Inflammatory Bowel Disease Differentiation Panel

Test Component | Patient Test Result | Reference Interval |
--- | --- | ---
S. cerevisiae Antibody, IgG | 56.2 | Negative ... 20.0 Units or less  
Equivocal ... 20.1 to 24.9 Units  
Positive ... 25.0 Units or greater |
S. cerevisiae Antibody, IgA | 11.6 | Negative ... 20.0 Units or less  
Equivocal ... 20.1 to 24.9 Units  
Positive ... 25.0 Units or greater |
Altypical ANCA | <1:20 | <1.20 |

Test Profile Interpretation

- Antibody profile is **suggestive** of Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD)
  - Profile consistent with Crohn Disease (CD)
    - Profile consistent with Ulcerative Colitis (UC)
  - Antibody profile is equivocal for IBD
  - Antibody profile is **not** suggestive of IBD; negative results do not rule out IBD

Additional Test Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IBD</th>
<th>CD</th>
<th>UC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sensitivity</td>
<td>62.6%</td>
<td>55.0%</td>
<td>51.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specificity</td>
<td>92.6%</td>
<td>93.0%</td>
<td>94.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Likelihood Ratio (+)</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Likelihood Ratio (-)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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Notes:

- Low sensitivities of ASCA and pANCA limit their use as screening tests, but their high specificities make them good adjunct tools in confirming a diagnosis of IBD.

- This report does not replace the use of clinical, imaging, and/or biopsy studies in making a final diagnosis of IBD.
### Vasculitis Information

Perinuclear ANCA (p-ANCA) staining pattern observed and confirmed on formalin-fixed neutrophils.

### Interpretive Information

**Anti-Neutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibodies:**
Neutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibodies (C-ANCA = granular cytoplasmic staining, P-ANCA = perinuclear staining) are found in the serum of over 90 percent of patients with certain necrotizing systemic vasculitides, and usually in less than 5 percent of patients with collagen vascular disease or arthritis.

**S. cerevisiae Antibody, IgA and IgG:**
Saccharomyces cerevisiae IgG antibodies are found in 60-70 percent of Crohn disease (CD) patients and 10-15 percent of ulcerative colitis (UC) patients. Saccharomyces cerevisiae IgA antibodies are found in about 35 percent of CD patients but less than 1 percent of UC patients. Detection of both Saccharomyces IgG and IgA antibodies in the same serum specimen is highly specific for CD.

**Atypical p-ANCA:**
Atypical p-ANCA antibodies are found in 50-70 percent of patients with ulcerative colitis (UC) and in about 20 percent of individuals with Crohn disease (CD).