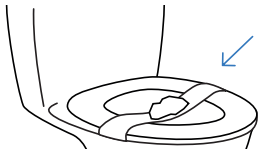


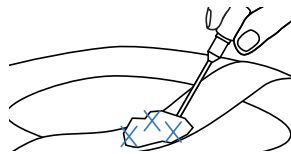
Bowel Health Self-Test

At-home self-test for the detection of human occult blood in stool, to aid in the diagnosis of bowel cancer.

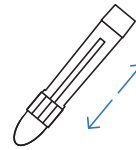
1 Collect specimen from stool collection paper.



2 Unscrew the cap of the specimen collection tube. Insert the blue applicator into the stool in at least 3 different places.



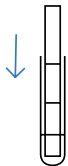
3 Screw on and tighten cap shaking specimen to mix with buffer.



4 Break off the tip of the dropper, then transfer 8-10 drops into the reaction tube.



5 With arrows pointing toward the extraction buffer, immerse the dipstick. Do not submerge past the maximum line.



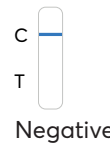
Symptoms to look out for:

- A change in bowel habit
- Blood in your stool
- Abdominal pain
- Unexplained weight loss

Many diseases can cause hidden blood in the faeces. This is also known as faecal occult blood (FOB), human occult blood, or human haemoglobin.

In the early stages, gastrointestinal problems such as colon cancer, ulcers, polyps, colitis, diverticulitis, and fissures may not show any visible symptoms. Typically, occult blood is passed in such small amounts that it can be detected only through the chemicals used in a FOB test. When detected early, 9 out of 10 cases of bowel cancer can be treated successfully.

Read results at 5 mins.



Next steps guidance

If your Bowel Health Test result is positive, this means blood has been detected in your sample. Bleeding may be caused by a number of conditions and may not necessarily be cancer related. As with all diagnostic tests, results should be considered with other clinical information and discussed further with your physician.

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