

Celiac disease is a chronic autoimmune disease of the small intestine caused by intolerance to gluten. The disease is characterized by impairment of intestinal mucosa, it is associated with malabsorption and maldigestion. The main symptoms are stomach pain, diarrhea, anemia, failure to thrive. Recently, the number of patients with atypical symptoms and a completely asymptomatic form of the disease increases. Prevalence of the disease in Europe is 1 %.

The aim of this paper is to describe how celiac disease affects the status of bone tissue and what is its impact on growth in children.