



**GASTRIC DISTRESS
AND GLUTEN
SENSITIVITY**

BioReference
LABORATORIES
an **OPKO** Health Company

THE PATH TO DETECTING GLUTEN SENSITIVITY AND GASTRIC DISTRESS

More than 3.6 million patients visit their primary care doctors seeking relief from digestive problems each year. Gastrointestinal (GI) issues in patients are characterized by common lingering symptoms such as constipation, bloating, reflux, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal pain. The symptoms overlap a wide range of diseases, and potential causes of GI problems range from infections, food intolerances, food allergies, non-celiac gluten sensitivity and celiac disease.

Nearly 25% of Americans suffer from adverse food reactions that lead to prolonged GI issues.

- Improperly diagnosed food allergies can lead to unnecessary dietary restrictions that can adversely impact nutritional status and quality of life.
- Untreated celiac disease carries the risk of long-term complications such as osteoporosis and chronic malabsorption.

- There are no there are no specific tests for non-celiac gluten sensitivity, so it must be diagnosed by process of exclusion.

Comprehensive clinical data can assist a physician to confirm or exclude disorders and diseases that present similar GI symptoms.

Our Gastric Distress Profile

Proper diagnosis of the causes of GI issues is essential in the treatment of your patients. Our Gastric Distress Profile includes:

- First and second line testing to detect the presence of antibodies and allergens associated with celiac disease, gluten sensitivity, gastritis and food allergies.
- A report that offers previous test results and highlighted abnormalities that allow physicians to guide specialist referrals and improve a patient's quality of life.

PUT YOUR PATIENTS ON THE PATH TO PROPER CARE OF GASTRIC DISTRESS AND GLUTEN SENSITIVITY BY DIAGNOSING ITS UNDERLYING SYMPTOMS OR DISEASES.

The Following Disease Markers and Tests are Included in the Profile

1	2
First line of testing includes:	If marker results normal , second line testing includes:
Gastritis H. Pylori, IgG, IgM, IgA	Food Allergy Sensitization peanut shrimp scallop wheat sesame seed
Celiac Disease tTG, IgA, IgG Gliadin, IgA, IgG Anti-Endomysial Ab Gluten	walnut hazelnut cow's milk codfish soybean egg whites

Gastric Distress Facts:

- Approximately 2% to 4% of adults and 4% to 8% of children have food allergies.
- Research estimates that 18 million Americans have non-celiac gluten sensitivity in some form.
- Onset of celiac disease typically occurs either between the ages of 6 months and 2 years, after gluten has been introduced into the diet, or between ages 20 and 40 years.
- Patients with celiac disease wait an average of 11 years before receiving an accurate diagnosis. One third of them had been previously diagnosed with irritable bowel syndrome.

SPECIMEN REQUIREMENTS

Gastric Distress Profile Panel Test
Code F101-1



HIGHLIGHTS AND REFERENCES:

Test Code:	F101-1
Specimen Requirements:	1 SST
Storage Requirements:	Refrigerate
CPT Codes:	86677 x3; 83516 x2; 86255; 86003

*For Government Healthcare Programs, tests should be ordered individually and as needed, not in panel form.

Additional Resources:

American Academy of Allergy Asthma & Immunology:
www.aaaai.org

National Foundation For Celiac Awareness:
www.celiaccentral.org

Beyond Celiac:
<https://www.beyondceliac.org/>

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