



ANTI-GLIADIN ANTIBODIES - Test Code 3407



Turnaround Time : 2 business days



Specimen Type: SST Blood

Description

Gliadin, a protein in gluten found in wheat, barley and rye, can trigger immune responses that produce anti-gliadin antibodies in some individuals (Ruuskanen et al., 2022). These antibodies act as markers of an immune reaction to gluten, aiding in the diagnosis of conditions such as coeliac disease and non-coeliac gluten sensitivity (Ruuskanen et al., 2022). In coeliac disease, consuming gluten triggers an abnormal immune response that damages the small intestine, leading to villous atrophy, mucosal inflammation, and symptoms like digestive issues, fatigue, and nutrient malabsorption (Rej et al., 2020).

Non-coeliac gluten sensitivity, although not causing intestinal damage, can still result in significant gastrointestinal symptoms upon gluten consumption (Rej et al., 2020). Testing for anti-gliadin antibodies, specifically IgG and IgA, helps confirm these conditions and guides treatment. Elevated antibody levels indicate a sensitivity or intolerance, making a gluten-free diet useful for managing symptoms and aiding in intestinal healing (Ruuskanen et al., 2022). For individuals with gluten sensitivity, dietary changes can improve quality of life and symptom management, empowering patients to take control of their health.

Whats included?

- Anti-Gliadin IgG Antibody
- Anti-Gliadin IgA Antibody

Conditions and Symptoms

- Digestive symptoms after ingesting gluten
- Diarrhoea
- Constipation
- Flatulence
- Bloating
- Abdominal pain

Complementary Testing

- Complete Microbiome Mapping (Test code 2206)
- IgG 96 General Western Food Panel (Test code 3206)

Accreditations Include:

- NATA ISO 15189 – Requirements for Quality and Competence in Medical Laboratories*
- CLIA – Clinical Laboratories Improvement Amendments*



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*See NATA and CLIA website for further details