

Celiac Evaluation Profile



Sample Patient
DOB: 00/00/0000

REQUISITION: 0000000
COLLECTION DATE: 00/00/0000
RUN DATE: 0/00/0000

Sample Doctor, M.D.
City, State, 00000

| Celiac Evaluation Profile | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| Test | Result | Negative | Indeterminate | Positive |
| tTG IgA | 0.60 | < 7 | 7-10 | >10 |
| tTG IgG | <0.6 | < 7 | 7-10 | >10 |
| DGP IgA | 0.70 | < 7 | 7-10 | >10 |
| DGP IgG | <0.4 | < 7 | 7-10 | >10 |
| Gliadin IgA | 2.80 | < 7 | 7-10 | >10 |
| Gliadin IgG | 16.00 | < 7 | 7-10 | >10 |

• tTG = tissue Transglutaminase

• DGP = Deamidated Gliadin Peptide

- Celiac disease may be associated with diverse clinical features.
- In the clinical evaluation for celiac disease, various tests (serology, genetic, and tissue biopsy) can be used to diagnose the disease.
- Serum antibody tests are used in clinical management of celiac disease.
- Selective immunoglobulin deficiency, especially IgA deficiency, can affect the interpretation of test results. If IgA serology tests are negative in a patient with high probability of having celiac disease, then measuring total IgA should be considered.
- A positive Gliadin test result supports the diagnosis of celiac disease when tTG and/or DGP are also positive together with appropriate clinical symptoms.
- A positive Gliadin, IgA, or IgG may suggest non-celiac gluten enteropathy with appropriate clinical findings.

Test results should be correlated with clinical findings and dietary history.