

## Supplementary File 1. Information leaflet control group

### Chronic abdominal pain and/or chronic diarrhoea in children 4–18 years in general practice

#### Epidemiology

**90%** has functional gastrointestinal disease (FGID). The most frequent disorders are:

- Functional abdominal pain
- Functional constipation
- Irritable bowel syndrome

**10%** has an organic disorder. The differential diagnosis is age and gender dependent.

#### **Gastrointestinal disorders**

- Parasitic, bacterial and viral gastroenteritis **prevalence 4.5%**
- Celiac disease **prevalence 1.5%**
- Crohn's disease and colitis ulcerosa (IBD) **prevalence <1%**

#### **Non-gastrointestinal disorders**

- Girls: dysmenorrhoea, sexually transmitted disease, pregnancy
- Familial Mediterranean fever (FMF)

*This overview focuses on the gastrointestinal disorders*

#### Medical history

Eating and defecation pattern

Gastrointestinal symptoms

#### Alarm symptoms<sup>a</sup>

Positive family history for IBD or celiac disease

Rectal bleeding, involuntary weight loss, decreased growth velocity

Aphthous stomatitis, arthritis, eye inflammation

#### Physical examination

Abdomen: *palpable fecal mass*

#### Alarm symptoms<sup>a</sup>

Involuntary weight loss, decreased growth velocity

Aphthous stomatitis, arthritis, eye inflammation, skin abnormalities

Perianal abnormalities

#### Diagnostic tests

Abdominal pain and diarrhea >10 days  
Suspicion of celiac disease  
Suspicion of IBD

**Fecal culture, fecal ova and parasite test**  
**tTGA, total serum IgA**  
**ESR, Hb, leukocytes**

<sup>a</sup> Per definitions in Table 1.

**Legend:** BMI = body mass index ESR = erythrocyte sedimentation rate; Hb = haemoglobin; IBD = inflammatory bowel disease; IgA = Immunoglobulin A; tTGA = tissue transglutaminase IgA antibody