



Fecal Occult Blood Strip Test Procedure

How to Perform a Test – Strip Test

Allow test strip, specimen collection tube, reaction tube, specimen, and/or controls to equilibrate to room temperature (15-30°C) prior to testing.

1. To collect fecal specimen:

- Collect feces in a clean, dry specimen collection container. Best results will be obtained if the assay is performed within 6 hours after collection.
Specimens collected may be stored for up to 3 days at 2-8°C if not tested within 6 hours.

2. To prepare fecal specimen:

- Unscrew the cap of the specimen collection tube.
- Stick the specimen collection applicator into the fecal specimen in order to collect feces from the specimen. With the applicator, collect feces from at least 3 random locations on the fecal specimen. Do not scoop the fecal specimen.
- Transfer the applicator with collected feces into the specimen collection tube.
- Tighten the cap onto the specimen collection tube and then shake the specimen collection tube vigorously to mix the specimen and the extraction buffer.

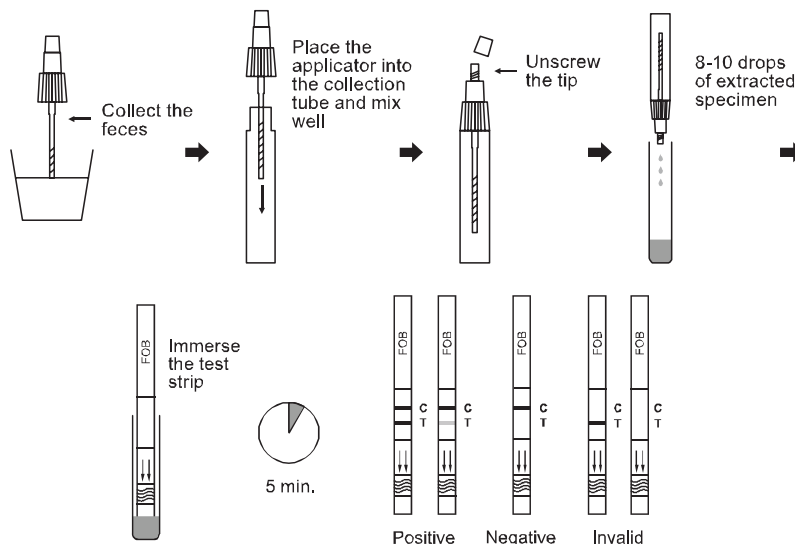
3. Remove the test strip from the sealed pouch and use it as soon as possible.

4. Hold the specimen collection tube upright and unscrew the tip of the applicator (See image below). Invert the specimen collection tube and transfer 8-10 full drops of the extracted specimen (approx. 500 µL) to the reaction tube

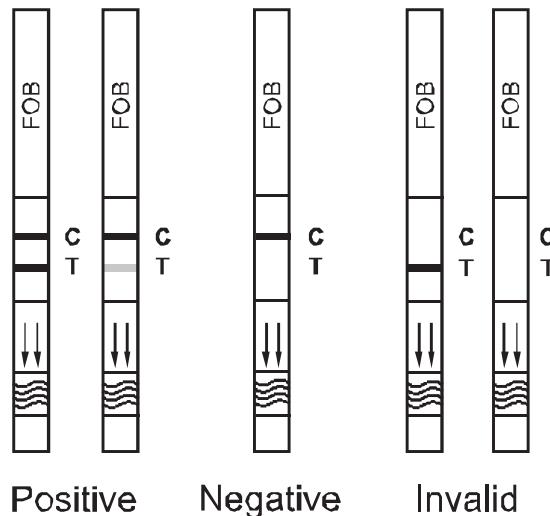
5. With arrows pointing toward the reaction tube, immerse the strip and start the timer.

- The strip should be immersed for more than 10 seconds. Do not immerse the strip past the maximum line. See illustration below.

6. Wait for the colored line(s) to appear. The result should be read at 5 minutes. Do not interpret the result after 10 minutes.



Interpretation of Results



- **POSITIVE:** Two distinct colored lines appear. One colored line should be in the control line region (C) and another apparent colored line should be in the test line region (T).
 - The intensity of the color in the test line region (T) will vary depending on the concentration of hemoglobin present in the specimen. Therefore, any shade of color in the test line region (T) should be considered positive.
- **NEGATIVE:** One colored line appears in the control line region (C). No line appears in the test line region (T).
- **INVALID:** Control line fails to appear. Insufficient specimen volume or incorrect procedural techniques are the most likely reasons for control line failure. Review the procedure and repeat the test with a new test Strip. If the problem persists, discontinue using the test kit immediately and contact your local distributor.