

## **ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH**

This thesis deals with non-biopsy diagnosis of coeliac disease and following the gluten-free diet in children. The theoretical part describes basic knowledge about coeliac disease, its incidence, clinical presentation, diagnostics and prevention. This part also describes the principles of gluten-free diet, gluten-free labeling and financial demand of this diet. The research part deals with adherence to the gluten-free diet in pediatric patients both with biopsy and non-biopsy diagnosis. The aim of the study is also to determine if there are any differences between those two groups. The data were collected through the questionnaire that was mailed to selected respondents. Thirty eight respondents out of fifty responded to the study. The responses were recorded in a form of graphs. It was found out that 24 % of respondents knowingly violate gluten-free diet. No distinct difference of behaviour in both groups was recorded. 58 % of respondents considered the transition to a gluten-free diet as very challenging. The high costs of gluten-free food were recognized by respondents as the main problem. The results show that the majority of respondents were well informed about coeliac disease and the gluten-free diet. Education of newly diagnosed patients is very important, because understanding the disease and its possible consequences is an important prerequisite for compliance with the dietary regimen.

Keywords: coeliac disease, gluten, gluten-free diet