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MEDICAL HISTORY EVALUATION

The first step is a comprehensive evaluation of the patient's medical history, including symptoms, family history, and any previous diagnoses or treatments related to digestive issues.

2

BLOOD TESTS

Blood tests are performed to check for specific antibodies associated with celiac disease. The primary antibodies tested for are tissue transglutaminase antibodies (tTG-IgA) and endomysial antibodies (EMA). If these antibody levels are elevated, it indicates a possibility of celiac disease.

3

SMALL INTESTINE BIOPSY

A small intestine biopsy involves taking multiple small samples (biopsies) from the lining of the small intestine, usually during an upper endoscopy procedure. The samples are then examined under a microscope to look for characteristic changes in the intestinal tissue that are indicative of celiac disease.



NOTES:

It's essential to consult with a healthcare professional for a proper diagnosis and individualized care. They will guide you through the diagnostic process and help you navigate the necessary steps for managing celiac disease effectively.

