



Is it the volatile weather  
or his digestion that is  
causing his stomach ache?

**His blood knows more.**

Your lab can provide you with answers.

A specific diagnosis for non-specific symptoms.

Celiac disease in adulthood – the essential indicator  
is a serological test

**The ESPGHAN\* guidelines recommend<sup>1</sup>**

Serological testing for celiac disease-specific antibodies

2

If positive, a histological confirmation of the final diagnosis  
usually involves targeted biopsies from different regions of  
the small intestine through gastroscopy

3

With **high-level** tTG IgA titers\*\* a diagnosis can be  
made without a biopsy

This information was provided to you by:

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact us  
at any time at the above address.

**Bibliography:** 1. Hill et al. 2008. Aliment Pharmacol Ther 27, 572–577; Husby  
S et al (2012). European Society for Paediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology,  
and Nutrition guidelines for the diagnosis of coeliac disease. JPGN 54: 136–  
160. 2. Dieterich et al; Nat. Med. 1997; 3, 797.  
\* European Society for pediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Nutrition  
\*\* >10 times over the cut-off

## Non-specific gastrointestinal complaints – make proper preparations for invasive diagnostics

The diagnosis of patients with non-specific gastrointestinal complaints is extensive and **often a diagnosis by exclusion.**

This usually includes:

- **Laboratory diagnostics**
- **Diagnostic imaging**
- **Endoscopy**

**The coordination and arrangement of a detailed examination is crucial** for diagnostic success.

## Diagnosis of celiac disease in adults – the most important parameters:

**Deamidated gliadin IgG antibodies**

**Deamidated gliadin IgA antibodies**

**Tissue transglutaminase tTG IgG**

**Tissue transglutaminase tTG IgA**

Are identical to endomysial IgA antibodies<sup>2</sup>

- IgG tests for patients with known or newly-discovered IgA deficiency. No separate total IgA testing necessary
- Some patients have no tTG antibodies, yet have gliadin antibodies

The combination of tTG and DGP tests provides an increased sensitivity as compared to single parameters.

**Test for celiac disease – for a more targeted diagnosis!**