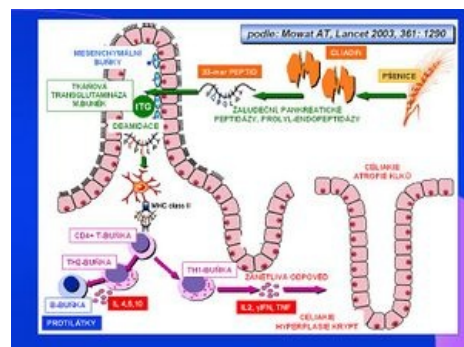


Detection of antibodies against gliadin, endomysium and atTG in stool

Testing a stool sample is beneficial for screening programmes in gastroenterology. Determination of secretory IgA antibodies to gliadin is another new immunochemical test, commercially available since 2000, that can be used in the screening of celiac disease. The test is based on ILMA (ImmunoLuminoMetric Assay) principle with luminescence measurement, the marker is acridinium ester, and the antigen is raw gliadin. The test determines the presence of secretory IgA antibodies - anti-gliadine-sclgA, normal values are up to 100 mg/g of stool, and clinical sensitivity is 81%, specificity is 97%. There is also a new ELISA detection of IgA antibodies to endomysium and fecal transglutaminase.



Etiopathogenesis of celiac disease

References

Related articles

- Celiac disease
- Celiac Disease screening

Source

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