

Bringing Accuracy, Simplicity and Convenience to *H. pylori* detection with the Urea Breath Test (UBiT®)

A non-invasive, non-radioactive breath test for effective, proactive *H. pylori* management to:

- Accurately detect active *H. pylori* infection using patient breath samples^{1,2}
- Determine whether treatment for an *H. pylori* infection has been successful²
- Provide cost effective testing relative to other diagnostic methods²

Urea Breath Test provides the ability to confirm between active and resolved infections when compared to antibody testing^{1,2}

- Minimizes *false positive* results since antibody testing cannot distinguish between current infection and recent exposure to infection^{1,2,3}
- Accuracy of blood antibody tests differs based on geography and varying local *H. pylori* strains³
- Reduces the number of patients inappropriately treated¹



UBiT® is Accurate and Easy to Use for Diagnosis and Post-Treatment Testing

Urea Breath Test: Increased Predictive Values Over Antibody Testing*



	Urea Breath Test ¹	Serum IgG antibody (serology) ¹
Sensitivity for Active Infection	>94.7%	85%
Specificity for Active Infection	>95.7%	79%

*Data are weighted mean values compiled from multiple published clinical trials
Vakil N, Fendrick AM. *Cleve Clin J Med.* 2005;72 Suppl 2:S8-S13..

“Because of its lower specificity, serologic testing leads to more treatment of patients without active infection, more antibiotic resistance, and wasting of resources.”¹

- Vakil N, Fendrick AM

Clinical Background of *Helicobacter pylori* Urea Breath Test (UBiT®)

- A baseline breath sample is collected prior to ingesting ^{13}C -urea (a naturally occurring, non-radioactive carbon isotope) prepared in a Pranactin® – Citric solution
- A second breath sample is then collected after ingestion of ^{13}C -urea
 - ^{13}C -urea is degraded by *H. pylori*-associated urease, producing ammonia and $^{13}\text{CO}_2$
 - The $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ is absorbed in the blood and then exhaled in a post-dose breath sample
- An increase in the ratio of $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ to $^{12}\text{CO}_2$ between pre- and post-ingestion samples indicates presence of *H. pylori*- associated urease

Administration of *Helicobacter pylori* Urea Breath Test (UBiT®) Exhale, Drink, Exhale, Done...It's That Simple.

Simple steps for specimen collection
Supply Order #19846



1. Collect baseline breath sample. Breathing normally, take a breath, hold it for a count of 2, and exhale into the bag.



2. Prepare Pranactin®-Citric solution.



3. Patient drinks Pranactin®-Citric solution.



4. Collect second breath sample after 15 minutes. Use same procedure as explained in Step 1.



5. Physician receives patient results and treats accordingly.

This test is not offered for patients under 18 years of age.

For more information about the *H. pylori* Urea Breath Test (UBiT®) Test Collection Kit, please contact your Sonora Quest Laboratories Account Manager or visit www.sonoraquest.com.

References:

1. Vakil N, Fendrick AM. How to test for *Helicobacter pylori* in 2005. *Cleve Clin J Med*. 2005;72 Suppl 2:S8-S13.
2. Saad R, Chey WD. A clinician's guide to managing *Helicobacter pylori* infection. *Cleve Clin J Med*. 2005;72:109-110, 112-113, 117-118.
3. Chey WD. Diagnosis of *Helicobacter pylori*. *Pract Gastroenterol*. April 2001;28-41.