

GlutenDetect

FAQs



Q: When will the test be available? Can I order now?

A: GlutenDetect is now available and you can order it writing to info@biomedal.com. Product sales will soon begin at pharmacies.

Q: ¿How does it work?

A: It is similar to a pregnancy test with minimal additional manipulations. Gluten fragments known as Gluten Immunogenic Peptides (GIP) in the sample react with specific antibody on the strip. If a single green line appears it means that no gluten was detected in the sample, but if two lines appear –one green and one red- there is detection of gluten, indicating a gluten intake within the last hours (urine) or days (stools). The result can be read in 10-15 minutes.

Q: What are gluten immunogenic peptides (GIP)?

A: Gluten Immunogenic Peptides (GIP) are fragments of gluten proteins that are resistant to gastrointestinal digestion and which trigger immunologic reactions in subjects sensitive to gluten such as celiac patients, patients with gluten sensitivity, etc.

Q: Can Gluten Immunogenic Peptides (GIP) be found only in celiac people?

A: No, they can be found in anyone who ingests gluten. However, they only trigger immunogenicity in celiac people.

Q: Why use stool instead of urine?

A: Gluten clears through urine quickly, whereas it persists in the intestine for days. Urine is for determining acute contamination over the previous 20 hours whereas stool is for monitoring compliance over a longer period of time (previous 2-7 days).

Q: How much gluten do I have to eat to get a positive result?

A: It is difficult to determine the exact quantity of gluten that must be ingested to get a positive result, as this depends on the metabolism of each person. However, it has been proved that the test can detect intakes as low as 50 mg gluten/day, which is the amount of gluten considered harmful to celiac patients.

Q: Which is the test sensitivity in urine and feces?

A: It is 0.15 microgram (μg) of GIP per gram (g) of feces and 2.2 nanograms (ng) of GIP per milliliter (mL) of urine.

Q: I know I don't eat gluten because I don't have symptoms ¿Why should I use the test?

A: Even though most of the patients based their adherence to the gluten free diet on the absence of symptoms, they might have eaten gluten indeed. These transgressions can be only detected by the fragments of gluten excreted in feces and urine. GlutenDetect verifies these inappreciable gluten intakes.

Q: ¿Are the symptoms reliable signs of gluten consumption?

A: No. Most of celiacs that eat gluten don't feel symptoms. However, some studies have found gluten fragments on these patients' feces, which is a trustworthy sign on gluten intake.

Q: Which percentage of celiacs eat gluten and don't feel symptoms?

R: According to recent studies, nearly 80% of patients that have said to follow the gluten free diet have found GIP (fragments of gluten) in their feces. In conclusion, it is not recommended to base the adherence to the gluten free diet on the absence of symptoms, because though slight gluten intakes go unnoticed, they have long term effects.

Q: How can unnoticed gluten intakes affect my small intestine?

A: Continuous gluten intakes are cumulative and prevent mucosal healing. Intestinal vili loses its nutrient absorption capacity and increases the probability of suffering from more serious diseases as lymphoma, autoimmune diseases and osteoporosis.