

## HbA1c

### Glycated Haemoglobin Monitor Diabetes with simplicity



#### KEY FACTS

- One drop of blood (venous or capillary finger prick)
- Laboratory quality results<sup>1</sup>
- Results in minutes
- CE Marked

#### THE ASSAY

- Quantitative assay for the measurement of glycated haemoglobin
- Detection method: enhanced latex immunoturbidimetry
- Self-calibration
- Traceable to the IFCC Reference Method
- Analytical range:
  - 4,5 - 13,1% (DCCT units)
  - 25,7 - 120,0 mmol/mol (IFCC units)

#### spinit<sup>®</sup> INSTRUMENT

- One instrument: haematology, immunoassays and clinical chemistry
- Bi-directional connectivity
- Small footprint Point-of-care analyser
- No sample preparation required
- No maintenance
- Customisable settings



CRP | BLOOD COUNT | HbA1c

**In 2015, 415 Million adults have Diabetes<sup>2</sup>.  
Around US\$673 Billion were spent globally in 2015 because of Diabetes. Approximately 90% of all cases of diabetes are type 2 DM.  
Almost 5 Million people died in 2015 of causes related to Diabetes.**

Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a chronic, metabolic disease characterised by high levels of blood glucose, which over time may lead to serious complications like cardiovascular disease, renal failure or retinopathy. There are two types of DM: type 1 and type 2.

Type 2 diabetes is the most common type, which occurs when the body becomes resistant to insulin or does not produce enough insulin. Over the last decades the prevalence of type 2 diabetes has risen dramatically in all countries around the world.

### TEST FOR HAEMOGLOBIN A1c<sup>3</sup>

The concentration of **glycated haemoglobin** (HbA1c) is a substitute measure for the average blood glucose level over the previous 120 days (usual lifespan of an erythrocyte) as well as **a strong marker of complications associated with diabetes. Thus, it is used as a clinical tool for monitoring of glycaemic control in diabetes patients.**

### GUIDELINES FOR HbA1c TESTING<sup>4</sup>

- Perform the HbA1c test at least two times a year in patients who are meeting treatment goals (and who have stable glycaemic control).
- Perform the HbA1c test quarterly in patients whose therapy has been adjusted or patients who are not meeting glycaemic goals.

### POINT-OF-CARE TESTING FOR HbA1c



PRODUCT PIPELINE: Lipids | Inflammation

[www.biosurfit.com](http://www.biosurfit.com)

References:

- [1] biosurfit internal data.
- [2] IDF Diabetes Atlas, Seventh Edition.
- [3] Horizon Scan Report (2016). Point-of-care HbA1c tests - diagnosis of diabetes.
- [4] Crocker, J. B., et al (2014). Implementation of Point-of-Care Testing in an Ambulatory Practice of an Academic Medical Center, Am J Clin Pathol, 142:640-646.

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