

ABSTRACT

The present disclosure relates to a fecal gas analysis method for Bristol stool type classification and body condition analysis, and more particularly, to a fecal gas component ratio analysis method capable of classifying Bristol stool types and analyzing body conditions based on the component ratio of each fecal gas.

According to an embodiment of the present disclosure, the fecal gas component ratio analysis method for Bristol stool type classification and body condition analysis enables classification of Bristol stool types regardless of measurement time, subject, diet, age, 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.