

### Clinical significance

The FOB test allows the quantitative determination of human hemoglobin (Hb) in feces and, being easily applicable on clinical chemistry automated analyzers, it can be used for screening many lower gastrointestinal tract conditions associated with bleeding such as colorectal carcinoma, colon polyps, Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis.

The method is specific for human hemoglobin and no restricted diet (meat-free or peroxidase-free diet) is required.

### Principle of the method

The FOB test is an immunodiagnostic kit developed for providing sensitive, accurate and reproducible measurements of human hemoglobin levels in feces specimens.

It is based on an antigen-antibody agglutination reaction between the human hemoglobin contained in the sample and the polyclonal antibodies anti-human hemoglobin coated on polystyrene particles. Such a agglutination is measured as an increase in absorbance at 570 nm and is proportional to the quantity of human hemoglobin contained in the sample.

### General features

- ✓ Immunoturbidimetric reagent
- ✓ Sensitivity: 15 ng/ml
- ✓ No prozone effect up to 35 µg/ml
- ✓ Low interferences

### Precision

	Mean ng/mL	Repeatability		Run to run		Total	
		SD	CV%	SD	CV%	SD	CV%
<b>L1</b>	62.5	1.5	2.4	1.8	3.0	2.3	3.9
<b>L2</b>	93.4	2.2	2.5	0.7	0.8	2.7	3.0
<b>L3</b>	301.7	3.7	1.2	5.9	2.0	7.0	2.3

### Commercial info

Reference      FOB-220  
Package        Liquid-stable reagent

