

# 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