

Sjogren syndrome

Bibliographic reference	Szodoray et al. (2004)
Study type	Cross-sectional survey
Study quality	The Joanna Briggs Institute Prevalence Critical Appraisal Tool (http://ijhpm.com/article_2870_607.html) 1. Was the sample representative of the target population? YES 2. Were study participants recruited in an appropriate way? YES (consecutive sample recruited) 3. Was the sample size adequate? YES 4. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail? YES 5. Was the data analysis conducted with sufficient coverage of the identified sample? YES 6. Were objective, standard criteria used for the measurement of the condition? YES 7. Was the condition measured reliably? YES 8. Was there appropriate statistical analysis? YES 9. Are all important confounding factors/subgroups/differences identified and accounted for? YES 10. Were subpopulations identified using objective criteria? NA Overall risk of bias = LOW
Country	Hungary
Number of patients	N=111 adults with Sjögren Syndrome
Study population	Inclusion: consecutive patients with Sjögren Syndrome attending an outpatient clinic
Details of coeliac testing	
Results	N=5/111 (4.54%) diagnosed with CD The age of those with CD 39.8 (28 to 53) vs. those without CD 57 (38 to 77), p<0.001 Duration of Sjögren syndrome at the time of the study similar in both groups GI symptoms, N=41/111 (36.93%) abdominal discomfort, N=11 (7.2%) lack of appetite, N=6 (5.4%) nausea, N=10 (9%) diarrhoea, N=6(5.4%) iron deficiency anaemia due to malabsorption
Source of funding	Grants from the National Research Fund and the Ministry of Welfare
Conflicts of interest	
Comments	

Definitions of abbreviations are given at the end of this document.