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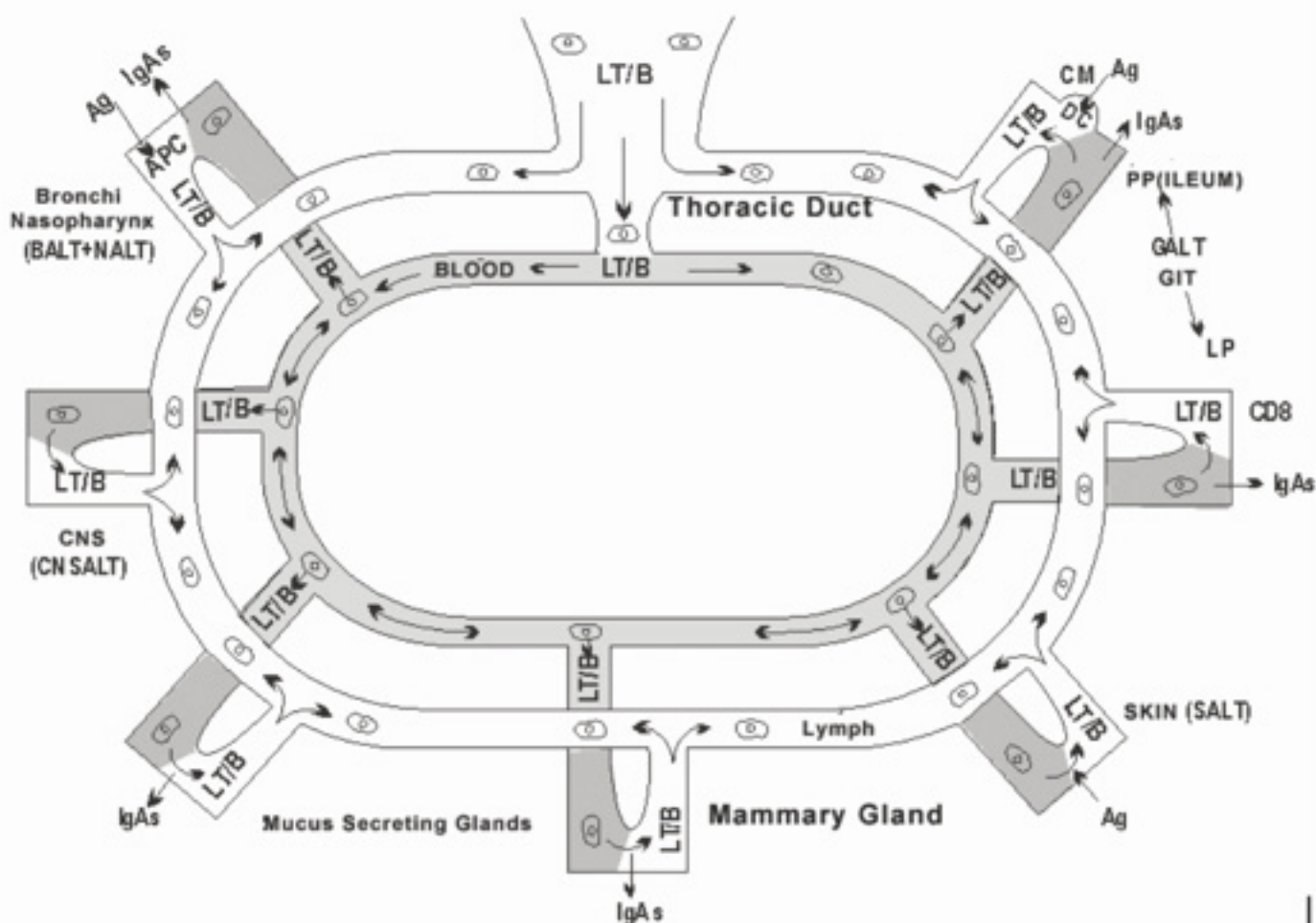
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## BREAST MILK-INDUCED ALLERGIC COLITIS AND ENTERO-MAMMARY PATHWAY DISEASE

ROSANA PAPA



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## ABSTRACT

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**Introduction:** The breast milk-induced allergic colitis and entero-mammary pathway diseases are featured by a range of clinical manifestations including pain, colic and intestinal constipation in neonates, elapsing from breastfed reflux until is distinguished as breast milk-induced allergic colitis. This is an intestinal disease caused by certain protein ingested by the nursing mother on her diet, passing through breast milk. It is not a case of any substance produced by the nursing mother, but the components arising from the food ingested by her. As such, for the sake of removing one particular component from maternal diet, it is advised to initiate by the most common milk-borne factor, which is cow's milk protein.

**Purpose:** To describe the complaints presented by twenty-nine (29) breastfed infants' mothers and to compare them in cross references with most common features of breast milk-induced allergic colitis, in order to contribute to the early detection of such pathology.

**Methodology:** Thesis based on descriptive, quantitative and retrospective approach by using documentary analysis method of twenty-nine (29) breastfed milk-induced allergic colitis and entero-mammary pathway disease medical records.

**Results:** Based on entero-mammary pathway disease and its most common features, mainly for the presence of blood in the stool (hematochezia), a documentary analysis was performed in twenty-nine (29) medical records diagnosed with entero-mammary pathway disease (some of them with milk-induced allergic colitis), included in this essay, which was made possible to divide into three groups (Group 1, Group 2 and Group 3) and to cognize further symptoms also found in infants with these syndromes.

**Final Considerations:** This essay has enabled to confirm that children diagnosed with EMPD (including BMAC ) may present other symptoms associated with the most common symptoms of such syndrome, evidencing the importance of the early diagnose in order to reduce or cease parenting distress and the infant related pain. If treatment is not properly addressed, it may impair their growth.

**Key words:** Entero-mammary pathway diseases, breast milk-induced allergic colitis, breastfeeding.

## Original Article

BREAST MILK-INDUCED ALLERGIC COLITIS AND  
ENTERO-MAMMARY PATHWAY DISEASE

Author: Rosana Papa

## 1 - INTRODUCTION

The definition of colitis is related to a multifactorial inflammatory reaction causing microscopic lesions in the large intestine. Such disorder may be diagnosed in several age groups, and when manifested in the early childhood, food allergy is one of its main features (1). Colitis is the terminology used to establish inflammatory processes of various etiologies, involving the large intestine in the presence of characteristic microlesions, not necessarily related to macroscopic alterations. In this connection, the main feature of colitis is food allergy (2). This requires a deeper understanding of the source of colitis and its triggering immune factors, especially in regard to breast-milk induced allergic colitis (BMAC) (2).

Breast-milk induced allergic colitis is part of Entero-Mammary Pathway Disease (EMPD) as the most relevant in a set of clinical manifestations within the range of diseases of this pathology recently identified (2).

The pathology is considered, worldwide, one of the main sources of low digestive bleeding in breastfed infants. It usually occurs in the immediate neonate labor delivery or in young infants. The mother tends to be frightened when noticing blood in the stool when nursing her newborn child (2-3).

In fact, such disease may occur by certain protein ingested by the nursing mother on her diet, mainly in connection with cow's milk protein as the most common milk-borne factor, as the main causative agent of breast-milk induced allergic colitis (2).

Since this pathology has been recently detected, indicated cases may sometimes be treated inappropriately, or even be unnoticed to parents and general population. Therefore, it is important to have adequate

knowledge for proper treatment, diminishing infant and parenting uneasiness. The infant is displayed as healthy, although the symptoms may be very intense, as they cry a lot, struggling with mother's breast, bending over their backs during breastfeeding, and mainly, bleeding through feces, which causes great distress in the parents, especially for the nursing mother who is breastfeeding and believing her milk is the best food for the infant. Such episodes are constantly noticed during triage as dominant understanding for the healthy growth and development of the infant.

When the condition is diagnosed in the early days of maternity ward, when both mother and infant are still hospitalized in maternity or nursery units due to mother's labor or to infant's timeframe in Intensive Care Unit, for instance, the issue may be conducted in order to obtain quicker medical clarifications than when mother leaves the ward and the infant begins to show the breastfeeding related disorder.

Symptoms can be confused with colic, restlessness, as parents may often initiate home-based measures to restrain the problem, with no positive results, which may further increase their distress upon the discomfort the child is experiencing.

The interest in carrying out the above mentioned case study began after my daily basis assistance with the parents of infants, especially mothers who brought their children to the outpatient clinic displaying symptoms compatible with EMPD (Entero-Mammary Pathway Disease) mainly, BMAC (DCEM, especially BMAC (Breast Milk-induced Allergic Colitis).

Therefore, the key feature was to cross reference the complaints presented by twenty-nine (29) breastfed infants' mothers binding to the characteristics of EMPD (Entero-Mammary Pathway Disease), among them, BMAC (Breast Milk-induced Allergic Colitis) in view to provide knowledge in the early

detection of such pathology and to initiate adequate treatment, gathering results which may contribute to the cure of the pathology.

## 2 - FUNDAMENTALS AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Food allergy is described as an adverse immune response to food proteins, recognized as food allergens, as it reaches up to 6-8% of young children and 3-4% of adults (4-5).

Among the diseases caused by food allergy, allergic colitis is the most prevalent cause of allergic colitis in the first months of life, and the main allergens are cow's milk and soybean proteins, which can be derived from breast milk (6).

Colitis may be addressed as the inflammatory process of several pathologies involving the large intestine in which characteristic microscopic lesions are present, which may not necessarily be linked to macroscopic alterations. The most important etiology in the first year of life is food allergy.

This requires a deeper understanding of the source of such pathology and its triggering immune factors (2, 7).

Contemporarily, it has been observed in maternity wards, practices and clinics, an increasing demand of mothers and fathers who bring their newborn infants with symptoms such as colic, abdominal distension, reflux, intestinal bleeding, with undernourishment status. Others may be born with malnutrition condition, even though were mothers who underwent prenatal screening and received guidelines for the control of risk factors such as hypertension (2).

Authors elucidate these facts to be in accordance with an old belief that some exclusively breastfed infants may present gastrointestinal disorders as a reaction to maternal diet (2).

The mentioned syndrome was denominated as Entero-Mammary Pathway Disease (EMPD), and as part of such disorders, it may be highlighted the BMAC (Breast Milk-induced Allergic Colitis) which has become the most known and relevant). Breast Milk-induced Allergic Colitis may be defined as an allergic reaction detected in some infants towards certain protein ingested by the nursing mother on her diet, such as cow's milk or soybean proteins (8) (ASBAI, 2009). Based on clinical status of infants diagnosed with

BMAC, the following table shows the main symptoms of this syndrome (2:165):

- Blood in stool;
- Physical examination revealing health condition of the infant;
- Colic;
- Irritability;
- Continuous crying;
- Abdominal distension;
- Intestinal Constipation (even with non-solid feces);
- Perianal region free from fissures or dermatitis;

Valuable to note, besides these symptoms, vomiting, diarrhea and colic are part of the most commonly associated clinical diagnosis with enterorrhagia. Additionally, prematurity is considered a risk factor for BMAC (2).

The EMPD pathophysiology is related to antigens in the food of maternal diet, which may reach infant's intestines, through breastfeeding, resulting in immune response. Among the captioned antigens, cow's milk ingested by the mother is considered the main food related to BMAC condition (2).

In order to establish BMAC diagnosis, it should be verified any potential bleeding occurring in the first five months of life in healthy-looking children (2). Usually, there are no complaints related to weight loss in infants, which could compromise their general condition, as well as no alterations given to palpation of the abdomen (9).

In certain cases, albeit some infants are under exclusive maternal breastfeeding, they may present colic, abdominal distension, reflux, intestinal bleeding and appear to be malnourished. In which may potentially cause parenting uneasiness (2). They may be unaware of the fact that probably one of the dietary components (usually cow's milk) ingested by the mother may be causing such problem (9).

Some entities and organizations such as the Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine have been concerned with developing clinical protocols to control clinical conditions which have become a commonplace and may have an impact in the fruitful breastfeeding (10). Such entity has been using a number of definitions for Entero-Mammary Pathway Disease, from allergic colitis to benign food protein induced proctitis, eosinophilic proctitis to breast milk induced proctocolitis. Hence-

forth this aspect is referred to as allergic proctocolitis in the exclusively breastfed infant. The proper knowledge of case histories and its associated factors to the development of such entity are substantial to optimize the fruitful breastfeeding and to support the growth and full enjoyment of infant's health (10).

From such perspective, BMAC is also known as eosinophilic colitis, or allergic colitis, eosinophilic or allergic proctocolitis per se is a frequent manifestation of allergy derived from cow's milk ingested by mother's infant and then transmitted through breastfeeding. It is most common to occur in males (9-16) and generally begins in the first six months of life. The aspect is related to eosinophils in the rectal mucosa as observed and reported in most biopsies (9-16).

For the differential diagnosis of eosinophilic disorders, it is necessary to investigate the root causes which may trigger eosinophilic infiltration, such as *Enterobius vermicularis*, *Strongyloides stercoralis*, *Trichuris trichiura*, and drugs such as carbamazepine, rifampicin, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and tacrolimus (17, 18).

Acclaimed authors (12) denominate this condition as food protein-induced enterocolitis syndrome (FPIES), which is described as a non-IgE-mediated gastrointestinal food hypersensitivity, with probable mediation held by cells. Its precise pathophysiological mechanism remains unknown.

In regard to enterorrhagia, the associated symptoms are: intestinal constipation, reflux, vomiting, regurgitation, colic, diarrhea, inadequate weight gain and abdominal distension. Mothers with other disorders prone to allergic source are taken in consideration, in the account for 80% of most cases (2: 165).

Certain authors predicate three key points for adequate management of cow's milk allergy: 1. Management of cow's milk allergy mediated by IgE requires ensuring the strictly avoidance of a diet based on cow's milk protein and to initiate a prescribed action plan as well as having at hand an adrenaline auto-injector, if clinically indicated; 2. Early detection is substantial for breast milk allergy non-IgE-mediated in order to reduce the risk of adverse nutritional or behavioral effects. 3. If properly managed, the allergy prognosis to cow's milk in childhood is generally accepted (19).

### 3 – MATERIALS AND METHODS

A descriptive and retrospective case study was carried out, using as a research technique the documentary analysis of twenty-nine records of infants born between 2008 and 2015.

Descriptive studies carry out the study, analysis, case histories and comprehension of the world's physical facts without the interference of the researcher (20). Descriptive research is focused on observing, recording and analyzing phenomena and technical systems, without, however, entering into the scope of concepts. The descriptive research has its purpose on identification, case history and analysis of the characteristics, factors or variables interfacing to the phenomenon itself or on the process per se. This type of study can be interpreted as a case study where, after data collection, an analysis of the cross referenced variables is performed in view to determine the effects of the results in an enterprise, in a production system or product (21). After detailed documentary analysis, it was made possible to partition the twenty-nine infants selected by three groups: group 1, group 2 and group 3. This partition was made held based on symptoms detection and its cross reference with characteristic BMAC symptoms.

### 4 – RESULTS

#### Clinical Characteristics

Based on documentary analysis performed in the records of the twenty-nine infants screened in this case study, three groups with similar characteristics were selected in relation to the diagnosis (some of them were categorized as entero-mammary pathway diseases and others specifically as breast milk-induced allergic colitis); in addition to these elements, it was also taken into consideration: place of birth, age of onset of symptoms; duration of symptoms; timeframe of symptoms, worsening factor; major complaints; parental health condition; maternal nutrition; laboratory findings; when formula was initiated in infant's breastfeeding.

Additionally to the captioned features, family history of atopy, with type detected, gestational history, interurrences during gestation, food history, subdivided into structured questions (yes / no) related to whe-

ther: mother ingested milk during pregnancy; mother ingested milk at breastfeeding, time from birth to first breastfeed; bottle-feeding was given in the nursery; whether there was exclusive breastfeeding month in and month out and/or supplemented; when formula was initiated; current diet (if milk is ingested or not; if soy milk is ingested or not and or homemade trivial was ingested or not).

In order to perform the partition of categories of infants with EMPD, among them, the most recognizable one (the BMAC), was based on the main symptoms gathered in the clinical condition, as follows:

- Blood in stool;
- Physical examination revealing health condition of the infant;
- Colic;
- Irritability;
- Continuous crying;
- Abdominal distension;
- Intestinal Constipation (even with non-solid feces);
- Perianal region free from fissures or dermatitis;

And, by all means, it was agreed in this case study to group together infants according to the greater proximity of presented symptoms with the characteristic symptoms of such syndrome. This triage enabled: Group 1, Group 2 and Group 3.

The age of onset of symptoms in infants in these three groups ranged from the first hours of birth to five months. All infants, however, were diagnosed as having EMPD, since characteristic symptoms of the syndrome were presented. Other symptoms not yet described in the literature and laboratory findings have been described in these groups, although the record containing the records of the latter ones was filled in only fourteen (14) of the twenty-nine (29) infants.

Table 1 - Partition and Triage of 29 infants selected by groups

Groups	Number of infants	Corresponding percentage
Group 1	12	41,37
Group 2	11	37,93
Group 3	06	20,68

Source: Author's data collected.

As known in BMAC the blood in stool to be the main occurring symptom in the first five months of life, it was observed in this case study from the scope of twenty-nine infants in review, twelve (12) of them had presented this symptom. Thus, these twelve children were within the group which was conventionally denominated in this study, "Group 1". Only three mothers could not furnish precise timing of the onset of symptoms.

From this Group 1, the presence of colic was detected as a second symptom of BMAC, which was described in eight of the 12 infants. Irritability was the third item researched in the group, and from the 12 infants, six of them had such characteristic. Continuous crying was the fourth item considered and was described only in two children in this Group 1. The item abdominal distension was the fifth item considered and described in this Group 1 in three infants.

The item intestinal constipation (even with non-solid feces) was the sixth item and described in two of the twelve infants of Group 1. Perianal dermatitis or erythema was identified in three infants. Vomiting was the eighth item and it was described in four of twelve infants. Bulky feces were present in one of twelve infants. And finally, within the items considered as BMAC symptoms, diarrhea was described in this Group 1 in six of twelve infants.

Within Group 1, it was documented that in only one of the infants, parents did not have any allergies related. In two infants, only the father was allergic (rhinitis), and in other eight infants, parents had allergies, such as respiratory allergy, lactose allergy, and cow's milk allergy.

In only six of twelve infants, laboratory results were accrued. Out of other five infants, in only one, CD4/CD8 ratio (8.0) (Appendix 1) was described.

Tables 2, 3 and 4 below list the overall complaints reported by the mothers of twelve infants, which also include specific symptoms of EMPD, in particular BMAC, which shall be further discussed in next chapter.



Table 2 – Overall complaints reported by mothers of 12 infants from group 1 (part 1)

Symptoms	Number of Infants	Equivalent Percentage
Low weight gain	02	16,6%
Reaction to All Types of Food	01	8,3%
Bulky feces	06	50%
Defecation during the night	03	25%
Diarrhea	07	58,3%
Constipation	03	25%
Blood in stool	12	100%
Spitting up	03	25%
Vomiting	05	41,6%
Abdominal pain	07	58,3%
Catarrh	05	41,6%
Coryza	02	16,6%

Table 4 – Overall complaints reported by mothers of 12 infants from group 1 (part 3)

Symptoms	Number of Infants	Equivalent Percentage
Snoring	02	16,6%
Mouthpiece	01	8,3%
Wheezing	01	8,3%
Eczema	04	33,3%
Choking	01	8,3%
Exertion after breastfeeding	01	8,3%
Rough cheeks	01	8,3%
Sleep disorder	01	8,3%
Facial pallor	01	8,3%
Mucoid secretion	01	8,3%
Urticaria	01	8,3%
Inappetence	01	8,3%
Colds	01	8,3%
Seborrheic dermatitis	01	8,3%
Nausea	01	8,3%
Skin folds with eczema	01	8,3%

Table 3 – Overall complaints reported by mothers of 12 infants from group 1 (part 2)

Symptoms	Number of Infants	Equivalent Percentage
Hiccups	02	16,6%
Perianal Erythema	03	25%
Itching	01	8,3%
Irritability	03	25%
Shaking	02	16,6%
Reflux	04	33,3%
Colic	02	16,6%
Shaking	02	16,6%
Rash	01	8,3%
Generalized infection	01	8,3%
Flatus	04	33,3%
Abdominal distension	03	25%
Irritability	02	16,6%
Crying when breastfed	01	8,3%
Bend over back	01	8,3%
Struggling with mother's breast	02	16,6%
Rough skin	01	8,3%
Intense crying	03	25%
Constipation	01	8,3%
Pain when defecating	01	8,3%

Group 2 was set by eleven (11) infants diagnosed with Entero-Mammary Pathway Disease (EMPD), in which the onset of symptoms was detected from birth to one month of life. In this group the related symptoms were the following:

Table 5 – Complaints reported by mothers of 11 infants from group 2 (part 1)

Symptoms	Number of Infants	Equivalent Percentage
Spitting up	07	63,6%
Vomiting	07	63,6%
Nausea	01	9,09%
Reflux	03	27,2%
Eczema	06	54,5%
Sleep Disorder	03	27,2%
Urticaria	04	36,3%
Angioedema	02	18,1%
Hiccup	05	45,4%
Abdominal pain	02	18,1%
Intense crying	01	9,09%
Wheezing baby	01	9,09%

Table 6 – Complaints reported by mothers of 11 infants from group 2 (part 2)

Symptoms	Number of Infants	Equivalent Percentage
Bend over back when breastfed	01	9,09%
Low weight gain	01	9,09%
Coryza	02	18,1%
Perianal Erythema	02	18,1%
Snoring	01	9,09%
Flatus	03	27,2%
Nasal Obstruction	01	9,09%
Colds	01	9,09%
Shaking	02	18,1%
Rough cheeks	02	18,1%
Skin folds with eczema	02	18,1%
Irritability	02	18,1%
Diarrhea	02	18,1%
Chronic cough	02	18,1%
Constipation	01	9,09%
Facial pallor	01	9,09%
Insomnia	01	9,09%
Itching	01	9,09%
Bulky feces	01	9,09%

Table 7 – Complaints reported by mothers of 06 infants from group 3 (part 1)

Symptoms	Number of Infants	Equivalent Percentage
Dry cough	02	33,3%
Struggling with mother's breast	01	16,6%
Diarrhea	03	50%
Abdominal pain	02	33,3%
Xeroderma	01	16,6%
Irritability	02	33,3%
Short attention span	01	16,6%
Rejection to mother's breast	01	16,6%
Shaking	03	50%
Full body dermatitis	01	16,6%
Perianal dermatitis	01	16,6%
Steatorrhea	01	16,6%
Colds	02	33,3%
Reflux	01	16,6%
Rhinitis	01	16,6%
Coryza	01	16,6%
Nasal obstruction	02	33,3%
Skin folds with eczema	01	16,6%

In Group 2 in four out of the eleven infants, laboratory exams were accrued, with related records to HC, HG, HTC, LEUC, BASO, EOS, BAST, SEGM, LINE, MONO, PLAQ, VHS, PTN, ALB,  $\alpha 1$ ,  $\alpha 2$  and  $\beta$ . On the other hand, only three of these infants brought corresponding results to IgE, IgA, IGM, IGG, IGG1, IGG2, IGG3, IGG4, CD3, CD4, CD8, CD9, CD56, Anti GLI A and Anti GLI G: results are described in Appendix 2.

Group 3 comprised six (06) infants, ranging within the EMPD, of which only two of these infants had included the onset of symptoms. In the first one, the symptoms began at six months and fifteen days and in the other at two years of age. The latter one is diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and the child is female.

Table 7 below provides a description of mothers' reports of the symptoms presented by the children in Group 3.

Table 8 – Complaints reported by mothers of 06 infants from group 3 (part 2)

Symptoms	Number of Infants	Equivalent Percentage
Perianal Erythema	01	16,6%
Atopic dermatitis	01	16,6%
Sleep disorder	02	33,3%
Zero sociability	01	16,6%
Aggressiveness	01	16,6%
Stereotypes	01	16,6%
Insomnia	02	33,3%
Continuous crying	01	16,6%
Bend over back	01	16,6%
Pain	01	16,6%
Cyanosis	01	16,6%
Vomiting	02	33,3%
Constipation	02	33,3%
Pain when defecating	03	50%
Spitting up	01	16,6%
Hiccups	01	16,6%
Catarrh	01	16,6%
Snoring	01	16,6%
Asthma	01	16,6%
Facial pallor	01	16,6%
Urticaria	01	16,6%

Interestingly, in one of the six infants related in Group 3, there was presented a description as “cringing” when mother ingested cow’s milk, in addition to the fact that she had presented eighteen episodes of diarrhea per day. It was also evidenced in this infant the presence of red spots in skin at four (04) months of age.

In this Group 3, five of the six infants brought results related to IgE, IgA, IGM, IGG, IGG1, IGG2, IGG3, IGG4, CD3, CD4, CD8, CD9, CD56, Anti GLI A and Anti GLI G results. Results are described in Appendix 3.

### 5 – DELIBERATION

As previously captioned in this essay, as based on characteristic and most common symptoms of EMPD, based on clinical status of infants diagnosed with BMAC, the following characteristic symptoms (2):

- Blood in stool;
- Physical examination revealing health condition of the infant;
- Colic;
- Irritability;
- Continuous crying;
- Abdominal distension;
- Intestinal Constipation (even with non-solid feces);
- Perianal region free from fissures or dermatitis;

Additionally to the captioned symptoms, others may be present in infants bearing EMPD (22-31), which could be attested in the current case study, since a range of complaints were reported by the parents out of the three groups of infants diagnosed with EMPD.

The most common symptoms, however, were present in the three groups and, in order to give evidence that these main complaints (2) were included in the reports of those parents in the three groups of infants, as tables 9, 10 and 11 related to the groups 1, 2 and 3, respectively. In group 1, the blood in stool (hematochezia) once considered in this case study as the main symptom of EMPD (2) was reported by the mothers of 12 infants from Group 1.

Table 9 – EMPD (BMAC) characteristic symptoms of 12 infants from group 1

Symptoms	Number of Infants	Equivalent Percentage
Blood in stool	12	100%
Colic	08	66,6%
Irritability	06	50%
Intense crying	02	16,6%
Abdominal Distension	03	36%
Intestinal constipation	02	16,6%
Perianal dermatitis or erythema	03	36%
Vomiting	04	33,3%
Diarrhea	06	50%

Table 10 – EMPD (BMAC) characteristic symptoms of 11 infants from group 2

Symptoms	Number of Infants	Equivalent Percentage
Blood in stool	0	0%
Colic	2	18,2%
Irritability	2	18,2%
Intense crying	0	0%
Abdominal Distension	0	0%
Intestinal constipation	1	9, 1%
Perianal dermatitis or erythema	2	18,2 %
Vomiting	7	63,6%
Diarrhea	2	18,2%

Table 11 – EMPD (BMAC) characteristic symptoms of 06 infants from group 3

Symptoms	Number of Infants	Equivalent Percentage
Blood in stool	0	0%
Colic	2	33,3%
Irritability	3	50%
Intense crying	1	16,6%
Abdominal Distension	0	0%
Intestinal constipation	2	33,3%
Perianal dermatitis or erythema	1	16,6 %
Vomiting	2	33,3%
Diarrhea	4	66,6%

## 6 – FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The purpose of the above captioned study has made possible to determine that infants diagnosed with EMPD (including BMAC) may present other symptoms in association with the most common symptoms of such syndrome. Blood in stool can be considered the main symptom of this pathology as per documentary analysis in 12 of the 29 infants' medical records in this case study (41.37%). Giving evidence of utter necessity of early detection of the syndrome, diminishing infant and parenting uneasiness. If treatment is not properly addressed, it may impair their growth.

### Limitations of Case Study

This case study presents certain limitations related to the laboratory results, on the grounds that out

of the total number of infants, only fifteen of them indicated some results, narrowing the possibility to perform an immunological study of them. Additionally, this study was developed in only one case study scenario. This requires further research on the subject in other case study scenarios. Since there was not possible to carry on continuous monitoring (over parents and their subsequent follow-up visits) in connection with laboratory tests and consequently their findings, which impaired a complete immunological study on a tear down basis.

## 7 – ETHICAL ISSUES

This thesis was held in accordance with Resolution 466/2012 of the National Health Council. Informed consent forms were duly countersigned by those responsible for the infants, after detailed information displayed regarding this case study.

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## APPENDIX 1

Group 1 – Laboratory results described in the medical records of 06 infants

Exams/Rec.	9062	9041	8822	7707	8613	8836
IGE	0,51	4,05	42,8		28,43	1,47
IGA	2,8	28,1	67,1	66,4	30,40	31,70
IGM	47	32,3	99,8	183,8	185,00	53,50
IGG	59,8	43,5	99,5	655	120,00	409
IGG1	55,5	34,9	803	801	10,95	469
IGG2	88,6	64,7	112	70	94	341
IGG3	29,3	25,6	77	38	68	4,03
IGG4	20	7,66	3	2	3,41	46,95
CD3	61,8	72,4		84,17		48,49
CD4	40,7	51,2	45,1	54,41		5,98
CD8	21,4	18	22	71,37		29,17
CD19	3,1	14,3	20,9	14		145
CD56	8	10,3	7,1	29		0,0
Anti GLIA	0,5	20	0,3	1,3	0,0	0,3
Anti GLIG	3,3	0,4	0,7	1,0		
Anti ENDO						
Anti TRANS						
Rel. CD4/CD8	8,9	2,8				
Plat.					470	
IgG4>IgG3					No	
EOS>4%					No	
>10%					No	
IgA					30,40	

## APPENDIX 2

Group 2 – Laboratory results described in the medical records of 04 infants

Exams/Rec.	8914	7298	8583	8586
IGE	12,6		>5k	85,45
IGA	20,0		33,4	<10
IGM	57,9		64,8	5,8
IGG	394,9		71,4	35,4
IGG1	306		664	28,7
IGG2	107		98,8	66,2
IGG3	32		61,1	13,7
IGG4	2		10	5,6
CD3	61		59,8	67,8(33,47)
CD4	43		31,8	48,2(24,15)
CD8	16		22,9	19(912)
CD19	35		28,4	22(1102)
CD56	1,9		7,5	6(301)
Anti GLIA	<1,0		0,9	0,2
Anti GLIG	<1,0		1,9	0,3
Anti ENDO				
Anti TRANS				
Rel. CD4/CD8	2,68		1,4	2,54 ↑
Plat.	367	797,009	281	408
IgG4>IgG3				
EOS>4%		No		
>10%		No		
IgA	20,0		33,4	<10



## APPENDIX 3

Group 3 – Laboratory results described in the medical records of 05 infants

Exams/Rec.	9154	9050	8609	8864	8846
IGE	5,10	12	38,2	3	6,37
IGA	120	5,5	64	19,80	36,5
IGM	57,6	16	111	71,70	1090
IGG	11,00	100	1050	696	6200
IGG1	7,57	7,1	9,20	513	512,0
IGG2	310	17,6	14,6	104	51,0
IGG3	20	3,6	47	56,90	56,0
IGG4		0,6	45	26	0,75
CD3	68,3	65,5	71,2	3628	4136
CD4	28,6	48,5	45,1	2313	2155
CD8	31,4	14,5	18,4	1113	1868
CD19	17,23	17,9	24,5	1935	1756
CD56	9,45	13,7	3,9	316	382
Anti GLIA	6,6	<0,1	8,6	∅	0,0
Anti GLIG	1,9	<0,1	34	0,3	0,2
Anti ENDO					
Anti TRANS					
Rel. CD4/CD8		3,3	2,4	2,07	
Plat.	391		327		
IgG4>IgG3			Sim		
EOS>4%			Sim		
>10%			Não		
IgA			64		

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## COLITE DO LEITE MATERNO E DOENÇA DO CICLO ENTEROMAMÁRIO

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### 1 - INTRODUÇÃO

A definição de colite está relacionada a uma reação inflamatória multifatorial que ocasiona lesões em nível macroscópico e microscópico no intestino grosso. Esta pode manifestar-se em diversas faixas etárias, e quando se apresenta na infância, uma de suas principais causas é a alergia alimentar (AA). (1)

Por ser a AA a principal causa da colite no lactente jovem, torna-se necessária a compreensão dos mecanismos imunológicos desencadeantes desta patologia.(2)

A colite é a terminologia usada para estabelecer processos inflamatórios de diversas etiologias, que envolvem o intestino grosso em presença de microlesões características, não necessariamente relacionadas a alterações macroscópicas. Nesse sentido, a principal causa de colite é a alergia alimentar (2). O que torna necessário a compreensão mais profunda do que origina essa colite e seus fatores imunológicos desencadeantes, especialmente no que tange à colite do leite materno (CLM) (2).

A CLM, com suas características clínicas sobejamente reconhecidas, faz parte das DCEM, sendo a mais conhecida e relevante, dentro de um conjunto de manifestações clínicas, como procuramos evidenciar, que são menos reconhecidas, dentro da amplitude das manifestações clínicas das DCEM. (2)

A patologia é considerada, mundialmente, uma das principais origens de sangramento digestivo baixo em crianças alimentadas somente ao seio materno. Ocorre em geral no período pós-natal imediato ou em lactentes jovens. A mãe fica assustada ao observar que, apesar de estar amamentando o seu bebê, este está apresentando sangramento nas fezes (2,3).

Com efeito, o que pode levar a esta doença é a ingestão materna de qualquer proteína em sua dieta, principalmente as relacionadas ao leite de vaca, que per-

manece sendo o principal causador de colite do leite materno (2).

Como esta patologia foi recentemente identificada, seus casos são, por vezes, tratados inadequadamente. Quanto aos pais e à população em geral estes achados são de origem desconhecida.

Torna-se então importante o seu conhecimento precoce, para que seja instituído o tratamento apropriado, abreviando o sofrimento do lactente e de seus pais. O bebê apresenta-se em geral, saudável, embora os sintomas sejam de forte intensidade, pois choram muito, brigam com o seio materno, se jogam para trás durante as mamadas, e, principalmente, sangram pelas fezes, o que causa grande angústia nos pais, especialmente na mãe que está amamentando e que julga que o seu leite é o melhor alimento para o bebê, uma realidade insofismável, para o crescimento e desenvolvimento saudável do bebê.

Quando se trata da CLM, geralmente sua identificação ocorre com o lactente já em casa, amamentado. Quando se trata da DCEM, o problema pode e deve ser identificado o mais precocemente possível, o que pode ocorrer mesmo na maternidade, no período imediato do pós-parto, ou logo após, quando a mãe deixa o hospital e o bebê começa a apresentar distúrbios clínicos relacionados com a amamentação.

Os sintomas podem ser confundidos com cólicas, agitação, mal dormir e choro intenso e os pais iniciam, muitas vezes, medidas caseiras para tentar conter o problema, sem resultados positivos, o que pode contribuir para aumentar ainda mais a sua angústia diante do desconforto que a criança está apresentando.

O interesse em realizar este estudo tem início nos ambulatórios de atendimento a lactentes, onde os pais, especialmente as mães, traziam suas crianças com sintomas compatíveis com DCEM e especialmente com CLM, após passarem por outros profissionais de

saúde, sem o diagnóstico correto, ou ainda com tratamento incorreto.

Dessa forma, o objetivo geral foi relacionar as queixas apresentadas pelas mães de vinte e nove lactentes com as características das doenças do ciclo enteromamário, dentre as quais, também esta presente a colite do leite materno, com vistas a proporcionar conhecimentos acerca da identificação precoce destas patologias e facilitar o tratamento adequado, obtendo resultados que contribuam para a cura da patologia e alívio imediato dos sintomas no lactente e de seus pais.

## 2 – FUNDAMENTAÇÃO TEÓRICA

A alergia alimentar é descrita como uma resposta imunológica adversa às proteínas alimentares, reconhecidas como alérgenos alimentares e alcança até 6-8% das crianças jovens e 3-4% dos adultos (4-5).

Dentre as doenças causadas pela alergia alimentar, destaca-se a colite alérgica, que é considerada a causa mais prevalente de colite nos primeiros meses de vida, e os principais alérgenos são as proteínas do leite de vaca e da soja, os quais podem ser veiculados pelo leite materno (6).

Designa-se como colite os processos inflamatórios de diversas patologias que envolvem o intestino grosso no qual estão presentes lesões microscópicas características, que podem não estar necessariamente vinculadas a alterações macroscópicas. A etiologia mais importante no primeiro ano de vida é a alergia alimentar. O que torna necessário um conhecimento mais profundo da origem de tal patologia e dos fatores imunológicos desencadeantes da mesma (2,7).

Tem-se observado, atualmente, em maternidades, consultórios e clínicas que prestam atendimento em pediatria, uma demanda crescente de mães e pais que trazem seus bebês com sintomas como cólicas, distensão abdominal, refluxo, sangramento intestinal, e que se apresentam subnutridas. Outras, já nascem desnutridas, ainda que se trate de mães que realizaram o pré-natal, e receberam orientações para o controle de fatores de risco como a hipertensão (2).

Os autores explicam que estes fatos vêm ao encontro do que diz uma crença antiga de que algumas crianças alimentadas exclusivamente ao seio materno podem apresentar distúrbios gastrintestinais como reação à dieta materna (2).

Essa síndrome recebeu a denominação de Doença do

Ciclo Enteromamário (DCEM), e, como parte dessas doenças, tem-se a Colite do Leite Materno (CLM) que se tornou a mais conhecida e importante). A colite do leite materno pode ser definida como uma reação alérgica apresentada por algumas crianças a alguma proteína contida na dieta da mãe, como leite de vaca ou de soja (8). (ASBAI, 2009).

Com base no quadro clínico de crianças diagnosticadas com CLM, são descritos, a seguir, um quadro com os principais sintomas dessa síndrome (2:165):

- Presença de sangue nas fezes;
- Exame físico que revela tratar-se de criança saudável;
- Cólicas;
- Irritabilidade;
- Chora com facilidade;
- Distensão abdominal;
- Constipação intestinal (mesmo com fezes sem endurecimento);
- Região perianal livre de fissuras ou dermatite;

Há que se considerar, além desses sintomas que os vômitos, diarreia e cólicas fazem parte do quadro clínico mais comumente associado à enterorragia. Além disso, a prematuridade é considerada um fator de risco para a CLM (2).

A fisiopatologia da DCEM está relacionada ao fato de que os antígenos da alimentação contidos na dieta materna podem alcançar, através da amamentação, os intestinos da criança e provocar resposta imunológica. Dentre os referidos antígenos, o leite de vaca ingerido pela mãe é considerado o principal alimento relacionado com a CLM (2).

Para que seja estabelecido o diagnóstico da CLM, deve-se considerar o sangramento que surge nos primeiros cinco meses de vida em crianças com aparência saudável (2). Geralmente, não há queixas relacionadas à perda de peso no bebê, que pudesse comprometer o seu estado geral, assim como não há alterações à palpação do abdome (3 a 9).

Porém, em alguns casos, algumas crianças, apesar de estarem em aleitamento materno exclusivo, apresentam cólicas, distensão abdominal, refluxo, sangramento intestinal e aparentam estado de subnutrição. O que, sobremaneira, causa angústia nos pais (2). Estes desconhecem que, provavelmente, um dos componentes da dieta (em geral o leite de vaca) que a mãe esteja ingerindo, possa estar causando o problema (9). Algumas entidades e organizações como a Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine têm se preocupado em

desenvolver protocolos clínicos para controlar problemas clínicos que vêm se tornando comuns e que podem impactar o sucesso da amamentação (10). Esta entidade tem utilizado um número de títulos para as doenças do ciclo enteromamário, desde colite alérgica a proctite benigna por dieta proteica, proctite eosinofílica a proctocolite induzida pelo leite materno. Doravante este aspecto é referido como proctocolite alérgica em bebê que recebe amamentação exclusiva. O conhecimento do curso clínico e de seus respectivos fatores associados ao desenvolvimento desta entidade são essenciais para otimizar o sucesso da amamentação e apoiar o crescimento e a saúde integral do bebê (10-11).

Desta forma, a CLM também é conhecida como colite eosinofílica, ou colite alérgica, ou ainda, a proctocolite eosinofílica ou alérgica é uma frequente manifestação de alergia ao leite de vaca no lactente ingerido pela mãe e transmitido pela amamentação. Ocorre mais comumente no sexo masculino (9-16) e geralmente inicia no primeiro semestre de vida. O termo é relacionado à infiltração da mucosa retal com eosinófilos observado e relatado na maioria das biópsias (9-16). Para o diagnóstico diferencial das doenças eosinofílicas, deve-se investigar causas que possam ocasionar infiltração eosinofílica, como parasitoses secundárias, como *Enterobius vermicularis*, *Strongyloides stercoralis*, *Trichuris trichiura*, e drogas como carbamazepina, rifampicina, anti-inflamatórios não hormonais e tacrolimus (17,18).

Alguns autores (12) denominam essa patologia de enterocolite induzida por proteínas alimentares (EIPA), a qual é descrita como uma hipersensibilidade gastrointestinal alimentar não mediada por IgE, com probabilidade de ser mediada por células. O seu mecanismo fisiopatológico exato ainda é desconhecido.

Em relação à enterorragia, os sintomas associados são: constipação intestinal, refluxo, vômitos, regurgitação, cólicas, diarreia, ganho de peso inadequado e distensão abdominal. Leva-se em consideração mães portadoras de outras doenças cuja origem provável é a alérgica, e que perfazem 80% dos casos (2:165).

Alguns autores afirmam que existem três pontos-chaves para o controle adequado da alergia ao leite de vaca: 1. Controle da alergia ao leite de vaca mediado pelo IgE necessita assegurar que seja estritamente evitada a dieta à base de proteína de leite de vaca e dar início a um plano de ação escrito, bem como ter

a mão um autoinjeter de adrenalina, caso seja indicado; 2. É essencial o diagnóstico precoce da alergia ao leite materno mediado pelo marcador não-IgE a fim de reduzir o risco de efeitos adversos nutricionais ou comportamentais. 3. Caso controlado adequadamente, o prognóstico da alergia ao leite de vaca na infância é geralmente excelente (19).

### 3 - MATERIAL E MÉTODOS

Realizou-se um estudo descritivo e retrospectivo, utilizando-se como técnica de pesquisa a análise documental de vinte e nove prontuários de bebês nascidos entre 2008 a 2015.

Estudos descritivos realizam o estudo, a análise, o registro e a interpretação dos fatos do mundo de forma física sem que o pesquisador possa interferir (20). A pesquisa descritiva tem como objetivos: observar, registrar e analisar os fenômenos e sistemas técnicos, sem, entretanto, entrar no âmbito dos conceitos.

A pesquisa descritiva tem como objetivo a identificação, registro e análise das características, fatores ou variáveis que se relacionam com o fenômeno em si ou com o processo. Esse tipo de estudo pode ser interpretado como um estudo de caso onde, após a coleta de dados, é realizada uma análise das relações entre as variáveis para que depois possam ser determinados os efeitos dos resultados em uma empresa, sistema de produção ou produto (21).

O que possibilitou após a análise documental da descrição de todos os registros, a distribuição dos vinte e nove bebês em três grupos: grupo 1, grupo 2 e grupo 3. Essa distribuição foi realizada com base na identificação dos sintomas dos bebês e sua relação com os sintomas característicos da CLM.

### 4 - RESULTADOS

#### Características clínicas

Com base na análise documental realizada nos prontuários dos vinte e nove bebês incluídos neste estudo, foram estabelecidos três grupos com características semelhantes em relação ao diagnóstico (alguns foram classificados como doença do ciclo enteromamário e outros especificamente como colite do leite materno); além desses elementos, levou-se em consideração: o local de nascimento, idade de início de sintomas; tem-

po de duração dos sintomas; frequência dos sintomas; fator de piora; queixas principais; condição de saúde dos pais; alimentação materna; achados laboratoriais; quando foi iniciada a fórmula na alimentação do bebê. Acrescentem-se a esses itens, a história familiar de atopia, especificando-se o tipo, história gestacional, intercorrências durante a gestação, história alimentar, subdivida em perguntas estruturadas (sim/não) relacionadas a saber se: mãe tomou leite na gestação; mãe tomou leite na amamentação, tempo do nascimento até primeira mamada; foi dada mamadeira no berçário; se houve aleitamento materno exclusivo até quantos meses e complementado até quantos meses; quando foi introduzida a fórmula; dieta atual (se toma leite ou não; se toma soja ou não e trivial caseiro, sim ou não).

Para classificar os bebês com DCEM, dentre as quais, a mais conhecida delas (a CLM), baseou-se nos sintomas principais que compõem o seu quadro clínico, os quais são:

- Presença de sangue nas fezes;
- Exame físico que revela tratar-se de criança saudável;
- Cólicas;
- Irritabilidade;
- Chora com facilidade;
- Distensão abdominal;
- Constipação intestinal (mesmo com fezes sem endurecimento);
- Região perianal livre de fissuras ou dermatite;

E, desta forma, convencionou-se neste estudo agrupar os bebês de acordo com a maior proximidade de seus sintomas apresentados com os sintomas característicos dessa síndrome. Esta avaliação possibilitou que fossem classificados como: Grupo 1, Grupo 2, Grupo 3

A idade de início dos sintomas nos bebês nesses três grupos variou entre as primeiras horas de nascimento até cinco meses. Todos, porém foram classificados como portadores de DCEM, uma vez que apresentaram sintomas característicos dessa síndrome. Foram descritos inclusive nestes grupos, outros sintomas ainda não descritos na literatura e achados laboratoriais, embora a ficha contendo registros desses últimos tenha sido preenchida em somente quatorze (14) das vinte e nove (29) crianças.

Quadro 1 – Distribuição e classificação das 29 crianças selecionadas em grupos

Groups	Number of infants	Corresponding percentage
Group 1	12	41,37
Group 2	11	37,93
Group 3	06	20,68

Como na CLM o sangramento nas fezes é o principal sintoma que ocorre nos primeiros cinco meses de vida, observou-se neste estudo que das vinte e nove crianças, doze (12) delas apresentaram este sintoma. Dessa forma, essas doze crianças ficaram dentro do grupo o qual convencionou-se denominar neste estudo, “grupo 1”. Apenas três mães não souberam precisar o tempo exato do início dos sintomas.

Deste grupo 1, avaliou-se a presença de cólicas como um segundo sintoma da CLM, a qual foi descrita em oito das 12 crianças. A irritabilidade foi o terceiro item pesquisado no grupo, e das 12 crianças, seis apresentavam esta característica. O choro com facilidade foi o quarto item considerado e foi descrito apenas em duas crianças nesse grupo 1. O item distensão abdominal foi o quinto item considerado e descrito neste grupo 1 em três crianças.

O item constipação intestinal (mesmo com fezes sem endurecimento) foi o sexto item e descrito em duas das doze crianças do grupo 1. A dermatite ou eritema perianal foi observada em três crianças. Vômitos foi o oitavo item e foi descrito em quatro das doze crianças. Fezes volumosas esteve presente em uma das doze crianças. E, por fim, dentro dos itens considerados como sintomas da CLM, a diarreia foi descrita nesse grupo 1 em seis das doze crianças.

Dentro do grupo 1, documentou-se que, em apenas um dos bebês, os pais não eram portadores de quaisquer alergias. Em dois bebês, apenas o pai era alérgico (rinite) e, nos outros oito bebês, os pais eram portadores de alergias, de tipo alergia respiratória, alergia à lactose e alergia ao leite de vaca.

Em apenas seis dos doze bebês, havia resultados laboratoriais. Das outras cinco crianças, em apenas uma, foi descrita a relação CD4/CD8 (8,0) (apêndice 1).

Os quadros 2, 3 e 4 abaixo listam as queixas globais relatadas pelas mães das doze crianças, queixas estas que também incluem sintomas específicos das DCEM, em especial, da CLM, os quais serão tratados no próximo capítulo.

Quadro 2. Queixas totais relatadas pelas mães das 12 crianças do grupo 1 (parte 1)

Symptoms	Number of Infants	Equivalent Percentage
Low weight gain	02	16,6%
Reaction to All Types of Food	01	8,3%
Bulky feces	06	50%
Defecation during the night	03	25%
Diarrhea	07	58,3%
Constipation	03	25%
Blood in stool	12	100%
Spitting up	03	25%
Vomiting	05	41,6%
Abdominal pain	07	58,3%
Catarrh	05	41,6%
Coryza	02	16,6%

Quadro 4. Queixas relatadas pelas mães das 12 crianças do grupo 1 (Parte 3)

Symptoms	Number of Infants	Equivalent Percentage
Snoring	02	16,6%
Mouthpiece	01	8,3%
Wheezing	01	8,3%
Eczema	04	33,3%
Choking	01	8,3%
Exertion after breastfeeding	01	8,3%
Rough cheeks	01	8,3%
Sleep disorder	01	8,3%
Facial pallor	01	8,3%
Mucoid secretion	01	8,3%
Urticaria	01	8,3%
Inappetence	01	8,3%
Colds	01	8,3%
Seborrheic dermatitis	01	8,3%
Nausea	01	8,3%
Skin folds with eczema	01	8,3%

Quadro 3. Queixas relatadas pelas mães das 12 crianças do grupo 1 (parte 2)

Symptoms	Number of Infants	Equivalent Percentage
Hiccups	02	16,6%
Perianal Erythema	03	25%
Itching	01	8,3%
Irritability	03	25%
Shaking	02	16,6%
Reflux	04	33,3%
Colic	02	16,6%
Shaking	02	16,6%
Rash	01	8,3%
Generalized infection	01	8,3%
Flatus	04	33,3%
Abdominal distension	03	25%
Irritability	02	16,6%
Crying when breastfed	01	8,3%
Bend over back	01	8,3%
Struggling with mother's breast	02	16,6%
Rough skin	01	8,3%
Intense crying	03	25%
Constipation	01	8,3%
Pain when defecating	01	8,3%

O grupo 2 foi formado por onze (11) bebês classificados dentro das doenças do ciclo enteromamário (DCEM), cujo início dos sintomas se deu do nascimento até um mês de vida. Neste grupo os sintomas foram:

Quadro 5. Queixas relatadas pelas mães das 11 crianças do grupo 2 (parte 1)

Symptoms	Number of Infants	Equivalent Percentage
Spitting up	07	63,6%
Vomiting	07	63,6%
Nausea	01	9,09%
Reflux	03	27,2%
Eczema	06	54,5%
Sleep Disorder	03	27,2%
Urticaria	04	36,3%
Angioedema	02	18,1%
Hiccup	05	45,4%
Abdominal pain	02	18,1%
Intense crying	01	9,09%
Wheezing baby	01	9,09%

Quadro 6. Queixas relatadas pelas mães das 11 crianças do grupo 2 (parte 2)

Symptoms	Number of Infants	Equivalent Percentage
Bend over back when breastfed	01	9,09%
Low weight gain	01	9,09%
Coryza	02	18,1%
Perianal Erythema	02	18,1%
Snoring	01	9,09%
Flatus	03	27,2%
Nasal Obstruction	01	9,09%
Colds	01	9,09%
Shaking	02	18,1%
Rough cheeks	02	18,1%
Skin folds with eczema	02	18,1%
Irritability	02	18,1%
Diarrhea	02	18,1%
Chronic cough	02	18,1%
Constipation	01	9,09%
Facial pallor	01	9,09%
Insomnia	01	9,09%
Itching	01	9,09%
Bulky feces	01	9,09%

Quadro 7. Queixas relatadas pelas mães das 06 crianças do grupo 3 (Parte 1)

Symptoms	Number of Infants	Equivalent Percentage
Dry cough	02	33,3%
Struggling with mother's breast	01	16,6%
Diarrhea	03	50%
Abdominal pain	02	33,3%
Xeroderma	01	16,6%
Irritability	02	33,3%
Short attention span	01	16,6%
Rejection to mother's breast	01	16,6%
Shaking	03	50%
Full body dermatitis	01	16,6%
Perianal dermatitis	01	16,6%
Steatorrhea	01	16,6%
Colds	02	33,3%
Reflux	01	16,6%
Rhinitis	01	16,6%
Coryza	01	16,6%
Nasal obstruction	02	33,3%
Skin folds with eczema	01	16,6%

No grupo 2, em quatro das fichas das onze crianças, constavam exames laboratoriais, com registros relacionados ao HC, HG, HTC, LEUC, BASO, EOS, BAST, SEGM, LINE, MONO, PLAQ, VHS, PTN, ALB,  $\alpha 1$ ,  $\alpha 2$  e  $\beta$ . Porém, somente três dessas crianças trouxeram resultados relacionados à IgE, IgA, IGM, IGG, IGG1, IGG2, IGG3, IGG4, CD3, CD4, CD8, CD9, CD56, Anti GLI A e Anti GLI G: Os resultados estão descritos no apêndice 2.

O grupo 3 foi composto por seis (06) bebês, classificados dentro das DCEM, dos quais apenas em duas fichas destes constavam o início dos sintomas. No primeiro os sintomas tiveram início aos seis meses e quinze dias, e no outro, aos dois anos de idade. Este último apresenta o Transtorno do Espectro Autista (TEA) e a criança é do sexo feminino.

O quadro 7 abaixo traz a descrição dos relatos pelas mães acerca dos sintomas apresentados pelas crianças do grupo 3.

Quadro 8. Queixas relatadas pelas mães das 06 crianças do grupo 3 (parte 2)

Symptoms	Number of Infants	Equivalent Percentage
Perianal Erythema	01	16,6%
Atopic dermatitis	01	16,6%
Sleep disorder	02	33,3%
Zero sociability	01	16,6%
Aggressiveness	01	16,6%
Stereotypes	01	16,6%
Insomnia	02	33,3%
Continuous crying	01	16,6%
Bend over back	01	16,6%
Pain	01	16,6%
Cyanosis	01	16,6%
Vomiting	02	33,3%
Constipation	02	33,3%
Pain when defecating	03	50%
Spitting up	01	16,6%
Hiccups	01	16,6%
Catarrh	01	16,6%
Snoring	01	16,6%
Asthma	01	16,6%
Facial pallor	01	16,6%
Urticaria	01	16,6%

Curiosamente, num desses seis bebês do grupo 3, foi descrito que o mesmo “encolhia-se todo” quando a mãe tomava leite de vaca, além do fato de apresentar dezoito episódios de diarreia por dia. Nesta criança também foi evidenciada a presença de manchas vermelhas na pele aos quatro (04) meses.

Neste grupo 3, cinco das seis crianças trouxeram resultados relacionados à IgE, IgA, IGM, IGG, IGG1, IGG2, IGG3, IGG4, CD3, CD4, CD8, CD9, CD56, Anti GLI A e Anti GLI G: Os resultados estão descritos no apêndice 3.

## 5- DISCUSSÃO

Conforme foi explicado anteriormente neste estudo, tomou-se por base os sintomas característicos e mais comuns das DCEM, dentre as quais, destaca-se a CLM. Estes sintomas clássicos incluem (2):

- Presença de sangue nas fezes;
- Exame físico que revela tratar-se de criança saudável;
- Cólicas;
- Irritabilidade;
- Chora com facilidade;
- Distensão abdominal;
- Constipação intestinal (mesmo com fezes sem endurecimento);
- Região perianal livre de fissuras ou dermatite;

Além destes, outros sintomas podem estar presentes em crianças com DCEM (22-31), o que pôde ser constatado no presente estudo, uma vez que nos três grupos de crianças diagnosticadas com DCEM, uma variedade de queixas foram relatadas pelos responsáveis das crianças.

Os sintomas clássicos porém estavam presentes nos três grupos e, a fim de mostrar que estas queixas principais (2) foram incluídas nos relatos dos responsáveis nos três grupos de bebês, destacam-se, a seguir, os quadros 9, 10 e 11 relacionados aos grupos 1, 2 e 3, respectivamente. No grupo 1, a presença de sangue nas fezes (hematoquezia) considerada neste estudo como o principal sintoma das DCEM (2), foi relatada pelas mães dos doze bebês do grupo 1.

Quadro 9. Sintomas característicos das DCEM (CLM) apresentados pelas 12 crianças do grupo 1

Symptoms	Number of Infants	Equivalent Percentage
Blood in stool	12	100%
Colic	08	66,6%
Irritability	06	50%
Intense crying	02	16,6%
Abdominal Distension	03	36%
Intestinal constipation	02	16,6%
Perianal dermatitis or erythema	03	36%
Vomiting	04	33,3%
Diarrhea	06	50%

Quadro 10. Sintomas característicos das DCEM (CLM) apresentados pelas 11 crianças do grupo 2

Symptoms	Number of Infants	Equivalent Percentage
Blood in stool	0	0%
Colic	2	18,2%
Irritability	2	18,2%
Intense crying	0	0%
Abdominal Distension	0	0%
Intestinal constipation	1	9,1%
Perianal dermatitis or erythema	2	18,2%
Vomiting	7	63,6%
Diarrhea	2	18,2%

Quadro 11. Sintomas característicos das DCEM (CLM) apresentados pelas 06 crianças do grupo 3

Symptoms	Number of Infants	Equivalent Percentage
Blood in stool	0	0%
Colic	2	33,3%
Irritability	3	50%
Intense crying	1	16,6%
Abdominal Distension	0	0%
Intestinal constipation	2	33,3%
Perianal dermatitis or erythema	1	16,6%
Vomiting	2	33,3%
Diarrhea	4	66,6%



## 6- CONSIDERAÇÕES FINAIS

Este estudo possibilitou constatar que bebês diagnosticados com DCEM (incluindo a CLM) podem apresentar outros sintomas associados aos sintomas clássicos desta síndrome. O sangramento nas fezes pode ser considerado o principal sintoma dessa patologia e foi documentado em 12 dos 29 prontuários das crianças neste estudo (41,37%). O que evidencia que essa síndrome deve ser identificada o mais precocemente possível, para reduzir e mesmo finalizar a angústia dos pais e o sofrimento do bebê. O que poderá, caso não tratada adequadamente, prejudicar o seu desenvolvimento.

### Limitações do estudo

Este estudo apresenta limitações relacionadas aos resultados laboratoriais dos bebês, pois em ape-

nas quinze prontuários de bebês constavam alguns resultados, o que impossibilitou fazer um estudo imunológico dos mesmos. Além disso, este estudo foi desenvolvido em apenas um cenário. O que demanda novas pesquisas sobre o tema em outros cenários. Como não houve um seguimento (comparecimento dos pais e seu retorno) em relação aos exames laboratoriais e conseqüentemente, seus resultados, não pôde ser feito um estudo imunológico mais completo acerca dos mesmos.

## 7- QUESTÕES ÉTICAS

Este trabalho de conclusão de curso foi realizado em conformidade com a resolução 466/2012 do Conselho Nacional de Saúde. Foram obtidos os termos de consentimento livre e esclarecido com os responsáveis pelos pacientes, assinados após informação minuciosa sobre este relato.

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## APÊNDICE 1

Grupo 1- Resultados laboratoriais descritos nos prontuários de 06 crianças

Exams/Rec.	9062	9041	8822	7707	8613	8836
IGE	0,51	4,05	42,8		28,43	1,47
IGA	2,8	28,1	67,1	66,4	30,40	31,70
IGM	47	32,3	99,8	183,8	185,00	53,50
IGG	59,8	43,5	99,5	655	120,00	409
IGG1	55,5	34,9	803	801	10,95	469
IGG2	88,6	64,7	112	70	94	341
IGG3	29,3	25,6	77	38	68	4,03
IGG4	20	7,66	3	2	3,41	46,95
CD3	61,8	72,4		84,17		48,49
CD4	40,7	51,2	45,1	54,41		5,98
CD8	21,4	18	22	71,37		29,17
CD19	3,1	14,3	20,9	14		145
CD56	8	10,3	7,1	29		0,0
Anti GLIA	0,5	20	0,3	1,3	0,0	0,3
Anti GLIG	3,3	0,4	0,7	1,0		
Anti ENDO						
Anti TRANS						
Rel. CD4/CD8	8,9	2,8				
Plat.					470	
IgG4>IgG3					No	
EOS>4%					No	
>10%					No	
IgA					30,40	

## APÊNDICE 2

Grupo 2- Resultados laboratoriais descritos nos prontuários de 04 crianças

Exams/Rec.	8914	7298	8583	8586
IGE	12,6		>5k	85,45
IGA	20,0		33,4	<10
IGM	57,9		64,8	5,8
IGG	394,9		71,4	35,4
IGG1	306		664	28,7
IGG2	107		98,8	66,2
IGG3	32		61,1	13,7
IGG4	2		10	5,6
CD3	61		59,8	67,8(33,47)
CD4	43		31,8	48,2(24,15)
CD8	16		22,9	19(912)
CD19	35		28,4	22(1102)
CD56	1,9		7,5	6(301)
Anti GLIA	<1,0		0,9	0,2
Anti GLIG	<1,0		1,9	0,3
Anti ENDO				
Anti TRANS				
Rel. CD4/CD8	2,68		1,4	2,54 ↑
Plat.	367	797,009	281	408
IgG4>IgG3				
EOS>4%		No		
>10%		No		
IgA	20,0		33,4	<10

## APÊNDICE 3

Grupo 3- Resultados laboratoriais descritos nos prontuários de 05 crianças

Exams/Rec.	9154	9050	8609	8864	8846
IGE	5,10	12	38,2	3	6,37
IGA	120	5,5	64	19,80	36,5
IGM	57,6	16	111	71,70	1090
IGG	11,00	100	1050	696	6200
IGG1	7,57	7,1	9,20	513	512,0
IGG2	310	17,6	14,6	104	51,0
IGG3	20	3,6	47	56,90	56,0
IGG4		0,6	45	26	0,75
CD3	68,3	65,5	71,2	3628	4136
CD4	28,6	48,5	45,1	2313	2155
CD8	31,4	14,5	18,4	1113	1868
CD19	17,23	17,9	24,5	1935	1756
CD56	9,45	13,7	3,9	316	382
Anti GLIA	6,6	<0,1	8,6	∅	0,0
Anti GLIG	1,9	<0,1	34	0,3	0,2
Anti ENDO					
Anti TRANS					
Rel. CD4/CD8		3,3	2,4	2,07	
Plat.	391		327		
IgG4>IgG3			Sim		
EOS>4%			Sim		
>10%			Não		
IgA			64		

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