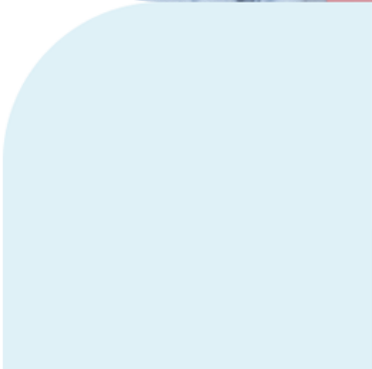
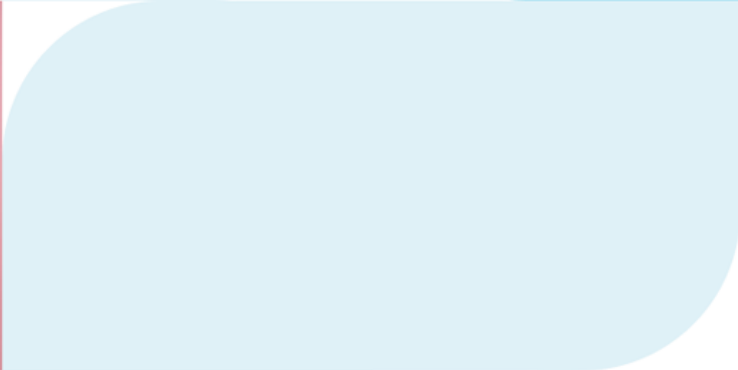




Test report



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 register as an IgG transglutaminase test without pointing to gluten intolerance.

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 10-20 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 diagnosed at any age. The disease causes digestive and non-digestive symptoms such as diarrhea, fatigue, weight loss, numbness in limbs, and depression.

What does celiac disease mean?

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Heredity

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Gluten hypersensitivity - Gluten intolerance - Wheat protein allergy

There are people who have not been diagnosed with celiac disease but still suffer from common problems, fatigue, depression and pain. This condition is sometimes called non-celiac gluten sensitivity and is treated by avoiding gluten from the diet or a gluten-free diet, reducing the amount of gluten.

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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, which is an autoimmune disease. The antibodies produced by the immune system can cause damage to the gut and other organs, such as the brain and skin.

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