

## Coeliac Profile

sample type: **BLOOD**

Coeliac disease is defined as a genetic, immune mediated enteropathy of the small bowel that results in malabsorption. The disease is characterised by a sensitivity to the proteins found in wheat, and to a lesser extent, barley and rye. It is now considered the most common food intolerance world wide, affecting as many as 1% of the population.

### Who Should be Tested for Coeliac Disease?

The clinical presentation of coeliac disease has many faces and, as a consequence, the disease is often misdiagnosed. In fact, the average time from disease to diagnosis is 11 years. Those afflicted may have classic gastrointestinal (GI) symptoms or may only exhibit extra-intestinal manifestations. Even in the absence of overt GI complaints, avoidance of gluten is imperative owing to the risk of lymphoma and other malignancies associated with coeliac disease. Practitioners should therefore consider routine screening for patients with the following clinical indications:

#### Typical Coeliac Indications

Chronic diarrhoea  
Malabsorption  
Abdominal distention  
Unexplained weight loss

*Other high risk groups include:  
first degree relatives, siblings  
and those with Immunoglobulin  
A (IgA) deficiency.*

#### Atypical Coeliac Indications

Type 1 diabetes  
Anaemia  
Osteoporosis  
Chronic fatigue  
Autoimmune disorders  
Dermatitis herpetiformis  
Behavioural changes  
Irritable bowel syndrome  
Infertility/Miscarriage  
Neurological symptoms

### Diagnosing Coeliac Disease

Patients with coeliac disease are 10-15 times more likely to have IgA deficiency than the general population. Testing for total IgA increases the diagnostic accuracy by ruling out false negative results in those who are IgA deficient.

Anti-Tissue Transglutaminase and Deamidated Gliadin IgA are highly sensitive markers for identifying coeliac disease. When IgA-tTG is positive, testing for IgA-Anti-endomysial Antibodies (IgA-EMA) is routinely performed. This further enhances the accuracy of the profile and helps identify those with silent and latent forms of the disease.

Practitioners also have the ability to determine compliance with:

- IgA Anti-Gliadin Antibodies (IgA-AGA)
- IgG Anti-Gliadin antibodies (IgG-AGA)

### Treating Coeliac Disease

Treatment requires life-long abstinence from gluten containing foods. With the need for such a restrictive diet, it is important to accurately determine who has the condition. The Coeliac Profile from Genova Diagnostics incorporates the most advanced non-invasive markers along with traditional serological tests.

#### • Analytes:

Total IgA  
IgA Anti-Tissue Transglutaminase  
Anti-Deamidated Gliadin IgA  
IgA Anti-Endomysial Antibodies

IgA Anti-Gliadin Antibodies  
IgG Anti-Gliadin Antibodies

#### • Specimen Requirements:

- 3 ml serum in SST, shipped refrigerated
- Specimen collected Monday to Thursday

#### • Before Taking this Test:

See instructions inside test kit for details

# Celiac & Gluten Sensitivity

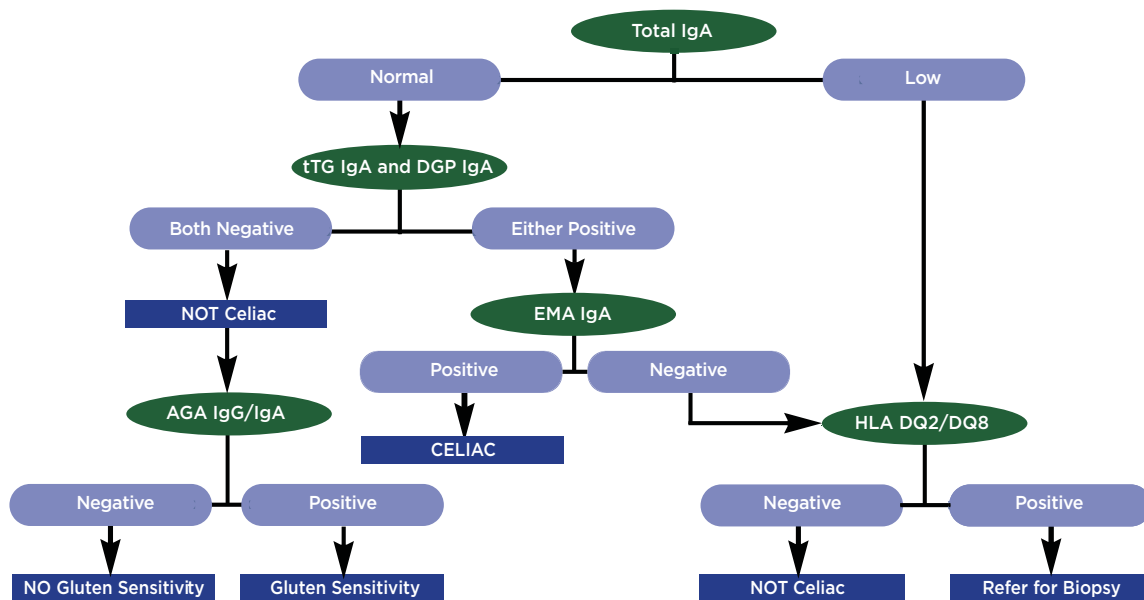
Patient: **Order Number:**  
**SAMPLE REPORT** Completed: July 28, 2010  
 Age: 17 Received: July 19, 2010  
 Sex: F Collected: July 19, 2010  
 MRN:

## Immunologic Markers

| Biomarker                                  | Result             | Reference Range  |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Total IgA                                  | 139.8 Sufficient   | 62.0-343.0 mg/dL |
| Anti-Tissue Transglutaminase IgA (tTG IgA) | 2.1 Negative       | <=4 U/mL         |
| Anti-Deamidated Gliadin IgA (DGP IgA)      | 17.2 Negative      | <=19 U/mL        |
| Anti-Endomysial IgA (EMA IgA)              | Not Detected       | Not Detected     |
| Anti-Gliadin IgA (AGA IgA)                 | 21 Weak Positive   | <20 U/mL         |
| Anti-Gliadin IgG (AGA IgG)                 | 32 Strong Positive | <20 U/mL         |

## Interpretation

Patient results are consistent with Gluten Sensitivity.



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**This test reveals important clinical information about:**

- Immunoglobulin A (IgA) status - to rule out false negatives in IgA-immunodeficient individuals
- The presence of coeliac disease - by utilising the most accurate and comprehensive non-invasive markers that when combined, identify or rule out with confidence the diagnosis of coeliac disease
- Compliance to a gluten free diet - by assessing IgA and IgG Anti-Gliadin levels, clinicians can monitor dietary changes and determine if hidden sources of gluten are still present

For test kits, clinical support, or more information contact:

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More detailed publications with references are also available: [www.GDXuk.net](http://www.GDXuk.net)