abortions (OR = 1,2). In studied population we found 3 celiac mothers (0.7%) at gluten free diet (GFD); in 3 /423 (0,7%) woman IgA and IgG anti-tTg ab were positive:1/193 (0,51 %) was SgaM and 2/230 (0,86 %) were NgaM (p=ns). In the new three cases an intestinal biopsy showed subtotal villous atrophy (Marsh 2) and HLA determination showed DQ2 positivity.

Conclusions: Undiagnosed CD doesn't seem more frequent among SGA mothers than in the general population. However, screening for CD during pregnancy could lead to the effective strategies for the prevention of such disease.

1) Hadziselimovic F, Geneto R, Buser M. Fetal Pediatr Pathol. 2007 May-Jun;26(3):125-34.

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ELEMENTAL FORMULA DIET IN AUTISTIC CHILDREN

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Object of study: Autism is a complexed neurodevelopmental-neurobiological disorder of behaviour. The aim of the study was the investigation of the correlation of the autistic children's hyperactivity status with major nutritional changes using elemental formula diet and testing these children for food allergies using Rast/Cap IgE tests.

Method: A total number of 45 children aged 2,5 to 8 years were checked. All of them were diagnosed with pervasive developmental disorder (international criteria 1994). From the 45 children, 17 were found having positive Cap IgE tests for cow milk allergy(class 1-3) and 3 of the 17 children had multinutritional allergy. Further, the 17 children group was randomly divided in two subgroups, 9 of the children started elemental formula(containing free aminoacids-Neocate®) diet with exclusion of all milk products or milk containing food(group A) and the rest 8 children continued their previous diet(group B).The other 28 children group was also randomly divided in two subgroups, 13 children started elemental formula(containing free aminoacids-Neocate®) diet with exclusion of all milk products or milk containing food(group C) and the rest 15 children continued their previous diet(group D).

Results: After 4 months of observation, statistical significant differences (p< 0,001) were found in hyperactivity status(measured using properly arranged questionnaire model and special scoring system) between groups A and B, also between groups C and D.

Conclusions: Children suffering from pervasive developmental disorder have increased hyperactivity status but it seems that elemental diet has much to offer.

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FECAL CALPROTECTIN IN AUTISTIC CHILDREN BEFORE AND AFTER THE USE OF ELEMENTAL DIET

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Object of study: Autism is a complexed neurodevelopmental-neurobiological disorder of behaviour. From the other hand, gastrointestinal problems like constipation, diarrhea or vomiting are often seen in autistic children and they are very difficult to resolve. The aim of the study was the investigation of the degree of possible inflammation of the autistic children's intestine mucosa by measurement of fecal calprotectin levels and observation of their changes after the introduction of elemental diet.

Method: A total number of 65 children aged 2,5 to 8 years were checked(group A). All of them were diagnosed with pervasive developmental disorder (international criteria 1994). Further, the children were randomly divided in two groups, 32 of the children started elemental formula(containing free aminoacids-Neocate®) diet with exclusion of all milk products or milk containing food(group B) and the rest 33 children continued their previous diet(group C). Also, fecal calprotectin levels were measured in samples of 22 healthy children(aged 2 to 8 years) having normal diet(group D).

Results: Statistical significant differences (p< 0,001) were found in fecal calprotectin levels between groups A and D. Also, after 4 months of observation, statistical significant differences (p< 0,001) were found in fecal calprotectin levels between groups B and C.