

## Celiac Panel, IgG&IgA/DGP + IgG&IgA/tTG

### Complete Report

**Provider:**  
**Patient:**  
**Accession #:**  
**Sex:**  
**Age:**

**Collected:**  
**Received:**  
**Completed:**  
**Date of Birth:**  
**Sample Type:**

Analyte	Result	Indication	Reference Range		
			Negative	Weak Positive	Positive
Deamidated Gliadin Peptide IgA (DGP IgA)	6.7	Negative	<20	20 - 30	>30
Deamidated Gliadin Peptide IgG (DGP IgG)	7.5	Negative	<20	20 - 30	>30
Tissue Transglutaminase IgA (h-tTG IgA)	149.1	Positive	<20	20 - 30	>30
Tissue Transglutaminase IgG (h-tTG IgG)	20.8	Weak Positive	<20	20 - 30	>30

<: less than reportable range.

>: greater than reportable range.

#### Commentary (semi-quantitative chemiluminescent immunoassay, CIA)

The results of this test were obtained with the FDA-approved INOVA QUANTA Flash® CIA immunoassay. Values obtained with different manufacturers' assay methods may not be used interchangeably.

Clinical sensitivity and specificity of h-tTG IgA QUANTA Flash® are reported at 94.0% and 98.1%, respectively.

Clinical sensitivity and specificity of DGP IgA QUANTA Flash® are reported at 71.4% and 100%, respectively.

Not all patients with celiac disease are positive for h-tTG IgA autoantibodies or DGP IgA antibodies. A negative result in an untreated suspect patient may be explained by selective IgA deficiency, a relatively frequent finding in this population. The presence of h-tTG IgG autoantibodies and DGP IgG antibodies can therefore aid in the patient assessment.

Clinical sensitivity of this method for h-tTG IgG autoantibodies has been shown to be 85.7% in a subset of selective IgA deficient patients.

Individuals on a gluten-free diet prior to testing may show low serological values.

Results of this assay should not be interpreted in the absence of a complete clinical history.

Confirmation of celiac disease requires small bowel biopsies demonstrating immune-mediated villous atrophy in addition to resolution of symptoms following the introduction and maintenance of a strict gluten-free diet.

This test is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease or replace the medical advice and/or treatment obtained from a qualified healthcare practitioner.

End of Report