Celiac Disease

Celiac disease is an autoimmune condition in which the consumption of gluten (found in wheat, barley, and rye) can result in damage to the small intestine. Celiac disease can lead to both digestive and non-digestive problems. This test includes two common variants associated with an increased risk of developing this condition.

Overview Scientific Details FAQ

Jamie, you **do not have** the two genetic variants we tested.

You are not likely at risk of developing celiac disease based on your genetic result.

0 variants detected
in the HLA-DQA1 and HLA-DQB1 genes

How To Use This Test

This test does not diagnose celiac disease or any other health conditions. Please talk to a healthcare professional if this condition runs in your family, you think you might have this condition, or you have any concerns about your results.

Review the Genetic Health Risk tutorial
See Scientific Details
See Frequently Asked Questions

Intended Uses

- Tests for variants near the HLA-DQA1 and HLA-DQB1 genes linked to the **HLA-DQ2.5** and **HLA-DQ8** haplotypes. These haplotypes are associated with celiac disease.

Limitations

- Does not test for all possible variants, genes, or haplotypes associated with celiac disease.
- Does not cover other potential gluten- or wheat-related conditions.

Important Ethnicities

- The variants included in this test are common in many ethnicities, but are best studied in people of **European** descent.

You **do not have** the two variants we tested associated with celiac disease.

People without the two tested variants are not likely at risk of developing celiac disease.

We ruled out the two most common variants associated with celiac disease.

See Scientific Details

Most people who develop celiac disease have at least one of the two variants tested.

Because you don't have these variants, you are much less likely to develop celiac disease. Lifestyle and genetic factors not covered by this test may also affect your chances.

See Scientific Details

Lifestyle and other factors can also influence the chances of developing celiac disease.

Consult with a healthcare professional before making any major lifestyle changes.

Gluten

Gluten (found in wheat, barley, and rye) is the main non-genetic factor that triggers the development of celiac disease in people with increased genetic risk.

Family history

Parents, siblings, and children of an individual diagnosed with celiac disease have a higher chance of developing the condition themselves.

Other conditions

People with certain health conditions, such as Down syndrome, Williams syndrome, or type 1 diabetes, are more likely to develop celiac disease.

See Scientific Details for more information

About Celiac Disease

Also known as: Coeliac disease, celiac sprue, CD, gluten-sensitive enteropathy, nontropical sprue

When it develops

Celiac disease can develop anytime from infancy to adulthood, most commonly between the ages of 10 and 40. In people with celiac disease, symptoms occur after consuming gluten.

Typical signs and symptoms

- Diarrhea, gas, and bloating
- Poor appetite
- Skin rashes
- Fatigue
- Anemia
- Headache

How common is the condition?

Celiac disease affects people of all ethnicities. About 1 in 100 people worldwide has celiac disease.

How it's treated

Celiac disease can be effectively treated by removing all sources of gluten from the diet. This includes foods and drinks made with wheat, barley, and rye.

Read more at:

Mayo Clinic
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases
GeneReviews
Genetics Home Reference

Learn more about celiac disease.

See our Frequently Asked Questions for more information.

FAQs

If you have a family history of this condition or think you have symptoms, consult with a healthcare professional.

Print report