The fecal immunochemical test (FIT) is a screening test for colon cancer. It tests for hidden blood in the stool, which can be an early sign of cancer. To determine whether dietary restrictions enhance the specificity of guaiac-based fecal occult blood tests (FOBTs) when screening for colorectal cancer. English. Colorectal (large bowel) cancer is a disease in which malignant (cancer) cells form in the inner lining of the colon or rectum. Together, the colon and rectum make up. The fecal immunochemical test (FIT) is a screening test for colon cancer. It tests for hidden blood in the stool, which can be an early sign of cancer. Title: Instructions for the Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT) Author: Washington State Department of Health Breast, Cervical and Colon Health Program. InSure® FIT™ product inserts; Smith A, Young GP, Cole SR, et al. Comparison of a brush-sampling fecal immunochemical test for hemoglobin with a sensitive guaiac. Below you will find information and program materials can help you implement your FluFIT Program. This includes a diagram of program components, flu shot and. Performance: Immunoassay test specific to human hemoglobin Sensitivity 99.2%, Specificity 96.7%, Accuracy 98.3% Cutoff is 50ng hHb/ml Test Summary. Fecal Globin by Immunochemistry (InSure®) Clinical Use: Screen for lower gastrointestinal bleeding associated with colorectal cancer, adenomas. .