



Stomach Ulcer

The Stomach Ulcer test is a rapid chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of H.pylori antigens in human stool specimens.

H.pylori is a small, spiral-shaped bacterium that lives in the surface of the stomach and duodenum. It plays a role in a variety of gastrointestinal diseases, including duodenal and gastric ulcer, non-ulcer dyspepsia and active and chronic gastritis. HpSA (H. pylori Stool Antigen) testing is gaining popularity for diagnosis of H. pylori infection and for monitoring the efficacy of the treatment. Studies have found that more than 90% of patients with duodenal ulcer and 80% of patients with gastric ulcer are infected with H.pylori.

Recent studies have shown that at least half the world's population is infected by the bacterium H. pylori, making it the most widespread infection in the world. H.pylori is linked to a variety of gastrointestinal diseases, including:

- Acute or chronic gastritis
- Peptic ulcer disease (PUD)
- (Gastric or duodenal ulcer)
- Non-ulcer dyspepsia
- Stomach cancer

 Accuracy
>97%

 Test type
Stool sample

 Certifications
**CE self-test
| MHRA**

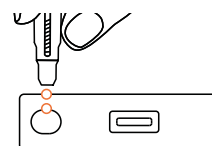
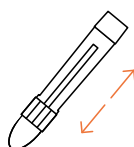
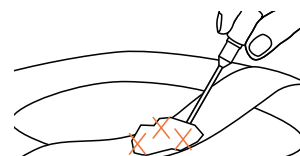
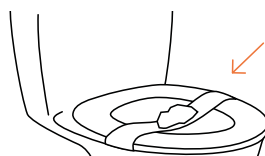
 Results
10 mins

 Kit size
1 Test

Instructions

Before performing the test, stool samples must be collected following the instruction below:

- 1 Wash your hands with soap and rinse with clear water.
- 2 Secure the collection paper to the toilet using the adhesive tabs. Collect the stool sample in the collection paper.
- 3 Unscrew the cap of the specimen collector tube, then insert the blue applicator into the stool in at least 3 different places. You only need a small sample, about the size of a grain of rice. Screw the applicator back on tightly, then shake the tube to mix the specimen and the extraction buffer.
- 4 You can now flush the stool and collection paper down the toilet - the paper is biodegradable.
- 5 Remove the test from the foil pouch and use it as soon as possible.
- 6 Release the blood collected into the specimen well (S) of the cassette, by squeezing the dropper bulb.
- 7 Unscrew the lid of the extraction buffer, break off the tip of the dropper then transfer 2 full drops of the extracted specimen to the reaction tube. Then with arrows pointing towards the extraction buffer, immerse the dipstick to the maximum line and start a timer.
- 8 Read results at 10 minutes. Do not read results after 20 minutes.



Read the results

POSITIVE RESULT

Two lines appear. Both T (Test) line and C (Control) line appear. This result means that there is the presence of the H.pylori antigen in faeces and that you should consult a physician.

Note • The intensity of the colour in the test line region (T) will vary depending on the concentration of H.pylori antigen present in the specimen. Therefore, any shade of colour in the test line region (T) should be considered positive.



Positive

NEGATIVE RESULT

One coloured line appears in the control line region (C). No line appears in the test line region (T). This result means that the presence of the H.pylori antigen in stool sample was not detectable.



Negative

INVALID RESULT

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 cassette. If the problem persists, discontinue using the test kit immediately and contact your local distributor.



Invalid