
DiaSource

**Fecal Occult Blood (FOB)
Rapid Test**

Overview FOB

The fecal occult blood test is a diagnostic test to assess for hidden (occult) blood in the stool of people who don't have any symptoms.

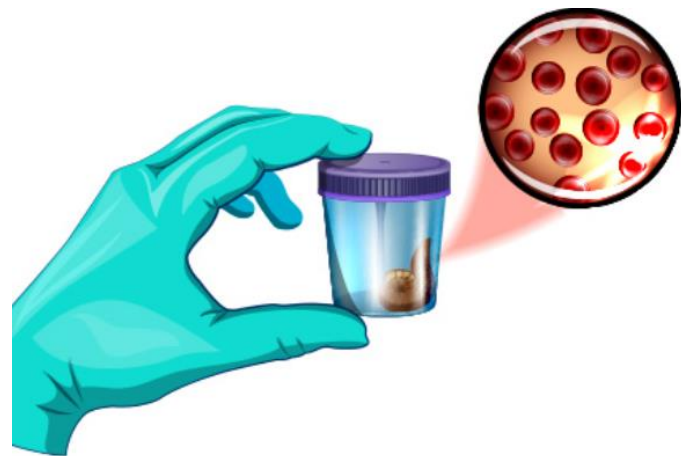
This test is commonly used for **colorectal cancer screening**, especially in developed nations.

Occult blood in the stool may be a sign of cancer or polyps in the colon or rectum. Polyps are growths of cells that aren't cancers but could become cancers.

The test may also be used to check for other conditions that can cause gastrointestinal (GI) bleeding

Standard methods for detecting occult blood are based on detecting hemoglobin or its breakdown products.

Fecal blood can also be detected by macroscopic examination of feces for blood cells or hematin crystals or by spectroscopic identification of hemoglobin and its derivatives.



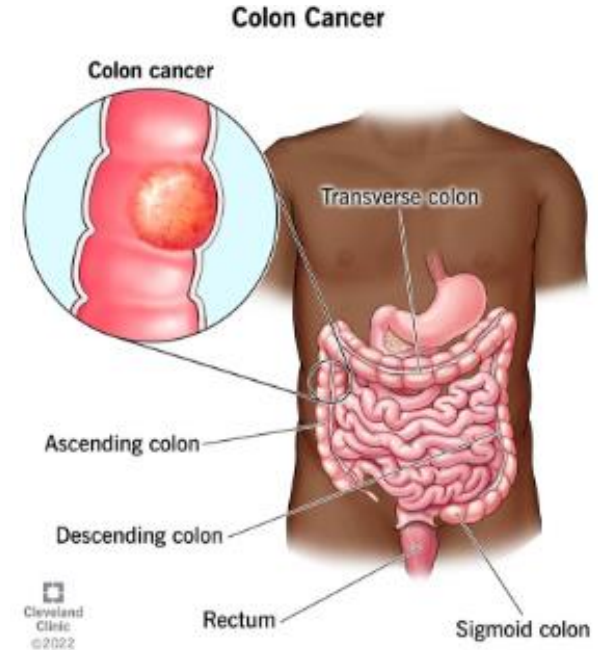
Epidemiology Colorectal Cancer

Colon cancer is one of the most prevalent cancers in both men and women worldwide, that affects the colon (large intestine) or rectum.

The risk of colorectal cancer increases with age.
Most cases affect people over 50 years old.

Common symptoms include diarrhea, constipation, blood in the stool, abdominal pain, unexplained weight loss, fatigue, and low iron levels.
Many people will not have symptoms in the early stages of the disease.

Colon cancer is the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths worldwide.
In 2020, more than 1.9 million new cases of colorectal cancer and more than 930 000 deaths due to colorectal cancer were estimated to have occurred worldwide.
Large geographical variations in incidence and mortality rates were observed.
The incidence rates were highest in Europe and Australia and New Zealand, and the mortality rates were highest in Eastern Europe.
By 2040 the burden of colorectal cancer will increase to 3.2 million new cases per year (an increase of 63%) and 1.6 million deaths per year (an increase of 73%).



Why use rapid tests for FOB?

Early Detection of Colorectal Cancer: Blood in stool may be the only early sign of colorectal cancer. Rapid tests help catch it early when treatment is more effective. The prognosis for colorectal cancer varies depending on the stage at diagnosis. Early-stage cancers have higher survival rates than advanced-stage cancers. Timely diagnosis, appropriate treatment, and regular follow-up care are important for improving survival rates and quality of life

Point-of-Care Testing: These tests are simple, non-invasive, and can be done at home or in a clinic, providing results in minutes

Screening Tool for Asymptomatic Individuals: Many people with GI bleeding don't show symptoms. FOB tests help screen these individuals, especially those over 50 or with a family history.

Cost-Effective: Compared to more sophisticated tests, they don't require extensive lab resources, reducing costs for both healthcare providers and patients.

Guides Further Diagnostic Workup: A positive FOB test can prompt timely colonoscopy or imaging studies, aiding in quicker diagnosis and management.



Article code	#RAPAFO602	#RAPAOR602
Reading	Visual reading	Automatic reading with the Rapid tests reader
Detection type	Qualitative detection of Human Occult Blood	Qualitative detection of Human Occult Blood
Regulatory status	CE-IVD	CE-IVD
Specimen type	Feces	Feces
Reading time	10 minutes	5 minutes
Number of Tests per kit	25 tests	25 tests
Storage temperature	2-30°C	2-30°C
Shipping temperature	Ambient temperature	Ambient temperature
Sensitivity	97,6%	98,6%
Specificity	99,3%	98,1%

