

Learning module

1. What is the **purpose** of this test?

The GlutenID test is a DNA test that tells you about your genetic risk for developing celiac disease. It is not a test for wheat sensitivity, food allergies, or infection.

2. Why would a person **use** this test?

There are many reasons why a person might want to find out their genetic celiac risk. Here are a few:

- If they are experiencing symptoms associated with celiac disease
- If they have a close family member who has already been diagnosed with celiac disease
- If they have celiac disease and want to learn their risk for passing their genes to their children
- If they have another medical condition that increases their risk for celiac disease

3. What do the test **results** tell me?

When no risk genes are detected, your results will say “non-celiac genetics” or NCG. This result shows your risk for developing celiac disease is extremely low. An NCG test result means there is a 99% confidence of not having celiac disease. This is called a high Negative Predictive Value (NPV).

4. What are the **15 GlutenIDs**?

Every person has their own unique combination of HLA-DQ molecules. Your genetics include many variations (variants) of DQ genes. **DQ2 and DQ8 are variants that recognize gluten proteins. The presence of one or both of these DQ variants in your DNA is a risk factor for developing celiac disease**

About 30% of people carry HLA celiac genetic risk genes. Only about 3% actually develop celiac disease.

5. What do the test results **not** tell me?

All tests have limitations. This test will not tell you:

- If you have celiac disease or any other medical condition
- If you will get celiac disease in the future
- If you have a sensitivity or allergy to gluten, wheat or any other food

6. Celiac Genetic Health Risk Report (GHR)

A celiac **GHR** identifies and explains your risk for developing celiac disease. This is based on the presence of certain genes or gene variations found in your DNA. **The presence of celiac gene variations doesn't mean you have celiac disease. It means you may have some level of risk for developing celiac disease.**

7. What is “Celiac Disease Risk Prediction”?

In general, **risk refers to the chance of an event happening.** It's the same with genetics. It's the chance a certain health event may happen based on your genetic-makeup. **Your chances may be increased if you have inherited genes that increase your susceptibility to a specific health condition.**

8. What ethnicities are associated with the 15 possible GlutenIDs?

There are 15 possible GlutenIDs detected by this test. This includes a result of non-celiac genetics (NCG) when no celiac genes are found. Celiac risk genes are most common in people of Northern European ancestry.

9. What other factors impact the chance of developing celiac disease?

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

These can include:

- Consuming dietary gluten
- A family history that includes members of your close family. These include your parents, siblings or if you have a child previously diagnosed with celiac disease
- Other health conditions that increase the chances to develop celiac disease