



Excellence in Pathology and Laboratory Services

Celiac Disease Evaluation Interpretive Guide

IgA (Total IgA)	Tissue Transglutaminase Ab IgA (tTG IgA)	Gliadin Antibody, IgA	Gliadin Antibody, IgG	Tissue Transglutaminase Ab IgG (tTG IgG) (Reflexed if Total IgA is Decreased)	Diagnosis
Normal or Elevated	Positive	Positive	Normal or Positive	N/A	Presumptive Celiac Disease.
Decreased	Normal	Normal	Positive	Positive	Possible celiac disease. Normal tTG IgA due to Total IgA deficiency.
Normal or Elevated	Normal	Normal	Normal	N/A	Symptoms not likely due to celiac disease.
Normal or Elevated	Normal	Positive	Positive	N/A	Symptoms not likely due to celiac disease. * See Below
Normal or Elevated	Normal	Positive	Normal	N/A	Symptoms not likely due to celiac disease. * See Below

Initial Diagnosis – Presumptive or Possible serological testing should be evaluated in conjunction with other clinical findings up to and including intestinal biopsy.

Confirmed Diagnosis – Serological celiac disease testing may be utilized to verify that antibody levels have decreased and aid in monitoring dietary compliance.

*Other gastrointestinal disorders are known to induce circulating Gliadin antibody, such as Crohn’s Disease, food protein intolerance (cow’s milk) and post infection malabsorption.

Celiac Disease patients with IgA deficiency may exhibit decreased levels of tTG IgA and Gliadin IgA. For this reason, patients with decreased IgA levels will reflex to tTG IgG as recommended by the American Celiac Disease Alliance. The Celiac Panel has changed eliminating the Endomysial antibody (EMA) by IFA because the assay is subjective and has equivalent diagnostic performance to the tTG IgA assay.