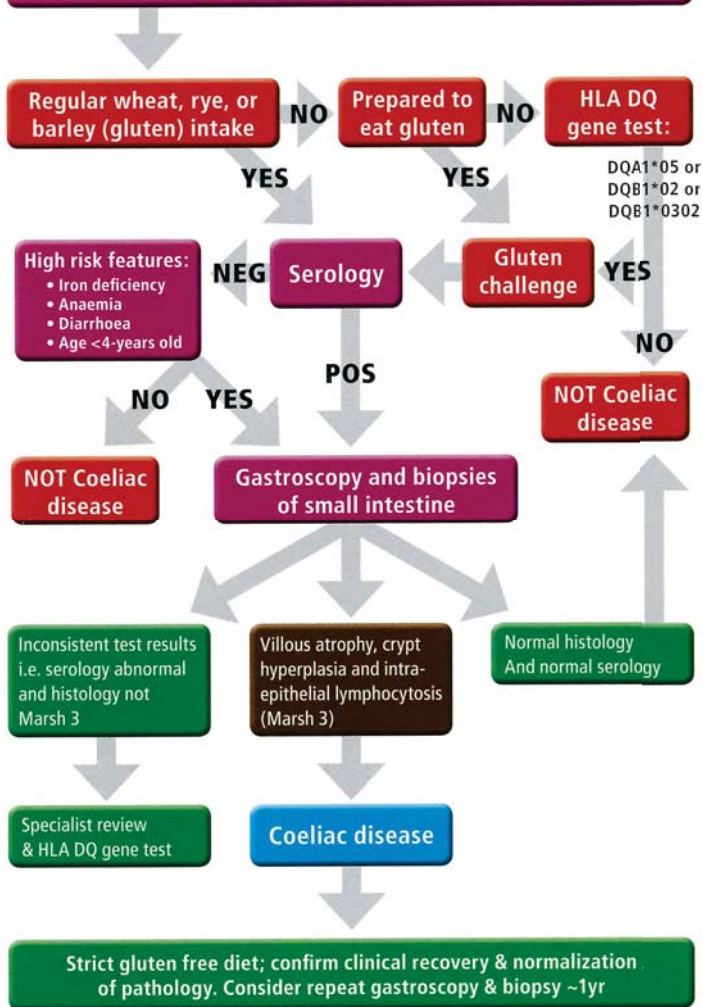


INCREASED RISK OF COELIAC DISEASE?



COELIAC DISEASE

Affects up to 1% of the community, mostly (but not exclusively), Caucasians, Middle Eastern and West Asians (Indian/Pakistani)

Age of presentation: 6 months to 90+ years

Diagnose

Test children and adults with:

- Iron deficiency and anaemia
- Osteoporosis
- Recurrent abdominal pain, diarrhoea and weight loss
- Liver disease: elevated transaminases
- Peripheral arthritis
- Mouth ulcers
- Insulin-treated diabetes
- Chronic fatigue
- Headaches
- Infertility
- In children: developmental delay, short stature
- Coeliac disease in a first degree relative

Test

Transglutaminase IgA + Total IgA

Deamidated gliadin peptide IgA & IgG

Blood tests do not confirm coeliac disease

Blood tests detect >90% untreated coeliac disease if gluten regularly eaten

HLA DQ gene test can exclude coeliac disease even when gluten not eaten

Gastroscopy with biopsy of small intestine is mandatory to diagnose coeliac disease



For Information and support, contact Coeliac Australia

www.coeliac.org.au

1300 458 836