:
Cochrane Reviews (0)
Other Reviews (5)
Trials (54)
Methods Studies (0)
Technology Assessments (3)
Economic Evaluations (3)
Cochrane Groups (0)

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KQ2 (ENDOSCOPY WITH DUODENAL BIOPSY)

DATABASE SEARCHED & TIME PERIOD COVERED:
PubMed – 1/1/1990-5/13/2014

LANGUAGE:
English

SEARCH STRATEGY:
"celiac disease "[Mesh] OR "celiac disease"[tiab] OR "coeliac disease"[tiab]
AND
endoscopy
AND
duodenal or duodenum
AND

biopsy OR biopsies

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DATABASE SEARCHED & TIME PERIOD COVERED:
Web of Science Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH – 1/1/1990-5/13/2014

LANGUAGE:
English

SEARCH STRATEGY:
TOPIC: ("celiac disease" OR "coeliac disease")
AND
TOPIC: (endoscop* AND (duodenal or duodenum) AND (biopsy OR biopsies))

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KQ3 (POPULATION):

DATABASE SEARCHED & TIME PERIOD COVERED:
PubMed – 1/1/1990-5/5/2014

LANGUAGE:
English

SEARCH STRATEGY:
"celiac disease "[Mesh] OR "celiac disease"[tiab] OR "coeliac disease"[tiab]
AND
diagnosis OR diagnoses OR diagnostic OR diagnose OR diagnosing OR endomysial OR transglutaminase* OR serolog* OR antibody OR antibodies OR leucocyte* OR hla OR biopsy OR biopsies OR test OR tests OR testing OR screen OR screening OR screened OR "Transglutaminases"[Mesh] OR "HLA Antigens"[Mesh] OR iga OR ttg OR dgp OR IGG OR mass screening OR diagnosis[mh] OR biopsy[mh] OR biopsies[mh] OR "deamidated gliadin peptide antibodies" OR Human leukocyte antigen* OR "video capsule endoscopy" OR endoscop* OR misdiagnos* OR undiagnos*
AND
"Ethnic Groups"[Mesh] OR "Minority Groups"[Mesh] OR "Socioeconomic Factors"[Mesh] OR "Continental Population Groups"[Mesh] OR "Demography"[Mesh] OR population* OR symptomatic OR nonsymptomatic OR non-symptomatic OR child OR children OR infant OR infants OR pediatric* OR paediatric* OR demograph* OR race OR racial OR ethnic OR ethnicit* OR minority OR minorities OR genetic* OR geograph* OR region OR regions OR regional OR socioeconom* OR socio-econom* OR economic* OR income OR (iga AND deficien*) OR negative OR country[tiab] OR countries[tiab] OR (prevalence OR prevalen*[tiab]
AND
"outcome assessment health care"[MeSH Terms] OR Accura* OR Sensitivity and specificity[mh] OR Sensitivity[tiab] OR Specificity[tiab] OR False positive reactions[mh] OR false positive* OR False negative reactions[mh] OR False negative* OR Predictive value OR predictive value of tests[mh] OR Distinguish* OR Differential* OR Identif* OR Detect* OR valid* OR reliab* OR reproducibility of results OR outcome OR outcomes OR treatment outcome OR treatment outcomes
NOT

case report* OR case reports[pt])

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DATABASE SEARCHED & TIME PERIOD COVERED:
Web of Science Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH – 1/1/1990-5/5/2014

LANGUAGE:
English

SEARCH STRATEGY:
ts=("celiac disease" OR "coeliac disease")
AND
ts=(diagnosis OR diagnoses OR diagnostic OR diagnose OR diagnosing OR endomysial OR transglutaminase* OR serolog* OR antibody OR antibodies OR leucocyte* OR hla OR biopsy OR biopsies OR test OR tests OR testing OR screen OR screening OR screened OR Transglutaminase* OR iga OR ttg OR dgp OR IGG OR mass screening OR "Human leukocyte antigen*" OR endoscop* OR misdiagnos* OR undiagnos*)
AND
ts=(population* OR symptomatic OR nonsymptomatic OR non-symptomatic OR child OR children OR infant OR infants OR pediatric* OR paediatric* OR demograph* OR race OR racial OR ethnic OR ethnicit* OR minority OR minorities OR genetic* OR geograph* OR region OR regions OR regional OR socioeconom* OR socio-econom* OR economic* OR income OR (iga AND deficien*) OR negative OR country OR countries)
AND
ts=(Accura* OR Sensitivity OR Specificity OR false positive* OR False negative* OR "predictive value" OR Distinguish* OR Differential* OR Identif* OR Detect* OR valid* OR reliab* OR reproducib* OR outcome* OR prevalen*)

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KQ4 (ADVERSE EVENTS):

DATABASE SEARCHED & TIME PERIOD COVERED:
PubMed – 1/1/2003-5/14/2014

LANGUAGE:
English

SEARCH STRATEGY:
"celiac disease "[Mesh] OR "celiac disease"[tiab] OR "coeliac disease"[tiab]
AND
diagnosis OR diagnoses OR diagnostic OR diagnose OR diagnosing OR endomysial OR transglutaminase* OR serolog* OR antibody OR antibodies OR leucocyte* OR hla OR biopsy OR biopsies OR test OR tests OR testing OR screen OR screening OR screened OR "Transglutaminases"[Mesh] OR "HLA Antigens"[Mesh] OR iga OR ttg OR dgp OR IGG OR mass screening OR diagnosis[mh] OR biopsy[mh] OR biopsies[mh] OR "deamidated gliadin peptide antibodies" OR Human leukocyte antigen* OR "video capsule endoscopy" OR endoscop* OR misdiagnos* OR undiagnos*
AND

adverse effect* OR adverse event* OR harm* OR bleeding OR perforat* OR danger* OR safe*[tiab] OR safety[tiab] OR patient safety OR accident*

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DATABASE SEARCHED & TIME PERIOD COVERED:
Web of Science Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH – 1/1/2003-5/14/2014

LANGUAGE:
English

SEARCH STRATEGY:
ts=("celiac disease" OR "coeliac disease")
AND
ts=(diagnosis OR diagnoses OR diagnostic OR diagnose OR diagnosing OR endomysial OR transglutaminase* OR serolog* OR antibody OR antibodies OR leucocyte* OR hla OR biopsy OR biopsies OR test OR tests OR testing OR screen OR screening OR screened OR Transglutaminase* OR iga OR ttg OR dgp OR IGG OR mass screening OR "Human leukocyte antigen*" OR endoscop* OR misdiagnos* OR undiagnos*)
AND
ts=(adverse OR harm* OR danger* OR bleed* OR perforat* OR OR safe* OR accident*)

Appendix B. List of Excluded Studies

Not English – N=1

1. Nisihara RM, Kotze LM, Utiyama SR, et al. Celiac disease in children and adolescents with Down syndrome. J Pediatr (Rio J). 2005 Sep-Oct;81(5):373-6. PMID: 16247538.

Not Human – N=1

1. Kilmartin C, Lynch S, Abuzakouk M, et al. Avenin fails to induce a Th1 response in coeliac tissue following in vitro culture. Gut. 2003 Jan;52(1):47-52. PMID: 12477758.

Not about Celiac Disease (CD) - N=9

1. Barkin J, O'Loughlin C. Capsule endoscopy contraindications: complications and how to avoid their
occurrence. Gastrointest Endosc Clin N Am. 2004;14:61-5.

2. Bednarska O, Ignatova S, Dahle C, et al. Intraepithelial lymphocyte distribution differs between the bulb and the second part of duodenum. BMC Gastroenterol. 2013;13:111. PMID: 23841671.

3. Kakar S, Nehra V, Murray JA, et al. Significance of intraepithelial lymphocytosis in small bowel biopsy samples with normal mucosal architecture. Am J Gastroenterol. 2003 Sep;98(9):2027-33. PMID: 14499783.

4. Kyriakos N, Karagiannis S, Galanis P, et al. Evaluation of four time-saving methods of reading capsule endoscopy videos. Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2012 Nov;24(11):1276-80. PMID: 22825645.

5. Lakatos L, Pandur T, David G, et al. Association of extraintestinal manifestations of inflammatory bowel disease in a province of western Hungary with disease phenotype: results of a 25-year follow-up study. World J Gastroenterol. 2003 Oct;9(10):2300-7. PMID: 14562397.

6. Pimentel M, Hwang L, Melmed GY, et al. New clinical method for distinguishing D-IBS from other gastrointestinal conditions causing diarrhea: the LA/IBS diagnostic strategy. Dig Dis Sci. 2010 Jan;55(1):145-9. PMID: 19169820.

7. Rogers MA, Levine DA, Blumberg N, et al. Antigenic challenge in the etiology of autoimmune disease in women. J Autoimmun. 2012 May;38(2-3):J97-J102. PMID: 21880464.

8. Sidhu R, Sanders DS, Kapur K, et al. Capsule endoscopy changes patient management in routine clinical practice. Dig Dis Sci. 2007 May;52(5):1382-6. PMID: 17357836.

9. Van Beers EH, Einerhand AWC, Taminiau J, et al. Pediatric duodenal biopsies: Mucosal morphology and glycohydrolase expression do not change along the duodenum. Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition. 1998 Feb;26(2):186-93. PMID: WOS:000071735600012.

Not about diagnostic tests - N=125

1. Abbas Z, Raza S, Yakoob J, et al. Varied presentation of celiac disease in Pakistani adults. J Coll Physicians Surg Pak. 2013 Jul;23(7):522-4. PMID: 23823965.

2. Abdullah AM. Aetiology of chronic diarrhoea in children: experience at King Khalid University Hospital, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Ann Trop Paediatr. 1994;14(2):111-7. PMID: 7521625.

3. Abraham G, Tye-Din JA, Bhalala OG, et al. Accurate and robust genomic prediction of celiac disease using statistical learning. PLoS Genet. 2014 Feb;10(2):e1004137. PMID: 24550740.

4. Acar S, Yetkiner AA, Ersin N, et al. Oral findings and salivary parameters in children with celiac disease: a preliminary study. Med Princ Pract. 2012;21(2):129-33. PMID: 22024774.

5. Alakoski A, Salmi TT, Hervonen K, et al. Chronic Gastritis in Dermatitis Herpetiformis: A Controlled Study. Clinical & Developmental Immunology. 2012PMID: WOS:000303749900001.

6. Atteno M, Costa L, Cozzolino A, et al. The enthesopathy of celiac patients: effects of gluten-free diet. Clin Rheumatol. 2014 Apr;33(4):537-41. PMID: 24567238.

7. Aydogdu S, Cakir M, Yuksekkaya HA, et al. Helicobacter pylori infection in children with celiac disease. Scand J Gastroenterol. 2008;43(9):1088-93. PMID: 18609161.

8. Bakker SF, Pouwer F, Tushuizen ME, et al. Compromised quality of life in patients with both Type 1 diabetes mellitus and coeliac disease. Diabet Med. 2013 Jul;30(7):835-9. PMID: 23534496.

9. Barisani D, Ceroni S, Meneveri R, et al. IL-10 polymorphisms are associated with early-onset celiac disease and severe mucosal damage in patients of Caucasian origin. Genet Med. 2006 Mar;8(3):169-74. PMID: 16540751.

10. Barratt SM, Leeds JS, Sanders DS. Factors influencing the type, timing and severity of symptomatic responses to dietary gluten in patients with biopsy-proven coeliac disease. J Gastrointestin Liver Dis. 2013 Dec;22(4):391-6. PMID: 24369320.

11. Basso MS, Luciano R, Ferretti F, et al. Association between celiac disease and primary lactase deficiency. Eur J Clin Nutr. 2012 Dec;66(12):1364-5. PMID: 23211657.

12. Bergamaschi G, Markopoulos K, Albertini R, et al. Anemia of chronic disease and defective erythropoietin production in patients with celiac disease. Haematologica. 2008 Dec;93(12):1785-91. PMID: 18815191.

13. Biagi F, Trotta L, Alfano C, et al. Prevalence and natural history of potential celiac disease in adult patients. Scand J Gastroenterol. 2013 May;48(5):537-42. PMID: 23506211.

14. Bode S, Gudmand-Hoyer E. Symptoms and haematologic features in consecutive adult coeliac patients. Scand J Gastroenterol. 1996 Jan;31(1):54-60. PMID: 8927941.

15. Boot H. Diagnosis and staging in gastrointestinal lymphoma. Best Pract Res Clin Gastroenterol. 2010 Feb;24(1):3-12. PMID: 20206103.

16. Borrelli M, Salvati VM, Maglio M, et al. Immunoregulatory pathways are active in the small intestinal mucosa of patients with potential celiac disease. Am J Gastroenterol. 2013 Nov;108(11):1775-84. PMID: 24060758.

17. Brandimarte G, Tursi A, Giorgetti GM. Changing trends in clinical form of celiac disease. Which is now the main form of celiac disease in clinical practice? Minerva Gastroenterol Dietol. 2002 Jun;48(2):121-30. PMID: 16489303.

18. Brar P, Kwon GY, Egbuna, II, et al. Lack of correlation of degree of villous atrophy with severity of clinical presentation of coeliac disease. Digestive and Liver Disease. 2007 Jan;39(1):26-9. PMID: WOS:000245931100004.

19. Bystrom IM, Hollen E, Falth-Magnusson K, et al. Health-related quality of life in children and adolescents with celiac disease: from the perspectives of children and parents. Gastroenterol Res Pract. 2012;2012:986475. PMID: 22548054.

20. Campisi G, Di Liberto C, Carroccio A, et al. Coeliac disease: oral ulcer prevalence, assessment of risk and association with gluten-free diet in children. Dig Liver Dis. 2008 Feb;40(2):104-7. PMID: 18063428.

21. Casella G, Antonelli E, Di Bella C, et al. Prevalence and causes of abnormal liver function in patients with coeliac disease. Liver Int. 2013 Aug;33(7):1128-31. PMID: 23601438.

22. Cassio A, Ricci G, Baronio F, et al. Long-term clinical significance of thyroid autoimmunity in children with celiac disease. J Pediatr. 2010 Feb;156(2):292-5. PMID: 19846116.

23. Cellier C, Delabesse E, Helmer C, et al. Refractory sprue, coeliac disease, and enteropathy-associated T-cell lymphoma. French Coeliac Disease Study Group. Lancet. 2000 Jul 15;356(9225):203-8. PMID: 10963198.

24. Chang M, Green PH. Genetic testing before serologic screening in relatives of patients with celiac disease as a cost containment method. J Clin Gastroenterol. 2009 Jan;43(1):43-50. PMID: 19020464.

25. Cheng J, Malahias T, Brar P, et al. The association between celiac disease, dental enamel defects, and aphthous ulcers in a United States cohort. J Clin Gastroenterol. 2010 Mar;44(3):191-4. PMID: 19687752.

26. Chow MA, Lebwohl B, Reilly NR, et al. Immunoglobulin A deficiency in celiac disease. J Clin Gastroenterol. 2012 Nov-Dec;46(10):850-4. PMID: 22476042.

27. Ciacci C, Cirillo M, Giorgetti G, et al. Low plasma cholesterol: A correlate of nondiagnosed celiac disease in adults with hypochromic anemia. American Journal of Gastroenterology. 1999 Jul;94(7):1888-91. PMID: WOS:000081224000030.

28. Cooper SE, Kennedy NP, Mohamed BM, et al. Immunological indicators of coeliac disease activity are not altered by long-term oats challenge. Clin Exp Immunol. 2013 Mar;171(3):313-8. PMID: 23379438.

29. Cummins AG, Alexander BG, Chung A, et al. Morphometric evaluation of duodenal biopsies in celiac disease. Am J Gastroenterol. 2011 Jan;106(1):145-50. PMID: 20736938.

30. de Graaf AP, Westerhof J, Weersma RK, et al. Correlation between predicted and actual consequences of capsule endoscopy on patient management. Digestive and Liver Disease. 2008 Sep;40(9):761-6. PMID: WOS:000259520800009.

31. De Marchi S, Chiarioni G, Prior M, et al. Young adults with coeliac disease may be at increased risk of early atherosclerosis. Aliment Pharmacol Ther. 2013 Jul;38(2):162-9. PMID: 23730933.

32. Di Simone N, Silano M, Castellani R, et al. Anti-tissue transglutaminase antibodies from celiac patients are responsible for trophoblast damage via apoptosis in vitro. Am J Gastroenterol. 2010 Oct;105(10):2254-61. PMID: 20571491.

33. Dickey W, Kenny BD, McMillan SA, et al. Gastric as well as duodenal biopsies may be useful in the investigation of iron deficiency anaemia. Scand J Gastroenterol. 1997 May;32(5):469-72. PMID: 9175209.

34. Egan LJ, Walsh SV, Stevens FM, et al. Celiac-associated lymphoma. A single institution experience of 30 cases in the combination chemotherapy era. J Clin Gastroenterol. 1995 Sep;21(2):123-9. PMID: 8583077.

35. Elfstrom P, Granath F, Ekstrom Smedby K, et al. Risk of lymphoproliferative malignancy in relation to small intestinal histopathology among patients with celiac disease. J Natl Cancer Inst. 2011 Mar 2;103(5):436-44. PMID: 21289299.

36. Elli L, Bonura A, Garavaglia D, et al. Immunological comorbity in coeliac disease: associations, risk factors and clinical implications. J Clin Immunol. 2012 Oct;32(5):984-90. PMID: 22526595.

37. Elli L, Contiero P, Tagliabue G, et al. Risk of intestinal lymphoma in undiagnosed coeliac disease: results from a registered population with different coeliac disease prevalence. Dig Liver Dis. 2012 Sep;44(9):743-7. PMID: 22677003.

38. Errichiello S, Esposito O, Di Mase R, et al. Celiac disease: predictors of compliance with a gluten-free diet in adolescents and young adults. J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr. 2010 Jan;50(1):54-60. PMID: 19644397.

39. Fabiani E, Catassi C, Villari A, et al. Dietary compliance in screening-detected coeliac disease adolescents. Acta Paediatr Suppl. 1996 May;412:65-7. PMID: 8783764.

40. Ford S, Howard R, Oyebode J. Psychosocial aspects of coeliac disease: a cross-sectional survey of a UK population. Br J Health Psychol. 2012 Nov;17(4):743-57. PMID: 22502725.

41. Fotoulaki M, Nousia-Arvanitakis S, Augoustidou-Savvopoulou P, et al. Clinical application of immunological markers as monitoring tests in celiac disease. Dig Dis Sci. 1999 Oct;44(10):2133-8. PMID: 10548368.

42. Freeman HJ. Clinical Spectrum of Biopsy-Defined Celiac-Disease in the Elderly. Canadian Journal of Gastroenterology. 1995 Jan-Feb;9(1):42-6. PMID: WOS:A1995QJ30600009.

43. Gasbarrini G, Ciccocioppo R, De Vitis I, et al. Coeliac Disease in the Elderly. A multicentre Italian study. Gerontology. 2001 Nov-Dec;47(6):306-10. PMID: 11721143.

44. Gobbi G, Bouquet F, Greco L, et al. Coeliac disease, epilepsy, and cerebral calcifications. The Italian Working Group on Coeliac Disease and Epilepsy. Lancet. 1992 Aug 22;340(8817):439-43. PMID: 1354781.

45. Goldacre MJ, Wotton CJ, Seagroatt V, et al. Cancers and immune related diseases associated with Down's syndrome: a record linkage study. Arch Dis Child. 2004 Nov;89(11):1014-7. PMID: 15499053.

46. Gopee E, van den Oever EL, Cameron F, et al. Coeliac disease, gluten-free diet and the development and progression of albuminuria in children with type 1 diabetes. Pediatr Diabetes. 2013 Sep;14(6):455-8. PMID: 23763501.

47. Gornowicz-Porowska J, Bowszyc-Dmochowska M, Seraszek-Jaros A, et al. Association between Levels of IgA Antibodies to Tissue Transglutaminase and Gliadin-Related Nonapeptides in Dermatitis Herpetiformis. Scientific World Journal. 2012PMID: WOS:000303244700001.

48. Gray AM, Papanicolas IN. Impact of symptoms on quality of life before and after diagnosis of coeliac disease: results from a UK population survey. BMC Health Serv Res. 2010;10:105. PMID: 20423498.

49. Green PH, Fleischauer AT, Bhagat G, et al. Risk of malignancy in patients with celiac disease. Am J Med. 2003 Aug 15;115(3):191-5. PMID: 12935825.

50. Green PHR, Stavropoulos SN, Panagi SG, et al. Characteristics of adult celiac disease in the USA: results of a national survey. Am J Gastroenterol. 2001 Jan;96(1):126-31. PMID: 11197241.

51. Hansen D, Brock-Jacobsen B, Lund E, et al. Clinical benefit of a gluten-free diet in type 1 diabetic children with screening-detected celiac disease: a population-based screening study with 2 years' follow-up. Diabetes Care. 2006 Nov;29(11):2452-6. PMID: 17065683.

52. Harewood GC, Holub JL, Lieberman DA. Variation in small bowel biopsy performance among diverse endoscopy settings: results from a national endoscopic database. Am J Gastroenterol. 2004 Sep;99(9):1790-4. PMID: 15330920.

53. Hogen Esch CE, Wolters VM, Gerritsen SA, et al. Specific celiac disease antibodies in children on a gluten-free diet. Pediatrics. 2011 Sep;128(3):547-52. PMID: 21859913.

54. Hull CM, Liddle M, Hansen N, et al. Elevation of IgA anti-epidermal transglutaminase antibodies in dermatitis herpetiformis. Br J Dermatol. 2008 Jul;159(1):120-4. PMID: 18503599.

55. Ilyas M, Niedobitek G, Agathanggelou A, et al. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, coeliac disease, and Epstein-Barr virus: a study of 13 cases of enteropathy-associated T- and B-cell lymphoma. J Pathol. 1995 Oct;177(2):115-22. PMID: 7490676.

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No original data - N=18

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Not all subjects underwent both index test and reference standard - N=397

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Sample size less than 300 and not a special population - N=78

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Appendix C. Evidence Table

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
Barada et al., 2014[30]	Number of Participants: 999 Adults Comments: Marsh 2 & 3 were considered celiac. In addition, authors classified 1 person with Marsh 1 and positive EMA as celiac.	Type of Diagnostic Test: EMA IgA Cut-off value: NR Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: NR Type of Diagnostic Test: Combined screen tTG IgA, DGP IgA Cut-off value: NR	Sensitivity: 72.2% Specificity: 99.7% Positive predictive value: 90 Negative predictive value: 99.2 Sensitivity: 72.2% Specificity: 98.4% Positive predictive value: 44.8 Negative predictive value: 99.5 Sensitivity: 72.2% Specificity: 97.4% Positive predictive value: 34.2 Negative predictive value: 99.5	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: Yes Inappropriate exclusions: Yes Biased patient Selection: Low QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Yes Prespecified test threshold: Yes Bias due to testing: Low QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Yes Bias due to reference test: Low QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Yes All patients received reference test: Yes All patients received same test: Yes All patients included analysis: Yes Could patient flow have introduced bias: Not Applicable

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
Basso et al., 2011[31]	Number of Participants: 703 Adults	Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 100 U/mL Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 17.5 U/mL Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 20 U Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 24 U/mL Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 75.6 U/mL Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 909.3 U/mL	Sensitivity: 75.7% Specificity: 100% Positive predictive value: 100 Negative predictive value: 82.4 Sensitivity: 94.5% Specificity: 97.1% Positive predictive value: 96.6 Negative predictive value: 95.3 Sensitivity: 94.2% Specificity: 97.3% Positive predictive value: 96.9 Negative predictive value: 95 Sensitivity: 96.3% Specificity: 81.3% Positive predictive value: 81.9 Negative predictive value: 96.2 Sensitivity: 90.9% Specificity: 96.5% Positive predictive value: 95.8 Negative predictive value: 92.3 Sensitivity: 62.6% Specificity: 100% Positive predictive value: 100 Negative predictive value: 75.2	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: No Inappropriate exclusions: Yes Biased patient Selection: Low QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Unclear Prespecified test threshold: Yes Bias due to testing: Unclear QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Unclear Bias due to reference test: Unclear QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Yes All patients received reference test: Yes All patients received same test: Yes All patients included analysis: No Could patient flow have introduced bias: Not Applicable

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
Basso et al., 2011[31]	Number of Participants: 703 Adults	Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA, DGP IgA Cut-off value: 145 U Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA, DGP IgA Cut-off value: 20 U Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA, DGP IgA Cut-off value: 32 U Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgG Cut-off value: 20 U/mL Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgG Cut-off value: 47.6 U/mL Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgG Cut-off value: 976.8 U/mL	Sensitivity: 65.3% Specificity: 100% Positive predictive value: 100 Negative predictive value: 76.6 Sensitivity: 96.7% Specificity: 89.8% Positive predictive value: 89.3 Negative predictive value: 96.8 Sensitivity: 95.4% Specificity: 95.7% Positive predictive value: 95.2 Negative predictive value: 96 Sensitivity: 96.7% Specificity: 83.4% Positive predictive value: 83.7 Negative predictive value: 96.6 Sensitivity: 93.3% Specificity: 94.1% Positive predictive value: 93.3 Negative predictive value: 94.1 Sensitivity: 59.6% Specificity: 100% Positive predictive value: 100 Negative predictive value: 73.8	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: No Inappropriate exclusions: Yes Biased patient Selection: Low QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Unclear Prespecified test threshold: Yes Bias due to testing: Unclear QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Unclear Bias due to reference test: Unclear QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Yes All patients received reference test: Yes All patients received same test: Yes All patients included analysis: No Could patient flow have introduced bias: Not Applicable

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
Cekin et al., 2012[32]	Number of Participants: 84 Adults with Iron Deficiency	Type of Diagnostic Test: EMA IgA Type of Diagnostic Test: EMA IgG	Sensitivity: 100% Specificity: 98.72% Positive predictive value: 85.71 Negative predictive value: 100 Sensitivity: 33.33% Specificity: 96.15% Positive predictive value: 40 Negative predictive value: 94.94	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: Yes Inappropriate exclusions: Yes Biased patient Selection: Low QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Yes Prespecified test threshold: Yes Bias due to testing: Low QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Unclear Bias due to reference test: Unclear QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Unclear All patients received reference test: Yes All patients received same test: Yes All patients included analysis: Yes Could patient flow have introduced bias: Unclear

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
Dahlbom et al., 2010[33]	Number of Participants: 301 Children and Adults	Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: >3 U m/L Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgG Cut-off value: >3 U m/L	Sensitivity: 100% Specificity: 99.24% Positive predictive value: 99.42 Negative predictive value: 100 Sensitivity: 84.12% Specificity: 98.47% Positive predictive value: 98.62 Negative predictive value: 82.69	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: No Inappropriate exclusions: Not Applicable Biased patient Selection: High QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Unclear Prespecified test threshold: Yes Bias due to testing: Unclear QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Unclear Bias due to reference test: Unclear QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Yes All patients received reference test: Yes All patients received same test: Yes All patients included analysis: Yes Could patient flow have introduced bias: Not Applicable

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
Dahle et al., 2010[34]	Number of Participants: 176 Adults	Type of Diagnostic Test: EMA IgA Cut-off value: Serum dilution 1/5 Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 5 U/mL Type of Diagnostic Test:, DGP IgA or DGP IgG Cut-off value: 20 Au/mL Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgG or IgA combined with DGP IgG or IgA Cut-off value: 20 Au/mL Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgG or IgA combined with DGP IgG or IgA Cut-off value: 35 AU/mL	Sensitivity: 61% Specificity: 100% Sensitivity: 76% Specificity: 95% Sensitivity: 87% Specificity: 96% Sensitivity: 91% Specificity: 80% Sensitivity: 85% Specificity: 98%	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: Yes Inappropriate exclusions: Yes Biased patient Selection: Low QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Unclear Prespecified test threshold: Yes Bias due to testing: Unclear QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Yes Bias due to reference test: Low QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Unclear All patients received reference test: Yes All patients received same test: No All patients included analysis: Yes Could patient flow have introduced bias: Unclear

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
DeGaetani et al., 2013[35]	Number of Participants: 59 Adults with prior negative serology but villious atrophy. HLA test was used to rule out celiac disease.	Type of Diagnostic Test: HLA DQ2, HLA DQ2	Sensitivity: 100% Specificity: 18.18% Positive predictive value: 29.41 Negative predictive value: 100	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: Yes Inappropriate exclusions: No Biased patient Selection: High QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Unclear Prespecified test threshold: Unclear Bias due to testing: Unclear QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Unclear Bias due to reference test: Unclear QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Unclear All patients received reference test: Yes All patients received same test: Yes All patients included analysis: Yes Could patient flow have introduced bias: Unclear

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
Dutta et al., 2010[36]	Number of Participants: 92 symptomatic adults in India Comment: Unclear why tTG IgG test was used	Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgG Cut-off value: >15 U/mL	Sensitivity: 77.8% Specificity: 89.1% Positive predictive value: 63.6 Negative predictive value: 94.2	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: Yes Inappropriate exclusions: Yes Biased patient Selection: Low QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Yes Prespecified test threshold: Yes Bias due to testing: Low QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Yes Bias due to reference test: Low QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Unclear All patients received reference test: Yes All patients received same test: Yes All patients included analysis: Yes Could patient flow have introduced bias: Not Applicable

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
Emami et al., 2012[37]	Number of Participants: 130 Population: Iron Deficiency Anemic (IDA) adults in Iran	Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: >10 AU/ml	Sensitivity: 38.46% Specificity: 96.58% Positive predictive value: 55.56 Negative predictive value: 93.39	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: Yes Inappropriate exclusions: Yes Biased patient Selection: Low QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Unclear Prespecified test threshold: Yes Bias due to testing: Unclear QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Unclear Bias due to reference test: Unclear QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Unclear All patients received reference test: Yes All patients received same test: Yes All patients included analysis: Yes Could patient flow have introduced bias: Unclear

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
Harrison et al., 2013[38]	Number of Participants: 12,289, age unclear. Some IgA deficient, but number not reported	Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA, Cut-off value: 5 U/mL Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA, tTG IgG Cut-off value: 5 U/mL	Sensitivity: 86.8% Specificity: 99.9% Sensitivity: 92.1% Specificity: 99.9%	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: Yes Inappropriate exclusions: Yes Biased patient Selection: Low QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Unclear Prespecified test threshold: Yes Bias due to testing: Low QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Unclear Bias due to reference test: Low QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Unclear All patients received reference test: Yes All patients received same test: Yes All patients included analysis: Yes Could patient flow have introduced bias: Not Applicable

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
Kaukinen et al., 1999[39]	Number of Participants: 26 Population: Patients with endocrinologic disorders in Finland	Type of Diagnostic Test: HLA DQ2, HLA DQ2	Sensitivity: 100% Specificity: 33.33% Positive predictive value: 5.26 Negative predictive value: 100	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: No Inappropriate exclusions: No Biased patient Selection: High QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Yes Prespecified test threshold: Yes Bias due to testing: Low QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Yes Bias due to reference test: Low QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Unclear All patients received reference test: No All patients received same test: No All patients included analysis: No Could patient flow have introduced bias: High

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
Mansour et al., 2011[40]	Number of Participants: 62 Population: Type 1 diabetes, Iraq	Type of Diagnostic Test: EMA IgA Cut-off value: 20 U/mL Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 15 U/mL Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgG Cut-off value: 15 U/mL	Sensitivity: 71.43% Specificity: 96.36% Positive predictive value: 71.43 Negative predictive value: 96.36 Sensitivity: 71.43% Specificity: 92.73% Positive predictive value: 55.56 Negative predictive value: 96.23 Sensitivity: 57.14% Specificity: 92.73% Positive predictive value: 50 Negative predictive value: 94.44	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: Yes Inappropriate exclusions: Yes Biased patient Selection: Low QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Yes Prespecified test threshold: Yes Bias due to testing: Low QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Yes Bias due to reference test: Low QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Unclear All patients received reference test: Yes All patients received same test: Yes All patients included analysis: Yes Could patient flow have introduced bias: Unclear

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
Mozo et al., 2012[41]	Number of Participants: 200	Type of Diagnostic Test: DGP IgA Cut-off value: >7 U/mL Type of Diagnostic Test: DGP IgG Cut-off value: >7 U/mL Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: >7 U/mL	Sensitivity: 96% Specificity: 96% Positive predictive value: 96 Negative predictive value: 96 Sensitivity: 95% Specificity: 99% Positive predictive value: 98.9 Negative predictive value: 95.2 Sensitivity: 89% Specificity: 94% Positive predictive value: 93.7 Negative predictive value: 89.5	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: No Inappropriate exclusions: No Biased patient Selection: High QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Yes Prespecified test threshold: Yes Bias due to testing: Low QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Unclear Bias due to reference test: Unclear QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Yes All patients received reference test: No All patients received same test: Not Applicable All patients included analysis: Yes Could patient flow have introduced bias: Unclear

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
Nevoral et al., 2013[42]	Number of Participants: 345 children and adolescents Number of Participants: 32 first degree relatives Number of Participants: 263 with Marsh 2 or 3 classification Number of Participants: 40 Type 1 diabetes	Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA, EMA IgG Cut-off value: 12 U/mL Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA, EMA IgA Cut-off value: 12 U/mL Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA, EMA IgA Cut-off value: 12 U/mL Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA, EMA IgA Cut-off value: 12 U/mL Comment: New ESPGHAN algorithm used	Sensitivity: 76% Specificity: 85% Positive predictive value: 94 Negative predictive value: 53 Sensitivity: 81% Specificity: 70% Sensitivity: 83% Specificity: 67% Sensitivity: 93% Specificity: 64%	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: Yes Inappropriate exclusions: Yes Biased patient Selection: Low QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Yes Prespecified test threshold: Yes Bias due to testing: Low QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Yes Bias due to reference test: Low QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Yes All patients received reference test: Yes All patients received same test: Yes All patients included analysis: Yes Could patient flow have introduced bias: Not Applicable

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
Olen et al., 2012[43]	Number of Participants: 69 Population: <2 years old Number of Participants: 408 Population: all patients Number of Participants: 67 Population: <2 years old Number of Participants: 530 Population: all patients Comments: 93 individuals were excluded from study because the serology analyses had not been carried out at the participating immunology departments. Also, it isn't clear why some patients did not undergo DGP tests.	Type of Diagnostic Test: DGP IgA Cut-off value: Negative: ≤19 U/ml Intermediate: 20-30 U/ml Positive: ≥31 U/ml Type of Diagnostic Test: DGP IgA Cut-off value: Negative: ≤19 U/ml Intermediate: 20-30 U/ml Positive: ≥31 U/ml Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: Negative: ≤2 U/ml & <7 U/ml Intermediate: 16-24 U/ml & 20-30 U/ml Positive: ≥25 U/ml & >31 U/ml Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: Negative: ≤2 U/ml & <7 U/ml Intermediate: 16-24 U/ml & 20-30 U/ml Positive: ≥25 U/ml & >31 U/ml	Sensitivity: 100% Specificity: 31% Positive predictive value: 44 Sensitivity: 91% Specificity: 26% Positive predictive value: 51 Sensitivity: 96% Specificity: 98% Positive predictive value: 96 Sensitivity: 94% Specificity: 86% Positive predictive value: 88	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: Yes Inappropriate exclusions: No Biased patient Selection: High QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Yes Prespecified test threshold: Yes Bias due to testing: Low QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Yes Bias due to reference test: Low QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Yes All patients received reference test: Yes All patients received same test: Yes All patients included analysis: Yes Could patient flow have introduced bias: Not Applicable

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
Sakly et al., 2012[44]	Number of Participants: 297 adults and children	Type of Diagnostic Test: DGP IgA Cut-off value: 25 IU/mL Type of Diagnostic Test: DGP IgG Cut-off value: 25 IU/mL	Sensitivity: 97% Specificity: 90.7% Sensitivity: 94.2% Specificity: 95.4%	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: No Inappropriate exclusions: Yes Biased patient Selection: High QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Unclear Prespecified test threshold: Yes Bias due to testing: Unclear QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Unclear Bias due to reference test: Unclear QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Unclear All patients received reference test: Yes All patients received same test: Yes All patients included analysis: Yes Could patient flow have introduced bias: Unclear

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
Srinivas et al., 2013[45]	Number of Participants: 75 Number of Participants: 102 Number of Participants: 71	Type of Diagnostic Test: EMA IgG Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 10 IU/mL Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA, EMA IgA	Sensitivity: 83% Specificity: 99% Positive predictive value: 93 Negative predictive value: 98 Sensitivity: 84% Specificity: 96% Positive predictive value: 72 Negative predictive value: 98 Sensitivity: 83% Specificity: 99% Positive predictive value: 97 Negative predictive value: 98	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: Yes Inappropriate exclusions: Yes Biased patient Selection: Low QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Yes Prespecified test threshold: Yes Bias due to testing: Low QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Yes Bias due to reference test: Low QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Unclear All patients received reference test: Yes All patients received same test: Yes All patients included analysis: Yes Could patient flow have introduced bias: Not Applicable

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
Sugai et al., 2010[46]	Number of Participants: 17 IgA tTG negative adults with villous atrophy Comments: Original N = 22, five patients refused biopsy.	Type of Diagnostic Test: DGP Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA, DGP IgA	Sensitivity: 35.71% Specificity: 100% Sensitivity: 42.86% Specificity: 100%	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: Yes Inappropriate exclusions: Yes Biased patient Selection: Low QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Yes Prespecified test threshold: Yes Bias due to testing: Low QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Yes Bias due to reference test: Low QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Yes All patients received reference test: No All patients received same test: Yes All patients included analysis: No Could patient flow have introduced bias: High

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
Swallow et al., 2013[47]	Number of Participants: 733 Adults Results when Marsh 1-2 considered celiac Number of Participants: 756 Adults Results when Marsh 1-3 considered celiac Number of Participants: 756 Adults Results when Marsh 3 considered celiac Number of Participants: 733Adults Results when Marsh 1-2 considered celiac Number of Participants: 756 Adults Results when Marsh 1-3 considered celiac Number of Participants: 756 Population: Marsh 3 Comments: 473 patients were excluded because only one of the two serology tests was performed. 14 of these were diagnosed as CD via biopsy.	Type of Diagnostic Test: EMA IgA Type of Diagnostic Test: EMA IgA Type of Diagnostic Test: EMA IgA Type of Diagnostic Test: , tTG IgA followed by EMA IgA, (NICE two step strategy) Type of Diagnostic Test: , tTG IgA followed by EMA IgA, (NICE two step strategy) Type of Diagnostic Test: , tTG IgA followed by EMA IgA, (NICE two step strategy)	Sensitivity: 42.9% Specificity: 99.5% Positive predictive value: 42.9 Negative predictive value: 99.5 Sensitivity: 73.3% Specificity: 99.5% Positive predictive value: 84.6 Negative predictive value: 98.9 Sensitivity: 82.6% Specificity: 99.1% Positive predictive value: 73.1 Negative predictive value: 99.5 Sensitivity: 57.1% Specificity: 97.3% Positive predictive value: 16.7 Negative predictive value: 99.6 Sensitivity: 80% Specificity: 97.3% Positive predictive value: 54.6 Negative predictive value: 99.2 Sensitivity: 87% Specificity: 96.9% Positive predictive value: 46.5 Negative predictive value: 99.6	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: Yes Inappropriate exclusions: No Biased patient Selection: High QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Yes Prespecified test threshold: Yes Bias due to testing: Low QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Yes Bias due to reference test: Low QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Yes All patients received reference test: Yes All patients received same test: Yes All patients included analysis: Yes Could patient flow have introduced bias: Not Applicable

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
Swallow et al., 2013[47]	Number of Participants: 733Adults Results when Marsh 1-2 considered celiac Number of Participants: 756 Adults Results when Marsh 1-3 considered celiac Number of Participants: 756 Adults Results when Marsh 3 considered celiac as CD via biopsy.	Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA	Sensitivity: 75% Specificity: 90.1% Positive predictive value: 7.7 Negative predictive value: 99.7 Sensitivity: 87.1% Specificity: 90.1% Positive predictive value: 27.3 Negative predictive value: 99.4 Sensitivity: 87.5% Specificity: 89.5% Positive predictive value: 21.4 Negative predictive value: 99.5	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: Yes Inappropriate exclusions: No Biased patient Selection: High QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Yes Prespecified test threshold: Yes Bias due to testing: Low QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Yes Bias due to reference test: Low QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Yes All patients received reference test: Yes All patients received same test: Yes All patients included analysis: Yes Could patient flow have introduced bias: Not Applicable

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
Van Meensel et al., 2004[48]	Number of Participants: 175 Adults Comment: 5 patients were IgA deficient	Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 10 kilounits/L Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 15 kilounits Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 19.05 kilounits/L Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 2.64 kilounits/L Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 20 kilounits Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 20 kilounits/L	Sensitivity: 94% Specificity: 100% Sensitivity: 94% Specificity: 100% Sensitivity: 93% Specificity: 100% Sensitivity: 96% Specificity: 99% Sensitivity: 97% Specificity: 96% Sensitivity: 93% Specificity: 100%	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: No Inappropriate exclusions: Yes Biased patient Selection: High QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Yes Prespecified test threshold: Yes Bias due to testing: Unclear QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Yes Bias due to reference test: Low QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Yes All patients received reference test: Yes All patients received same test: Yes All patients included analysis: Yes Could patient flow have introduced bias: Not Applicable

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
Van Meensel et al., 2004[48]	Number of Participants: 175 Adults Comment: 5 patients were IgA deficient	Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 20.47 kilounits Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 3.13 kilounits/L Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 3.69 kilounits/L Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 4 kilounits/L Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 4.43 kilounits/L Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 40 kilounits/L	Sensitivity: 97% Specificity: 100% Sensitivity: 96% Specificity: 99% Sensitivity: 96% Specificity: 100% Sensitivity: 93% Specificity: 99% Sensitivity: 99% Specificity: 99% Sensitivity: 96% Specificity: 96%	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: No Inappropriate exclusions: Yes Biased patient Selection: High QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Yes Prespecified test threshold: Yes Bias due to testing: Unclear QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Yes Bias due to reference test: Low QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Yes All patients received reference test: Yes All patients received same test: Yes All patients included analysis: Yes Could patient flow have introduced bias: Not Applicable

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
Van Meensel et al., 2004[48]	Number of Participants: 175 Adults Comment: 5 patients were IgA deficient	Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 5 kilounits/L Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 50 kilounits/L Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 56.9 kilounits/L Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 7 kilounits/L Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 7 kilounits/L Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 7.16 kilounits/L	Sensitivity: 93% Specificity: 99% Sensitivity: 93% Specificity: 93% Sensitivity: 91% Specificity: 99% Sensitivity: 91% Specificity: 100% Sensitivity: 97% Specificity: 100% Sensitivity: 97% Specificity: 100%	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: No Inappropriate exclusions: Yes Biased patient Selection: High QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Yes Prespecified test threshold: Yes Bias due to testing: Unclear QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Yes Bias due to reference test: Low QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Yes All patients received reference test: Yes All patients received same test: Yes All patients included analysis: Yes Could patient flow have introduced bias: Not Applicable

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
Van Meensel et al., 2004[48]	Number of Participants: 175 Comment: 5 patients were IgA deficient	Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 7.98 kilounits Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 9.73 kilounits/L	Sensitivity: 96% Specificity: 100% Sensitivity: 94% Specificity: 100%	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: No Inappropriate exclusions: Yes Biased patient Selection: High QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Yes Prespecified test threshold: Yes Bias due to testing: Unclear QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Yes Bias due to reference test: Low QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Yes All patients received reference test: Yes All patients received same test: Yes All patients included analysis: Yes Could patient flow have introduced bias: Not Applicable

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
Vermeersch et al., 2010[49]	Number of Participants: 827 (599 adults, 228 children) Number of Participants: 827 Number of Participants: 827 Number of Participants: 827 Number of Participants: 827 Number of Participants: 827	Type of Diagnostic Test: DGP IgA Cut-off value: >7 Type of Diagnostic Test: DGP IgG Cut-off value: 10 Type of Diagnostic Test: DGP IgG Cut-off value: 20 Type of Diagnostic Test: DGP IgG Cut-off value: 25 Type of Diagnostic Test: DGP IgG Cut-off value: >7 Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 7	Sensitivity: 65.1% Specificity: 99.1% Sensitivity: 79.1% Specificity: 97.6% Sensitivity: 83.7% Specificity: 99.3% Sensitivity: 76.7% Specificity: 99.2% Sensitivity: 86% Specificity: 97.3% Sensitivity: 84.9% Specificity: 92%	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: No Inappropriate exclusions: Yes Biased patient Selection: High QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Unclear Prespecified test threshold: Yes Bias due to testing: Unclear QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Yes Bias due to reference test: Low QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Unclear All patients received reference test: Yes All patients received same test: Yes All patients included analysis: Yes Could patient flow have introduced bias: Unclear

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
Vermeersch et al., 2010[49]	Number of Participants: 827	Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: >15	Sensitivity: 88.4% Specificity: 94.9%	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: No Inappropriate exclusions: Yes Biased patient Selection: High QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Unclear Prespecified test threshold: Yes Bias due to testing: Unclear QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Yes Bias due to reference test: Low QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Unclear All patients received reference test: Yes All patients received same test: Yes All patients included analysis: Yes Could patient flow have introduced bias: Unclear
	Number of Participants: 827	Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: >7	Sensitivity: 83.7% Specificity: 98.4%	
	Number of Participants: 827	Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgG Cut-off value: >15	Sensitivity: 60.5% Specificity: 98.1%	
	Number of Participants: 827	Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgG Cut-off value: >7	Sensitivity: 38.4% Specificity: 98.5%	

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
Vermeersch et al., 2010[50]	Number of Participants: 588 Adults Number of Participants: 588 Adults	Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: >15 U/mL Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: >=7 U/mL	Sensitivity: 86% Specificity: 95% Sensitivity: 95.3% Specificity: 92.7% Positive predictive value: 50.6	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: No Inappropriate exclusions: No Biased patient Selection: High QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Unclear Prespecified test threshold: Yes Bias due to testing: Unclear QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Yes Bias due to reference test: Low QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Unclear All patients received reference test: Yes All patients received same test: Yes All patients included analysis: Yes Could patient flow have introduced bias: Unclear

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
Vermeersch et al., 2012[51]	Number of Participants: 649 Adults and Children. Comments: Retrospective study; the controls spanned years 2004 to 2006, while cases spanned years 2001 to 2009.	Type of Diagnostic Test: DGP IgA + tTG IgG* Cut-off value: 20 U/mL Type of Diagnostic Test: DGP IgA + tTG IgG* Cut-off value: 7 U/mL Type of Diagnostic Test: DGP IgG Cut-off value: 20 U/mL Type of Diagnostic Test: DGP IgG Cut-off value: 7 U/mL Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 20 U/mL Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 7 U/mL *Combined test determines whether patient has low IgA and will need IgG tests instead of IgA tests	Sensitivity: 89.7% Specificity: 93.3% Sensitivity: 88.8% Specificity: 95.6% Sensitivity: 85% Specificity: 99.3% Sensitivity: 86.9% Specificity: 96.7% Sensitivity: 84.1% Specificity: 95.9% Sensitivity: 81.3% Specificity: 98.5%	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: No Inappropriate exclusions: Yes Biased patient Selection: High QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Unclear Prespecified test threshold: Yes Bias due to testing: Unclear QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Yes Bias due to reference test: Low QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Unclear All patients received reference test: Yes All patients received same test: Yes All patients included analysis: Yes Could patient flow have introduced bias: Unclear

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
Zanini et al., 2012[52]	Number of Participants: 263 Adults, (Brand B used)	Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 16 U/mL	Sensitivity: 89.4% Specificity: 88.1% Positive predictive value: 90.3 Negative predictive value: 77.4	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: Yes Inappropriate exclusions: No Biased patient Selection: High
	Number of Participants: 393 Adults, (Brand A used)	Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 21 U/mL	Sensitivity: 38.2% Specificity: 97.4% Positive predictive value: 95.8 Negative predictive value: 50.7	QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Unclear Prespecified test threshold: Yes Bias due to testing: Unclear
	Number of Participants: 289Adults, (Brand C used)	Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 24 U/mL	Sensitivity: 58.8% Specificity: 99% Positive predictive value: 99 Negative predictive value: 60.7	QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Unclear Bias due to reference test: Unclear
	Number of Participants: 393	Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 35 U/mL	Sensitivity: 10.1% Specificity: 100% Positive predictive value: 100 Negative predictive value: 42	QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Yes All patients received reference test: Yes All patients received same test: Yes All patients included analysis: Yes Could patient flow have introduced bias: Not Applicable
	Number of Participants: 289	Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 40 U/mL	Sensitivity: 43.1% Specificity: 100% Positive predictive value: 100 Negative predictive value: 53.1	
	Number of Participants: 263	Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 48 U/mL	Sensitivity: 69.7% Specificity: 58.8% Positive predictive value: 100 Negative predictive value: 60.3	

Author, Year	Number of participants, Populations	Type of diagnostic test, Cut-off value	Outcomes Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value	QUADAS
Zanini et al., 2012[52]	Number of Participants: 393 Number of Participants: 289 Number of Participants: 263	Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 7 U/mL Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 8 U/mL Type of Diagnostic Test: tTG IgA Cut-off value: 80 U/mL	Sensitivity: 94.5% Specificity: 76.1% Positive predictive value: 85.9 Negative predictive value: 90.1 Sensitivity: 88.1% Specificity: 92.2% Positive predictive value: 94.6 Negative predictive value: 83.3 Sensitivity: 59.1% Specificity: 43.1% Positive predictive value: 100 Negative predictive value: 52.9	QUADAS Domain 1 Consecutive or random sample: Yes Case control design avoided: Yes Inappropriate exclusions: No Biased patient Selection: High QUADAS Domain 2 Blinded interpretation of index test results: Unclear Prespecified test threshold: Yes Bias due to testing: Unclear QUADAS Domain 3 Valid reference standard: Yes Blinded analysis of reference test: Unclear Bias due to reference test: Unclear QUADAS Domain 4 Appropriate interval between reference and index test: Yes All patients received reference test: Yes All patients received same test: Yes All patients included analysis: Yes Could patient flow have introduced bias: Not Applicable

Table Notes: Au/ml – Absorbance Units per Milliliter; DGP – Deamidated Gliadin Peptide (DGP); DM = Diabetes; EMA – Endomysial Antibodies; HLA Human Leukocyte Antigen; IgA - Immunoglobulin A; IgG - Immunoglobulin G; L – Liter; NR – Not Reported; QUADAS – Quality Assessment of Diagnostic Studies; tTG - Anti-tissue Transglutaminase; U – Units; U/mL – Units per milliliter

Appendix D. Data Abstraction Tools

1. **Celiac abstract screening form**
2. **Celiac data abstraction tool**

1. Celiac abstract screening form

If the title is to be excluded, please indicate by clicking the "exclude" button below. If included, please go to the abstract screening question below.

- Exclude

Clear Response

Based on this abstract, is this an include or exclude?

- Include
- Exclude
- Needs discussion
- No abstract (exclude)
- Background
- Duplicate Data [STOP] {specify ID number of which it's a duplicate}

Clear Response

Exclude reason

- Not English language
- Not human
- Not about celiac disease (CD)
- Not about diagnosis of CD or under-diagnosis of CD
- No original data - letter, commentary, editorial, etc.
- Individual case report (Less than 10)
- Prevalence, outside U.S.
- Diagnostic method outside the scope of study.

(Diagnostic methods included in the KQs are Endomysial antibodies (EmA) test, Anti-tissue Transglutaminase (tTG) test, Deamidated Gliadin Peptide (DGP) antibody, HLA typing, video capsule endoscopy, and endoscopy with biopsy)

- Test processing issue (E.g., PCR vs. other method)
- Serology Only - No comparison with biopsy
- Pre dates systematic review (SR) on topic

Clear Response

Comment

2. Celiac Data Abstraction Tool

1. Should the study have been rejected at abstract screening? If yes, please state the reason.

- Yes (STOP), submit form

Specify:

- Not English language
- Not human
- Not about celiac disease (CD)
- Not about diagnosis of CD or under-diagnosis of CD
- No original data - letter, commentary, editorial, etc.
- Individual case report
- Prevalence, outside U.S.
- Diagnostic method outside the scope of study. (Diagnostic methods included in the KQs are Endomysial antibodies (EmA) test,
Anti-tissue Transglutaminase (tTG) test, Deamidated Gliadin Peptide (DGP) antibody, HLA typing, video capsule endoscopy, and endoscopy with biopsy)
- Test processing issue (E.g., PCR vs. other method)
- Serology Only
- Pre dates systematic review (SR) on topic
- No

2. Does the article address Key Question 4 - adverse effects of invasive methods (endoscopy with biopsy, video capsule endoscopy)?

- Yes (STOP), submit form - study will be included
- No

3. Does the article address Key Question 2 - how the accuracy of duodenal biopsy varies by MD training, method, or length of gluten ingestion?

- Yes (STOP), submit form - study will be included

If yes, indicate which one:

- ☐ Pathologist characteristics, i.e. level of experience or specific training
- ☐ Method, i.e. type or number of specimens
- ☐ Length of time ingesting gluten before diagnostic testing
- ☐ Exclude study (indicate reason)
- No

4. Does the article address Key Question 1 or Key Question 3 - assess the accuracy or effectiveness (e.g. outcomes) of any of the following? (check all that apply)

- ☐ Endomysial antibodies (EmA) IgA test
- ☐ Anti-tissue transglutaminase (tTG) IgA test

- ☐ EmA IgG, tTG IgG, and DGP IgG tests for IgA deficient individuals
- ☐ Deamidated Gliadin Peptide (DGP) IgA Antibodies
- ☐ HLA-DQ2 or HLA-DQ8
- ☐ Video capsule endoscopy
- ☐ None of the above (STOP), submit form - study will be excluded
- ☐ Does not assess accuracy or effectiveness e.g. only prevalence, test processing, etc. (STOP), submit form - study will be excluded

5. If this is an accuracy study:
Are the tests compared to biopsy?

- ● Yes
- ● No (STOP), submit form - study will be excluded

Did **ALL** subjects undergo both the "intervention" diagnostic method and the "reference" standard (usually biospy)? (i.e. everyone who received a serological test should get biopsy too, regardless of whether the test was negative or positive)

- ● Yes
- ● No (STOP), submit form - study will be excluded

6. What is the sample size?

7. Was a consecutive or random sample of patients enrolled?

- ● Yes
- ● No
- ● Unclear

8. Does the article present results specific to the following populations? (check all that apply)

- ☐ Children, under age 24 months vs. older children & adolescents
- ☐ Adults (aged 18+)
- ☐ Ethnic or geographic populations (Specify)
- ☐ Low socioeconomic status (SES)
- ☐ IgA deficient
- ☐ Previously negative for CD
- ☐ With signs and symptoms of CD (i.e., diarrhea, nutrional deficits, etc.)
- ☐ With type 1 diabetes
- ☐ With auto-immune disease

- ☐ With Turner's syndrome
- ☐ With trisomy 21/Down Syndrome
- ☐ With family history
- ☐ Other special population (Specify)
- ☐ General population, no special populations

9. Does the article need further discussion?

- ● Yes
- ● No

Notes:

Appendix E. AMSTAR Table

Author, Year	Q1: Design	Q2: Selection	Q3: Search	Q4: Publication status criterion	Q5: List studies	Q6: Characteristics	Q7: Quality assessed	Q8: Quality conclusions	Q9: Methods appropriate	Q10: Bias	Q11: COI	Score
Video Capsule Endoscopy												
Rokkas et al., 2012[53]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	6
El-Matary et al., 2009[54]	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	6
Serological Tests												
Giersiepen et al., 2012[56]	Yes	NR	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	5
Lewis et al., 2010[55]	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	6
Rostom et al., 2005[92]	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	5
Rostom et al., 2004[20]	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	7
NICE Guidelines, 2009[8]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	6
Medical Advisory Secretariat, 2011[93]	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	6
Special Populations												
Ford et al., 2009[77]	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	6
van der Windt et al., 2010[78]	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	6
Other Key Questions												

Author, Year	Q1: Design	Q2: Selection	Q3: Search	Q4: Publication status criterion	Q5: List studies	Q6: Characteristics	Q7: Quality assessed	Q8: Quality conclusions	Q9: Methods appropriate	Q10: Bias	Q11: COI	Score
Bruins, 2013[76] on gluten challenge	No	NR	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	2
Hall et al.,[57] on adherence to GFD	No	NR	Yes	NR	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	4
Liao et al., 2010[83] on adverse events	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	2

Table notes: NR=Not reported

AMSTAR Assessment of Reporting Quality for Systematic Reviews

1. Was an 'a priori' design provided?

The research question and inclusion criteria should be established before the conduct of

the review.

Note: Need to refer to a protocol, ethics approval, or pre-determined/a priori published research objectives to score a “yes.”

□ Yes

□ No

□ Can't answer

□ Not applicable

2. Was there duplicate study selection and data extraction?

There should be at least two independent data extractors and a consensus procedure for disagreements should be in place.

Note: 2 people do study selection, 2 people do data extraction, consensus process or one person checks the other’s work.

□ Yes

□ No

□ Can't answer

□ Not applicable

3. Was a comprehensive literature search performed?

At least two electronic sources should be searched. The report must include years and databases used (e.g., Central, EMBASE, and MEDLINE). Key words and/or MESH terms

must be stated and where feasible the search strategy should be provided. All searches should be supplemented by consulting current contents, reviews, textbooks, specialized registers, or experts in the particular field of study, and by reviewing the references in the studies found.

Note: If at least 2 sources + one supplementary strategy used, select “yes” (Cochrane register/Central counts as 2 sources; a grey literature search counts as supplementary).

□ Yes

□ No

□ Can't answer

□ Not applicable

4. Was the status of publication (i.e. grey literature) used as an inclusion criterion?

The authors should state that they searched for reports regardless of their publication type. The authors should state whether or not they excluded any reports (from the systematic review), based on their publication status, language etc.

Note: If review indicates that there was a search for “grey literature” or “unpublished literature,” indicate “yes.” SIGLE database, dissertations, conference proceedings, and trial registries are all considered grey for this purpose. If searching a source that contains

both grey and non-grey, must specify that they were searching for grey/unpublished lit.

□ Yes

□ No

□ Can't answer

□ Not applicable

5. Was a list of studies (included and excluded) provided?

A list of included and excluded studies should be provided.

Note: Acceptable if the excluded studies are referenced. If there is an electronic link to the list but the link is dead, select “no.”

□ Yes

□ No

□ Can't answer

□ Not applicable

6. Were the characteristics of the included studies provided?

In an aggregated form such as a table, data from the original studies should be provided on the participants, interventions and outcomes. The ranges of characteristics in all the studies analyzed e.g., age, race, sex, relevant socioeconomic data, disease status, duration, severity, or other diseases should be reported.

Note: Acceptable if not in table format as long as they are described as above.

□ Yes

□ No

□ Can't answer

□ Not applicable

7. Was the scientific quality of the included studies assessed and documented?

'A priori' methods of assessment should be provided (e.g., for effectiveness studies if the author(s) chose to include only randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled studies, or allocation concealment as inclusion criteria); for other types of studies alternative items will be relevant.

Note: Can include use of a quality scoring tool or checklist, e.g., Jadad scale, risk of bias, sensitivity analysis, etc., or a description of quality items, with some kind of result for EACH study (“low” or “high” is fine, as long as it is clear which studies scored “low” and which scored “high”; a summary score/range for all studies is not acceptable).

□ Yes

□ No

□ Can't answer

□ Not applicable

8. Was the scientific quality of the included studies used appropriately in formulating conclusions?

The results of the methodological rigor and scientific quality should be considered in the analysis and the conclusions of the review, and explicitly stated in formulating recommendations.

Note: Might say something such as “the results should be interpreted with caution due to poor quality of included studies.” Cannot score “yes” for this question if scored “no” for question 7.

□ Yes

□ No

□ Can't answer

□ Not applicable

9. Were the methods used to combine the findings of studies appropriate?

For the pooled results, a test should be done to ensure the studies were combinable, to assess their homogeneity (i.e., Chi-squared test for homogeneity, I2). If heterogeneity exists a random effects model should be used and/or the clinical appropriateness of combining should be taken into consideration (i.e., is it sensible to combine?).

Note: Indicate “yes” if they mention or describe heterogeneity, i.e., if they explain that they cannot pool because of heterogeneity/variability between interventions.

□ Yes

□ No

□ Can't answer

□ Not applicable

10. Was the likelihood of publication bias assessed?

An assessment of publication bias should include a combination of graphical aids (e.g., funnel plot, other available tests) and/or statistical tests (e.g., Egger regression test, Hedges-Olken).

Note: If no test values or funnel plot included, score “no”. Score “yes” if mentions that publication bias could not be assessed because there were fewer than 10 included studies.

□ Yes

□ No

□ Can't answer

□ Not applicable

11. Was the conflict of interest included?

Potential sources of support should be clearly acknowledged in both the systematic review and the included studies.

Note: To get a “yes,” must indicate source of funding or support for the systematic review AND for each of the included studies.