In the absence of a positive blood test or the clear indication of villous changes upon small-bowel biopsy, patients often continue to ingest gluten — despite the fact that they may improve or remit on a gluten-free diet. And they do so in the face of findings confirming the association of gluten sensitivity with other autoimmune disorders, of which diabetes, thyroids, arthritis, lupus, liver disease and asthma are but a few. Even “mild” gluten sensitivity — indicated by the production of gliadin antibodies — can cause nutrient malabsorption, a major contributor to malnourishment and osteoporosis.

Recent studies indicate that sensitivities to gluten and other foods are far more widespread than once believed. Expert testing has revealed that as many as 1 in 3 are gluten sensitive; among the symptomatic; that number jumps to 1 in every 2. Yet only a fraction are diagnosed using prevailing methods, for only 1 in 200 display intestinal damage severe enough to be seen on biopsy. While it might make sense to screen everyone in America for gluten sensitivity (as is the practice elsewhere in the world), at the very least those at greater risk should be tested. These include, among others, people diagnosed with microscopic colitis (who are almost always genetically and immunologically gluten sensitive), relatives of gluten-sensitive individuals, and those with gastrointestinal or autoimmune disorders.

Further testing or observation regarding other sensitivities is also recommended for gluten-sensitive patients, who are more likely to react to other dietary proteins. In addition, over half are also sensitive to dietary yeast, a reaction associated with the development of Crohn’s disease.

In the interest of bringing much-needed relief to those who have been tolerating the effects of ingesting substances to which they are immunologically intolerant, EnteroLab has developed a series of innovative diagnostic tests much more sensitive and accurate than previously available.

The immunologic reaction to antigens begins and occurs within the intestinal tract, with the antibodies passing, unabsorbed, through the entire tract. It would therefore be expected that properly designed stool tests would detect antibodies much more frequently than do traditional blood tests. Extensive research has borne out this hypothesis. EnteroLab’s patented tests have proven 100 percent sensitive for picking up colitis in those so affected. And, with perhaps even greater significance, these tests can detect antibodies in stool whether a person has symptoms or not — that is, before irreversible damage has been done to the intestine and other organs.

In up to 50 percent of gluten-sensitive patients show signs of malabsorption — even when their small-bowel biopsies appear normal or near-normal. EnteroLab.com’s new, more convenient method of measuring malabsorption and intestinal damage (quantitative fecal fat microscopy) rivals the results of the more cumbersome and onerous 72-hour stool collection. Results are particularly useful when stressing the importance of maintaining a gluten-free diet to prevent osteoporosis and other nutrient deficiency syndromes. HLA-DQ genetic testing aids in the interpretation of stool tests, by assessing the probability for gluten sensitivity. It is also helpful when biopsy results are atypical, when associated diseases mask expected improvement from gluten withdrawal, or when gluten antibody tests are negative in the midst of symptoms suggestive of gluten sensitivity.

Enterolab.com also offers reliable testing for other antigenic food sensitivities and for intestinal disorders, including acute, chronic or microscopic colitis. All tests, which are completed in the privacy of the home, may be ordered by the physician or the patient through www.enterolab.com, which also provides further details about the tests, as well as more information about gluten sensitivity and related topics. EnteroLab personnel and contact information; and research studies and published articles.

**ADVANCED FECAL AND GENETIC TESTING**

In the interest of bringing much-needed relief to those who have been tolerating the effects of ingesting substances to which they are immunologically intolerant, EnteroLab has developed a series of innovative diagnostic tests much more sensitive and accurate than previously available.

The immunologic reaction to antigens begins and occurs within the intestinal tract, with the antibodies passing, unabsorbed, through the entire tract. It would therefore be expected that properly designed stool tests would detect antibodies much more frequently than do traditional blood tests. Extensive research has borne out this hypothesis. EnteroLab’s patented tests have proven 100 percent sensitive for picking up colitis in those so affected. And, with perhaps even greater significance, these tests can detect antibodies in stool whether a person has symptoms or not — that is, before irreversible damage has been done to the intestine and other organs.

In up to 50 percent of gluten-sensitive patients show signs of malabsorption — even when their small-bowel biopsies appear normal or near-normal. EnteroLab.com’s new, more convenient method of measuring malabsorption and intestinal damage (quantitative fecal fat microscopy) rivals the results of the more cumbersome and onerous 72-hour stool collection. Results are particularly useful when stressing the importance of maintaining a gluten-free diet to prevent osteoporosis and other nutrient deficiency syndromes. HLA-DQ genetic testing aids in the interpretation of stool tests, by assessing the probability for gluten sensitivity. It is also helpful when biopsy results are atypical, when associated diseases mask expected improvement from gluten withdrawal, or when gluten antibody tests are negative in the midst of symptoms suggestive of gluten sensitivity.

Enterolab.com also offers reliable testing for other antigenic food sensitivities and for intestinal disorders, including acute, chronic or microscopic colitis. All tests, which are completed in the privacy of the home, may be ordered by the physician or the patient through www.enterolab.com, which also provides further details about the tests, as well as more information about gluten sensitivity and related topics. EnteroLab personnel and contact information; and research studies and published articles.

In the absence of a positive blood test or the clear indication of villous changes upon small-bowel biopsy, patients often continue to ingest gluten — despite the fact that they may improve or remit on a gluten-free diet. And they do so in the face of findings confirming the association of gluten sensitivity with other autoimmune disorders, of which diabetes, thyroids, arthritis, lupus, liver disease and asthma are but a few. Even “mild” gluten sensitivity — indicated by the production of gliadin antibodies — can cause nutrient malabsorption, a major contributor to malnourishment and osteoporosis.

Recent studies indicate that sensitivities to gluten and other foods are far more widespread than once believed. Expert testing has revealed that as many as 1 in 3 are gluten sensitive; among the symptomatic; that number jumps to 1 in every 2. Yet only a fraction are diagnosed using prevailing methods, for only 1 in 200 display intestinal damage severe enough to be seen on biopsy. While it might make sense to screen everyone in America for gluten sensitivity (as is the practice elsewhere in the world), at the very least those at greater risk should be tested. These include, among others, people diagnosed with microscopic colitis (who are almost always genetically and immunologically gluten sensitive), relatives of gluten-sensitive individuals, and those with gastrointestinal or autoimmune disorders.

Further testing or observation regarding other sensitivities is also recommended for gluten-sensitive patients, who are more likely to react to other dietary proteins. In addition, over half are also sensitive to dietary yeast, a reaction associated with the development of Crohn’s disease.

ADVANCED FECAL AND GENETIC TESTING

In the interest of bringing much-needed relief to those who have been tolerating the effects of ingesting substances to which they are immunologically intolerant, EnteroLab has developed a series of innovative diagnostic tests much more sensitive and accurate than previously available.

The immunologic reaction to antigens begins and occurs within the intestinal tract, with the antibodies passing, unabsorbed, through the entire tract. It would therefore be expected that properly designed stool tests would detect antibodies much more frequently than do traditional blood tests. Extensive research has borne out this hypothesis. EnteroLab’s patented tests have proven 100 percent sensitive for picking up colitis in those so affected. And, with perhaps even greater significance, these tests can detect antibodies in stool whether a person has symptoms or not — that is, before irreversible damage has been done to the intestine and other organs.

In up to 50 percent of gluten-sensitive patients show signs of malabsorption — even when their small-bowel biopsies appear normal or near-normal. EnteroLab.com’s new, more convenient method of measuring malabsorption and intestinal damage (quantitative fecal fat microscopy) rivals the results of the more cumbersome and onerous 72-hour stool collection. Results are particularly useful when stressing the importance of maintaining a gluten-free diet to prevent osteoporosis and other nutrient deficiency syndromes. HLA-DQ genetic testing aids in the interpretation of stool tests, by assessing the probability for gluten sensitivity. It is also helpful when biopsy results are atypical, when associated diseases mask expected improvement from gluten withdrawal, or when gluten antibody tests are negative in the midst of symptoms suggestive of gluten sensitivity.

Enterolab.com also offers reliable testing for other antigenic food sensitivities and for intestinal disorders, including acute, chronic or microscopic colitis. All tests, which are completed in the privacy of the home, may be ordered by the physician or the patient through www.enterolab.com, which also provides further details about the tests, as well as more information about gluten sensitivity and related topics. EnteroLab personnel and contact information; and research studies and published articles.

**ADVANCED FECAL AND GENETIC TESTING**

In the interest of bringing much-needed relief to those who have been tolerating the effects of ingesting substances to which they are immunologically intolerant, EnteroLab has developed a series of innovative diagnostic tests much more sensitive and accurate than previously available.

The immunologic reaction to antigens begins and occurs within the intestinal tract, with the antibodies passing, unabsorbed, through the entire tract. It would therefore be expected that properly designed stool tests would detect antibodies much more frequently than do traditional blood tests. Extensive research has borne out this hypothesis. EnteroLab’s patented tests have proven 100 percent sensitive for picking up colitis in those so affected. And, with perhaps even greater significance, these tests can detect antibodies in stool whether a person has symptoms or not — that is, before irreversible damage has been done to the intestine and other organs.

In up to 50 percent of gluten-sensitive patients show signs of malabsorption — even when their small-bowel biopsies appear normal or near-normal. EnteroLab.com’s new, more convenient method of measuring malabsorption and intestinal damage (quantitative fecal fat microscopy) rivals the results of the more cumbersome and onerous 72-hour stool collection. Results are particularly useful when stressing the importance of maintaining a gluten-free diet to prevent osteoporosis and other nutrient deficiency syndromes. HLA-DQ genetic testing aids in the interpretation of stool tests, by assessing the probability for gluten sensitivity. It is also helpful when biopsy results are atypical, when associated diseases mask expected improvement from gluten withdrawal, or when gluten antibody tests are negative in the midst of symptoms suggestive of gluten sensitivity.

Enterolab.com also offers reliable testing for other antigenic food sensitivities and for intestinal disorders, including acute, chronic or microscopic colitis. All tests, which are completed in the privacy of the home, may be ordered by the physician or the patient through www.enterolab.com, which also provides further details about the tests, as well as more information about gluten sensitivity and related topics. EnteroLab personnel and contact information; and research studies and published articles.
Above listed prices do not include shipping and materials fee.

• For U.S. clients, fee covers outbound mailing of materials via U.S. First-Class Mail and inbound shipping of specimens via UPS overnight or second day.
• For international clients, fee covers only outbound mailing of materials via U.S. First-Class Mail. The cost of shipping international specimens to the lab is the client’s responsibility.

Given the high prevalence of dietary sensitivities, much of the American population would benefit from widespread screening for these sensitivities.

At the very least, those with certain risk factors should be tested, for they have a greater chance of developing the severe form of gluten sensitivity known as celiac sprue, as well as other syndromes. These risk factors include:

- Family members of gluten-sensitive/celiac patients
- Chronic diarrhea of unknown or evident origin
- Microscopic colitis
- Hepatitis C
- Autoimmune liver disease
- Other causes of chronic liver disease
- Autoimmune Hepatitis
- Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1
- Malabsorption Syndromes
- Maternal and infantile diarrheas
- Dermatitis Herpetiformis
- Dermatitis Obstructive Jaundice
- Celiac Sprue
- Other causes of chronic liver disease
- Hypothyroidism
- Osteoporosis
- Short stature in children
- Psoriasis
- Arthritis
- Chronic fatigue
- Female infertility
- Rheumatoid arthritis

Proceeds from EnteroLab testing are donated to The Intestinal Health Institute, a not-for-profit organization founded by Dr. Kenneth Fine to improve intestinal and overall health through medical research, education and public service.