



PATIENT INSTRUCTIONS

This easy-to-use test can assist your physician in identifying blood in your stool. Occasionally, blood is present but not easy to see. Many types of health conditions can lead to blood in your stool. They include hemorrhoids, precancerous colonic growths, colorectal cancer as well as peptic ulcer.

PRIOR TO COLLECTING THE SAMPLE

1. It is not necessary to eliminate any foods from your diet.
2. Bleeding hemorrhoids can interfere with test results. If you have hemorrhoids, collect the stool sample only when the bleeding stops. Menstrual bleeding also interferes with test results. Collect sample when this will not be an issue.
3. Alcohol and certain medications such as aspirin, indomethacin, reserpine, phenylbutazone, corticosteroids and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (e.g. Ibuprofen) may cause gastrointestinal irritation and subsequent bleeding in some patients. Such substances should be discontinued at least 48 hours prior to testing.

SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURE

1. Peel off tape covering adhesive strips - located on each end of sample collection paper.
2. Lift toilet seat and place sample collection paper across rim of toilet bowl. Use adhesive strips, located on each side of sample collection paper, to secure it to sides of toilet rim, as shown.
3. Replace toilet seat onto toilet bowl.
4. Deposit bowel movement (stool) onto sample collection paper.
5. Carefully review instructions and illustrations on how to collect stool sample. **Collect samples as described in steps 5A-5E below. Note: Do not use stool sample as test specimen if it comes in contact with toilet water.**

- 5A. Unscrew the top of the sample collection tube and remove the applicator stick.
- 5B. Insert the applicator stick into the stool sample at 6 different sites.
- 5C. Use only enough stool to cover the tip of the applicator stick.
- 5D. Remove the excess sample from the stick by gently wiping with absorbent tissue.
- 5E. Replace the applicator stick in the tube and tighten securely.

6. After collecting stool sample, flush stool and sample collection paper down toilet.
7. Complete information requested on patient return form and sample collection tube. Place tube into reclosable bag and enclose with form into supplied plastic mailing envelope. Seal plastic mailing envelope.
8. Write your clinic or physician address on plastic mailing label.
9. Return the sealed plastic mailing envelope as soon as possible to your physician, clinic or laboratory by mail or in person.

Return collection tube with sample as soon as possible. The tube should be stored at room temperature (36-98.6°F) prior to returning to physician or clinic.

PHYSICIAN'S PROCEDURE FOR DUAL-SAMPLE iFOBT TEST

1. Shake the sample collection tube vigorously to ensure a good liquid suspension
2. Holding the tube upright, unscrew the clear tip cover
3. Dispense four (4) drops of suspension from each tube into appropriate sample well
4. Read results within 5-10 minutes after adding the extraction solution

- A. Four (4) drops from sample tube one (1) should be placed into sample well one (S1)
- B. Four (4) drops from sample tube two (2) should be placed into sample well two (S2)



Single or Dual iFOBT Tests

Accutest® iFOBT Test versus Guaiac Test

	ACCUTEST®	GUAIAC TEST
Test Methodology	Immunochromatographic method which yields test results specific to human hemoglobin.	Non-specific chemical method which measures hemoglobin indirectly, through its ability to enhance (catalyze) a color change (oxidation reaction with hydrogen peroxide).
Dietary or Drug Interactions	None	Yes, certain foods and medications may interact with test results. These include iron, ascorbic acid, red meat, and certain vegetables with peroxidase activity.
Clarity of Results	Presence or absence of line in test area indicates a positive or negative result. Clear cut, easy to read results. Built-in control test area.	Presence of blue color change indicates a positive result. May be difficult to interpret.
Specificity	> 96% Highly specific to human hemoglobin.	Poor. False positives from food and medications.
Sensitivity	> 99% Cutoff at 50ng hHb/ml	Traditional GUAIAC tests are less sensitive than iFOBT tests.
Accuracy	> 98%	Varies, but lower than iFOBT tests.
2015 MEDICARE REIMBURSEMENT	Diagnostic Code 82274QW - \$21.65 Screening Code G0328QW - \$21.65	Diagnostic Code 82270 - \$4.43

