

4 years is a long time to wait...

That's how long it takes, on average, for celiac disease to be diagnosed.¹

To optimize patient management, there is a need to differentiate gluten-related disorders, which include diseases and conditions that result from the ingestion of gluten, a protein found in wheat, barley and rye. This PACE-accredited webinar will present an update of our current understanding of the three main forms of reactions to wheat and its byproducts, which include:

- Allergic (wheat allergy)
- Autoimmune (celiac disease)
- Intolerance (gluten sensitivity)

Following this webinar, participants should be able to:

- Understand the prevalence, symptoms and characteristics of three gluten-related disorders
- Appreciate that non-celiac gluten sensitivity (NCGS) is still a vague term that encompasses distinct populations of patients
- Comprehend which patients could benefit the most from testing
- Apply proper testing cascades to assist the clinician in the differentiation between gluten-related disorders
- Learn about the efficiencies to be gained by processing tests on a single automated platform with a single blood draw

Presenters

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REFERENCES:

1. University of Chicago Celiac Disease Center. Celiac Disease Facts and Figures. https://www.cureceliacdisease.org/wp-content/uploads/341_CDCFactSheets8_FactsFigures.pdf. Accessed May 2018.