

UTILITY OF THE IMMUNOCHEMICAL FAECAL OCCULT BLOOD TESTS TO DETECT SIGNIFICANT COLORECTAL NEOPLASIA

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OBJETIVES

To study the relation of a quantitative immunochemical faecal occult blood test (iFOBT) with colonoscopy findings (significant colorectal neoplasia) in a population-based colorectal cancer screening programme.

Significant colorectal neoplasia

- 3 or more adenomas or
- 1 villous adenoma or
- 1 high grade dysplasia adenoma or
- 1 adenoma ≥ 1 cm or
- Colorectal carcinoma

MATERIAL AND METHODS

OC-Sensor μ (Eiken Chemical Co., Ltd.)



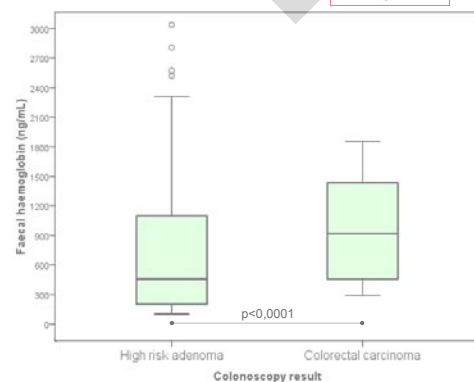
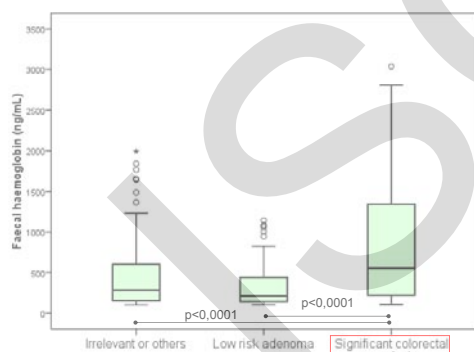
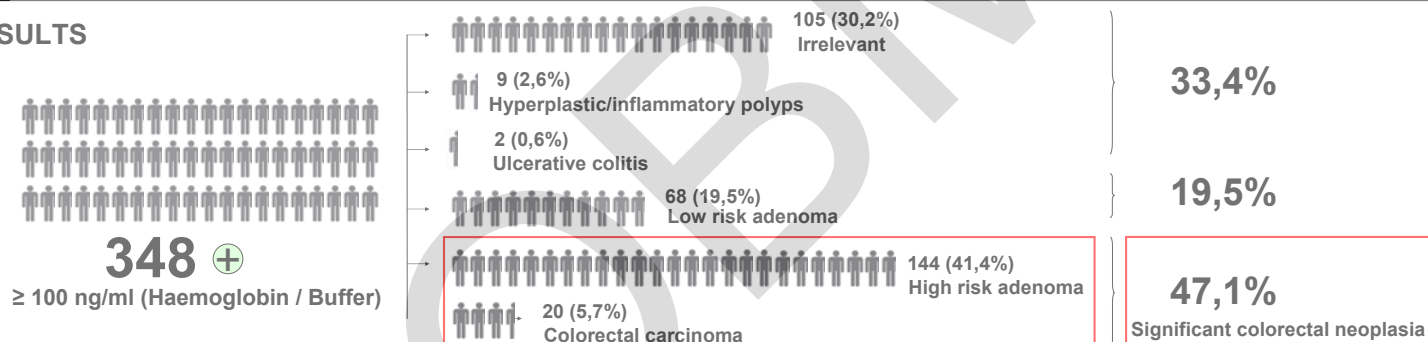
Immune turbidimetric method based on latex agglutination. A sensitized latex solution, containing polystyrene latex particles coated with anti-human HbAo antibodies, reacts with Hb in the faeces, causing agglutination.
Cut-off ≥ 100 ng/mL

Population studied

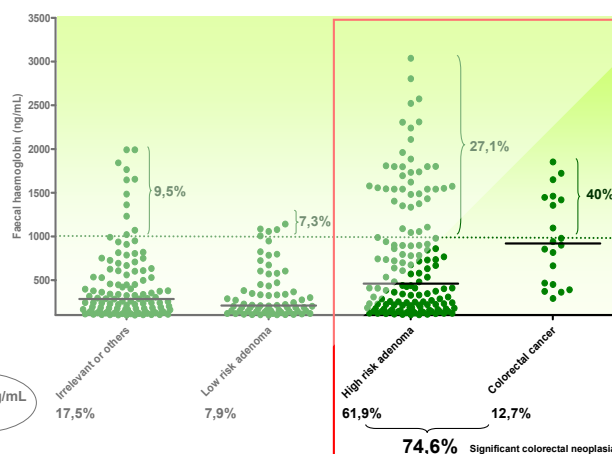


348 Individuals aged between 50 and 69 year old (157 women – 191 men) with a positive result (≥ 100 ng/mL) in the immunochemical faecal occult blood test

RESULTS



Colonoscopy findings	Faecal haemoglobin (ng/mL)			
	N	Mean	SD	Median
Irrelevant	105	458	451	283
Hyperplastic/inflammatory polyps	9	367	246	325
Ulcerative colitis	2	269	182	269
Low risk adenoma	68	346	290	211
High risk adenoma	144	753	686	461
Colorectal carcinoma	20	975	504	920



CONCLUSIONS

iFOBT is a reliable method that it is in relation with colonoscopy findings and it is useful to identify high risk patients (significant colorectal neoplasia).