

FOB detection kit

CerTest
BIOTEC



Patología y descripción del test

Colorectal cáncer is the second leading cause of illness and death in Western world. The screening with faecal occult blood tests is based on the concept that important colonic neoplasm, such as early-stage cancer and large adenomatous polyps, will bleed, for which may be detected by an occult blood test. Colorectal cancer is also associated with local acute inflammatory reaction being visualized, in some cases, by white cell neutrophil scanning.

Haemoglobin is the iron-containing oxygen-transport protein in the blood cells of all vertebrates that may be leaked into gastrointestinal tract and then discharged with the feces in gastrointestinal bleeding diseases.

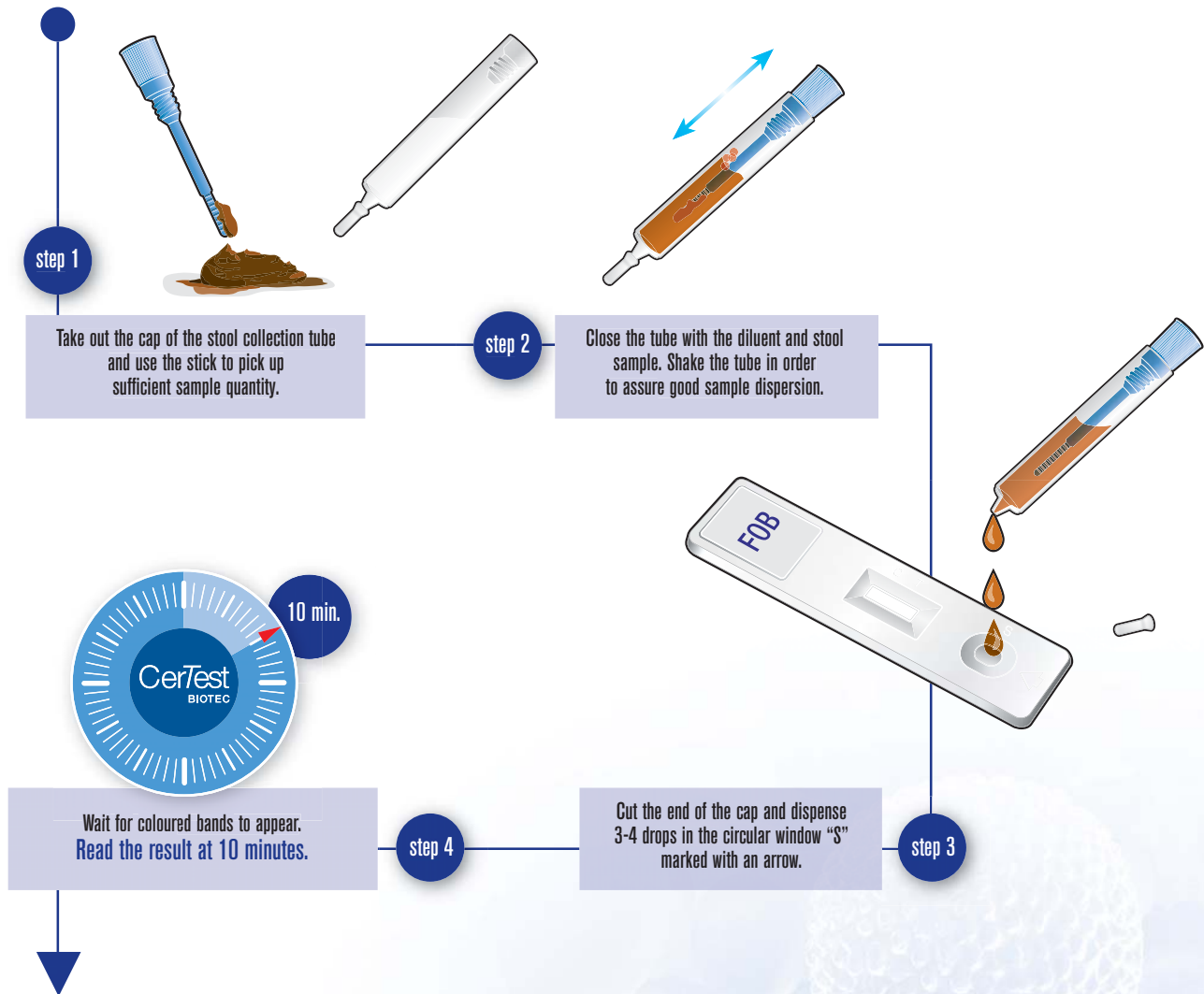
When gastrointestinal blood is lost, the stool will contain a combination of intact or nearly intact haemoglobin, intact heme and heme-derived porphyrins an amounts that depend on the site and amount of bleeding and the transit time through the gut. Immunochemical tests detect intact or nearly intact human haemoglobin, being a very specific technique for detecting loss of blood from lower intestine, because blood from lower sites is less degraded during transit.

CerTest FOB card test offers a simple, a highly sensitive and non-invasive screening assay to make a presumptive diagnosis of gastrointestinal bleeding.



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Test procedure



Interpretation of the results



Clinical Sensitivity and Specificity

	Sensitivity	Specificity	PPV	NPV
CerTest FOB vs ACTIM FECAL BLOOD	>99%	>99%	>99%	>99%



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