### Table 1: SeHCAT Equipment and Patient Positioning Procedures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SeHCAT Procedures</th>
<th>Centres (n=38)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>System for scanning/measuring SeHCAT retention</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual head gamma camera (uncollimated)</td>
<td>32 (84%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single head gamma camera (uncollimated)</td>
<td>3 (8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole body counter</td>
<td>1 (3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe system</td>
<td>2 (5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Patient position during first scan</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prone/supine on a gamma camera scanning couch</td>
<td>24 (63%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitting or standing distant from a gamma camera</td>
<td>8 (21%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prone/supine on floor/mattress/low bed</td>
<td>5 (13%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole body counter</td>
<td>1 (3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Patient set up recorded at day 0 for reproduction at day 7</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>27 (71%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Views acquired for patient during first scan</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two abdominal views (AP+PA) sequentially</td>
<td>16 (42%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two abdominal views (AO+PA) simultaneously</td>
<td>13 (34%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP+PA simultaneously in wholebody mode</td>
<td>6 (16%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Two abdominal views (AP+PA) sequentially' or 'Two abdominal views (AO+PA) simultaneously'</td>
<td>2 (5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1 (3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Count a standard to compensate for detector drift and/or Se-75 decay</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>6 (16%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Use standard capsule acquisition as quality control measurement</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>7 (18%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perform more than one background reading where there is a batch of patients</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>22 (58%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data are presented as the total number (%) unless specified. Missing data not reported in table.

*One centre did not respond.
## Table 2: Demographics and background information

### Patient Overview

#### Demographics (n=1,036)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age: range</th>
<th>6-89 mean (SD)</th>
<th>Gender:</th>
<th>49.7 (17)</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>364 (35%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity:</td>
<td></td>
<td>White</td>
<td>801 (77%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>6 (0.6%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asian or Asian British</td>
<td>36 (34%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black or Black British</td>
<td>11 (1.1%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chinese or other ethnic group</td>
<td>10 (1.0%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>172 (17%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Suspected BAM type (n=752)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BAM Type 1</th>
<th>Crohn’s Disease (yes)</th>
<th>107 (14%)</th>
<th>ileal damage (yes)</th>
<th>85</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radiotherapy suspected of causing BAM Type 1</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BAM Type 2</th>
<th>335 (45%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BAM Type 3</th>
<th>310 (41%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Suspected BAM type (n=1,036)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predominant IBS subtype amongst IBS diagnosed/suspected patients (n=171):</th>
<th>Constipation (IBS-C)</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea (IBS-D)</td>
<td>141</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternating (IBS-A)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Post-cholecystectomy | 98 |
| Diabetes | 35 |
| Coeliac Disease | 14 |
| Microscopic Colitis | 13 |
| Collagenous Colitis | 5 |
| Lymphocytic Colitis | 5 |

#### Patient is taking medications that may influence the SeHCAT test (n=732)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>117 (16%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of medication:</th>
<th>Bile acid sequestrants</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Powerful anti-inflammatory drugs</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs affecting bowel motility (e.g. opiates)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other*</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Lengths of time patients have had diarrhoea (or related symptoms) (n=736)

| Less than 12 months | 180 (24%) |
| 1 to 3 years | 235 (32%) |
| 3 to 5 years | 106 (14%) |
| Longer than 5 years | 181 (25%) |
| Not known | 34 (5%) |

#### Diagnostic tests that have been performed since beginning of symptoms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suspected BAM Type</th>
<th>BAM Type 1 (n=107)</th>
<th>BAM Type 2 (n=335)</th>
<th>BAM Type 3 (n=310)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blood tests</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stool tests</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonoscopy</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flexible Sigmoidoscopy</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oesophago-Gastro-Duodenoscopy</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex imaging (e.g. CT, MRI)</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

* Other types of medication listed include the following: Codeine, Loperamide, Immodium, L-Thyroxine, Infliximab, Ammitryptiline, Aspirin, Ibuprofen, Colesevalam, Metronidazole.
Table 3: SeHCAT Results and Centre-defined Results by Suspected BAM Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suspected BAM Type</th>
<th>BAM Type 1 (n=107)</th>
<th>BAM Type 2 (n=335)</th>
<th>BAM Type 3 (n=310)</th>
<th>OVERALL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SeHCAT % test retention n (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;5%</td>
<td>63 (59%)</td>
<td>47 (14%)</td>
<td>61 (20%)</td>
<td>196 (24%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5% to &lt;10%</td>
<td>16 (15%)</td>
<td>46 (14%)</td>
<td>44 (15%)</td>
<td>121 (15%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10% to &lt;15%</td>
<td>6 (5.6%)</td>
<td>44 (13%)</td>
<td>31 (10%)</td>
<td>95 (12%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15%+</td>
<td>22 (21%)</td>
<td>189 (58%)</td>
<td>170 (56%)</td>
<td>412 (50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>107</strong></td>
<td><strong>326</strong></td>
<td><strong>306</strong></td>
<td><strong>824</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre defined results n (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>22 (21%)</td>
<td>177 (54%)</td>
<td>162 (53%)</td>
<td>388 (47%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borderline</td>
<td>5 (4.7%)</td>
<td>20 (6.0%)</td>
<td>26 (8.4%)</td>
<td>62 (7.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abnormal</td>
<td>78 (73%)</td>
<td>118 (36%)</td>
<td>117 (38%)</td>
<td>358 (43%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other*</td>
<td>2 (1.9%)</td>
<td>14 (4.3%)</td>
<td>3 (1.0%)</td>
<td>20 (2.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>107</strong></td>
<td><strong>329</strong></td>
<td><strong>308</strong></td>
<td><strong>828</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Other often described as ‘Severe BAM’ or ‘Moderate BAM’.
Supplementary Table 1: Patient Clinical Symptoms prior to SeHCAT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suspected BAM Type</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(n=1,036)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In a typical week, what is the frequency of diarrhoea? n (%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>2 (0.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;3 times per day</td>
<td>125 (17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5 times per day</td>
<td>319 (42%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-8 times per day</td>
<td>189 (25%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;8 times per day</td>
<td>119 (16%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In a typical week, how frequent are symptoms associated with bloating? n (%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>175 (23%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;3 times per day</td>
<td>151 (20%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5 times per day</td>
<td>172 (23%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-8 times per day</td>
<td>173 (23%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;8 times per day</td>
<td>74 (9.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In a typical week, how frequently does patient experience nocturnal diarrhoea? n (%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>302 (40%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;3 times per day</td>
<td>158 (21%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5 times per day</td>
<td>189 (25%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-8 times per day</td>
<td>66 (8.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;8 times per day</td>
<td>27 (3.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In a typical week, are patient symptoms associated with urgency? n (%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>104 (14%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspected BAM Type</td>
<td>TOTAL (n=1,036)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rarely</td>
<td>93 (12%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some of the time</td>
<td>227 (30%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most of the time</td>
<td>192 (25%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Always</td>
<td>126 (17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>742</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In a typical week, are patient symptoms associated with incontinence? n (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rarely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some of the time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most of the time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Diarrhoea was defined as Type 5, 6 or 7 on the Bristol Stool Chart
### Supplementary Table 2: Follow-up information for patients prescribed BAS treatment (n=140)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suspected BAM Type</th>
<th>BAM Type 1 (n=33)</th>
<th>BAM Type 2 (n=54)</th>
<th>BAM Type 3 (n=47)</th>
<th>SeHCAT % &lt;5% (n=62)</th>
<th>5%&lt;10% (n=44)</th>
<th>10%&lt;15% (n=26)</th>
<th>15%+ (n=8)</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type of BAS prescription: n (%)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colestryramine</td>
<td>18 (55%)</td>
<td>43 (81%)</td>
<td>32 (68%)</td>
<td>40 (65%)</td>
<td>32 (74%)</td>
<td>18 (72%)</td>
<td>6 (75%)</td>
<td>96 (70%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colesevelam</td>
<td>14 (42%)</td>
<td>9 (17%)</td>
<td>14 (30%)</td>
<td>21 (34%)</td>
<td>10 (23%)</td>
<td>6 (24%)</td>
<td>2 (25%)</td>
<td>39 (28%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colestipol</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>1 (1.9%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>1 (4%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>1 (0.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other**</td>
<td>1 (3.0%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>1 (2.1%)</td>
<td>1 (1.6%)</td>
<td>1 (2.3%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>2 (1.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other treatment(s): n</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second line BAS</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22/119 (18%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (excluding BAS)*</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21/140 (15%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Since beginning BAS treatment, diarrhoea is typically associated with: n</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>23/95 (24%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urgency</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>30/95 (32%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Side effects from: n</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAS treatment**</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20/101 (20%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SeHCAT test</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0/140 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adherence to BAS prescription: n</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>77/101 (76%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No (reason below):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction in treatment</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>24/101 (24%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stopped treatment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in BAS type</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not start</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclear</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* n=11 patients described the following additional treatments: Azathioprine, Loperamide, FODMAP, Amitiptyline, Creon, Codeine, Colesevelam, Pentasa, Prebiotics and questran.

** n=21 patients described the following as BAS side effects: bloating, diarrhoea, constipation, nausea/vomiting, bloating, urticarial rash, pain and intolerance to tablets.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suspected BAM Type</th>
<th>BAS prescribed (n=140)</th>
<th>No BAS prescription (n=200)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>What is the frequency of diarrhoea in a typical week? n (%)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>13 (15%)</td>
<td>10 (6.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;3 times per day</td>
<td>43 (50%)</td>
<td>41 (27%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5 times per day</td>
<td>13 (15%)</td>
<td>57 (38%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-8 times per day</td>
<td>13 (15%)</td>
<td>28 (19%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;8 times per day</td>
<td>4 (4.7%)</td>
<td>14 (9.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>86</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>How frequent are symptoms associated with bloating in a typical week? n (%)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>19 (27%)</td>
<td>22 (18%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rarely</td>
<td>25 (35%)</td>
<td>36 (29%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some of the time</td>
<td>13 (18%)</td>
<td>27 (22%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most of the time</td>
<td>13 (18%)</td>
<td>24 (20%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Always</td>
<td>1 (1.4%)</td>
<td>14 (11%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>71</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>How frequently does the patient experience nocturnal diarrhoea in a typical week? n (%)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>40 (56%)</td>
<td>57 (45%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rarely</td>
<td>22 (31%)</td>
<td>46 (36%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some of the time</td>
<td>8 (11%)</td>
<td>12 (9.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most of the time</td>
<td>2 (2.8%)</td>
<td>9 (7.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Always</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>4 (3.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>72</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Has the severity of pain associated with symptoms changed post-SeHCAT test or post-BAS commencement? n (%)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptoms have stopped</td>
<td>25 (28%)</td>
<td>14 (8.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate reduction</td>
<td>38 (43%)</td>
<td>21 (13%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some reduction</td>
<td>8 (9.0%)</td>
<td>14 (8.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No change</td>
<td>18 (20%)</td>
<td>108 (69%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>89</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspected BAM Type</td>
<td>BAS prescribed (n=140)</td>
<td>No BAS prescription (n=200)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there any difference in the frequency of urgency associated with symptoms post-SeHCAT test or post BAS commencement? n (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptoms have stopped</td>
<td>15 (29%)</td>
<td>8 (6.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate reduction</td>
<td>14 (27%)</td>
<td>2 (1.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some reduction</td>
<td>5 (9.6%)</td>
<td>12 (9.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No change</td>
<td>18 (35%)</td>
<td>102 (82%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has the severity of pain associated with symptoms changed post-SeHCAT test or post BAS commencement? n (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptoms have stopped</td>
<td>14 (26%)</td>
<td>10 (7.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate reduction</td>
<td>14 (16%)</td>
<td>3 (2.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some reduction</td>
<td>7 (8.1%)</td>
<td>10 (7.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No change</td>
<td>18 (21%)</td>
<td>104 (82%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there any difference in the frequency of urgency associated with symptoms post-SeHCAT test or post BAS commencement? n (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptoms have stopped</td>
<td>27 (37%)</td>
<td>10 (7.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate reduction</td>
<td>23 (32%)</td>
<td>8 (6.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some reduction</td>
<td>7 (9.6%)</td>
<td>7 (5.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No change</td>
<td>16 (22%)</td>
<td>108 (81%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has the severity of bloating changed post-SeHCAT test or post BAS commencement n (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptoms have stopped</td>
<td>12 (24%)</td>
<td>7 (5.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate reduction</td>
<td>11 (22%)</td>
<td>3 (2.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some reduction</td>
<td>5 (10%)</td>
<td>6 (4.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No change</td>
<td>21 (43%)</td>
<td>107 (87%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Diarrhoea was defined as Type 5, 6 or 7 on the Bristol Stool Chart.