

Type of enteropathy	Clinical and laboratory features	Histological/molecular features on duodenal biopsy	Diagnostic tests
Whipple's disease [27]	Long-lasting history of seronegative migratory arthritis, fever, severe malabsorption, neurological involvement in middle aged Caucasians	PAS+ macrophages infiltrating the <i>lamina propria</i>	Duodenal biopsy; positive PCR for <i>Tropheryma whipplei</i>
Tuberculosis [28]	Cough, ascites, fever, night sweats	Granulomas	Mantoux tuberculin skin test; interferon-gamma release assay; ascitic fluid analysis; chest X-ray; CT
Small intestinal bacterial overgrowth [29]	Malabsorption syndrome of different severity in patients with predisposing conditions*	Variable degrees of villous blunting, if present; intraepithelial lymphocytosis	H ₂ -glucose breath test, duodenal/jejunal aspirate
Collagenous sprue [30,31]	Severe malabsorption, abdominal pain; in some cases suggestive history for CD or TS or ARBs therapy	band of sub-epithelial collagen (usually >20 µm)	Duodenal biopsy
Enteropathy associated with IPSID [32]	Malabsorption syndrome of different severity in young adults living in lower socioeconomic areas and in the Middle East, Far East and Africa	plasmacytic infiltrate of CD20+ B-cells and plasma cells expressing the alpha heavy chain but no light chains	Full-thickness intestinal biopsy; abdomen CT;
Environmental/tropical enteropathy [33]**	Poorly understood condition ranging in severity from subclinical to frank malabsorption in people living in rural areas of developing Countries	Variable degrees of villous blunting and T-cell infiltration	Duodenal biopsy
Enteropathy associated with mefenamic acid [34]	Diarrhoea and malabsorption + suggestive pharmacological history	Variable degrees of villous blunting and mixed inflammatory infiltrate of the <i>lamina propria</i> , including eosinophils	Duodenal biopsy and drug withdrawal

Table 1 Supplementary. List of enteropathies with villous atrophy and negative coeliac serology for which the threshold of agreement (70%) was not reached to be assigned to the diagnostic categories shown in Table 1.

IPSID: immunoproliferative small intestinal disease; CT: computed tomography; PCR: polymerase chain reaction; ARBs: angiotensin II receptors blockers;

*disorders of protective antibacterial mechanisms of the gastro-intestinal tract (e.g. achlorhydria, pancreatic exocrine insufficiency, primary or secondary immunodeficiency), anatomical abnormalities (e.g. previous ileo-caecal resections, gastrectomy, diverticula, fistulae, surgical blind loop, small intestinal obstruction) and/or motility disorders (e.g. scleroderma, autonomic neuropathy in diabetes mellitus, post-radiation enteropathy, small intestinal pseudo-obstruction) [110]

**Also known as tropical enteropathy