



HLA DQ2 and DQ8 Typing for Confirmation of Celiac Disease

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The information contained in this flyer is intended for healthcare professionals.

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What's New

Celiac disease is an autoimmune disease that occurs in genetically predisposed people where the ingestion of gluten triggers damage in the small intestine. Human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-DQ2 and DQ8 have been strongly linked to the development of celiac disease. HLA DQA1 and DQB1 typing support other tests in confirming the presence of the disease. Due to its high negative predictive value, absence of HLA DQ risk alleles can undoubtedly be used to rule out the disease.

Introduction:

Celiac disease is a lifelong autoimmune disease caused by a harmful immune response to gluten proteins. In genetically susceptible individuals, ingestion of gluten-containing grains, such as wheat, rye, and barley, results in inflammation of the small intestine and villous atrophy. Since there is a strong association between HLA-DQ and celiac disease, HLA typing is essentially employed to determine the risk of the disease in suspected persons.

Intent of use:

The HLA DQ test detects risk alleles associated with celiac disease. The presence of HLA DQ2 (DQA1*05 - DQB1*02) and DQ8 (DQA1*03:02 - DQB1*03:02) indicates that a person has an increased risk of developing celiac disease. The absence of above variants effectively excludes a diagnosis of celiac disease in the patient now or in the future.

Important Note:

Test results should be interpreted in context of clinical findings, family history and other laboratory data.

Specimen type:

4 ml Blood (EDTA) required

Principle:

PCR amplification and detection of HLA-DQA1 and DQB1 risk alleles.

charges:

Rs.19,500/

*Revisions may apply

Schedule:

Test will be performed on every Monday (cut off 12:01 am) and reported on Friday

For more information please call: 021 3486 1620
or Email: laboratory@aku.edu

