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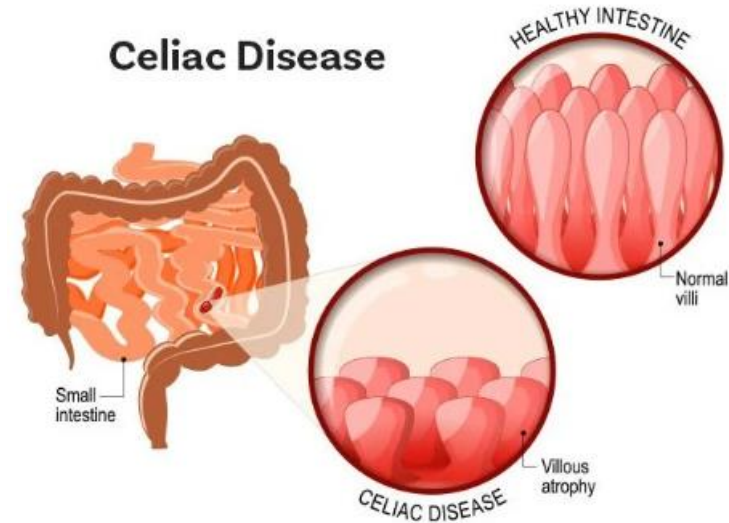
**Celiac Disease
Rapid Test**

Overview Celiac Disease

Celiac disease is a serious autoimmune disease that occurs in genetically predisposed people where the ingestion of gluten leads to damage in the small intestine.

When people with celiac disease eat gluten (a protein found in wheat, rye, and barley), their body mounts an immune response that attacks the small intestine. These attacks lead to damage on the villi, small fingerlike projections that line the small intestine, that promote nutrient absorption. When the villi get damaged, nutrients cannot be absorbed properly into the body.

Celiac disease is hereditary, meaning that it runs in families. People with a first-degree relative with celiac disease (parent, child, sibling) have a 1 in 10 risk of developing celiac disease.



Epidemiology Celiac Disease

It is estimated to affect 1 in 100 people worldwide, but only about 30% are properly diagnosed

Celiac disease can develop at any age after people start consuming gluten.

Left untreated, celiac disease can lead to additional serious health problems

Long-Term Health Effects

People with celiac disease have a 2x greater risk of developing coronary artery disease, and a 4x greater risk of developing small bowel cancers.

Untreated celiac disease can lead to the development of other autoimmune disorders like type 1 diabetes and multiple sclerosis (MS), and many other conditions, including dermatitis herpetiformis (an itchy skin rash), anemia, osteoporosis, infertility and miscarriage, neurological conditions like epilepsy and migraines, short stature, heart disease, and intestinal cancers.

Symptoms of Celiac Disease



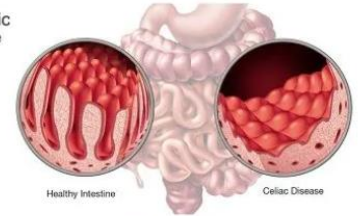
The common symptom of celiac disease is chronic diarrhoea. In addition to this, the following are the symptoms:

Gastrointestinal symptoms:

- Abdominal discomfort / pain
- Fatigue, Gas, Vomiting
- Intolerance to lactose due to small intestine damage
- Difficult to pass stools

Non- gastrointestinal symptoms

- Weight loss
- Iron deficiency anaemia
- Mouth ulcers
- Headache
- Pain in joints
- Delayed menarche (late first occurrence of menstruation)
- Skin rashes
- Hyposplenism (reduction of splenic function)
- Osteoporosis (weak and brittle bones)
- Nervous system injuries such as muscle weakness, paraesthesia, seizures and ataxia
- Vitamin K absorption impairment-induced coagulopathy
- Depression or anxiety



Why use rapid tests for Celiac Disease?

Quick Diagnosis: It provides fast results, allowing for quicker treatment decisions.

Point-of-Care Testing: designed to be used directly in the doctor's office, emergency room, or urgent care facility without the need for specialized laboratory equipment. This reduces the need for sample transportation and delays in receiving results.

Immediate Clinical Decision-Making

Identifying celiac disease early, especially in people with mild or atypical symptoms, can help prevent long-term complications such as malnutrition, osteoporosis, and other autoimmune conditions

Cost-Effective: Compared to more sophisticated tests, they don't require extensive lab resources, reducing costs for both healthcare providers and patients.

Useful in High-Risk Populations

Rapid tests can be used to screen individuals at higher risk of celiac disease (e.g., first-degree relatives of patients, people with Type 1 diabetes, or autoimmune thyroid disease)



Celiac Disease

Article code	#RAPAEA402
Reading	Visual reading
Detection type	Qualitative detection of IgA antibodies to human tTG
Regulatory status	CE-IVD
Specimen type	Whole Blood / Serum / Plasma
Reading time	10 minutes
Number of Tests per kit	25 tests
Storage temperature	2-30°C
Shipping temperature	Ambient temperature
Sensitivity	95,0%
Specificity	98,5%

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