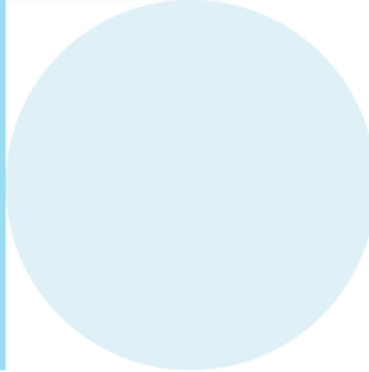
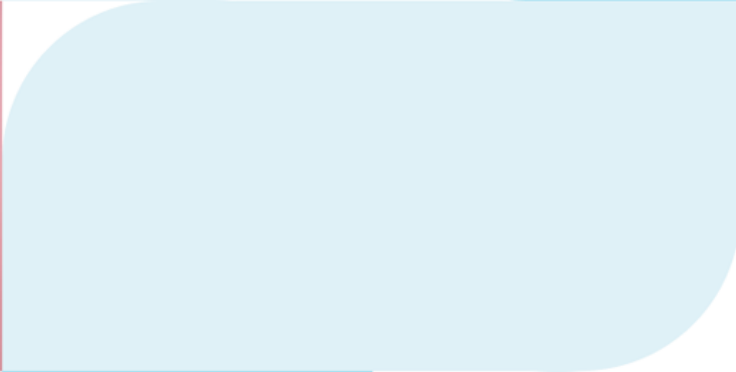





Test report



At-home test



# Gluten Intolerance Test

 Lab test


 Blood

Name: **Dummy Persson**    Date of test: **03/25/2021**    Analysis-ID: **5AF2CE62-ZO**

# Gluten intolerance

The test measured the concentration of antibodies against wheat transglutaminase (tTG) in your blood. tTG antibodies against transglutaminase are usually absent, but can only appear in the blood in celiac disease. For other reasons, you are gluten sensitive and do not respond to gluten in the traditional tests. This means that a gluten test can be negative for an individual who has celiac disease or who is gluten sensitive.

## Your test results

Name	Your value	Reference value
Transglutaminase IgG	 0	0 - 2

## How to interpret your test results

- If the concentration is below 10 units per milliliter (U/ml), which means no gluten sensitivity.
- If the concentration is between 10 and 20 units per milliliter (U/ml), which means borderline value.
- If the concentration is above 20 units per milliliter (U/ml), which means gluten sensitivity.

# About gluten intolerance

Gluten intolerance, also called celiac disease, is a chronic autoimmune disease. The gluten protein in grains causes an autoimmune reaction in the small intestine, leading to the damage of the small intestine. Between 1-2 percent of the population is gluten intolerant. Celiac disease affects both children and adults and can be treated with a strict gluten-free diet. The disease causes digestive and non-digestive symptoms such as diarrhea, fatigue, weight loss, osteoporosis, anemia, and depression.

## What does celiac disease mean?

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## Heredity

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## Gluten hypersensitivity - Gluten intolerance - Wheat protein allergy

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## Gluten-free diet

When a person with gluten intolerance consumes gluten, the immune system reacts and produces antibodies against it. If the person has antibodies against the immune system, it may be damaged. This may lead to health problems such as those of the GI.

There are a number of other factors that can cause gluten intolerance, such as celiac disease, an autoimmune condition of the digestive tract. The antibodies produced in celiac disease are not just against gluten but also against other proteins in the diet, such as those found in wheat, barley, and rye.

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