

ABSTRACT

The present disclosure relates to a fecal gas analysis method for Bristol stool type classification, and more particularly, to a fecal gas time curve analysis method capable of classifying Bristol stool types based on a rate of gas concentration decrease for each stool sample.

According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, the fecal gas time curve analysis method for Bristol stool type classification enables classification of Bristol stool types regardless of gender, age, diet, or stool weight, and also allows identification of an individual's dietary habits. Therefore, the analysis method can be applied to personal health monitoring based on Bristol stool type classification.