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- see attached list of 2 page(s)

Companies involved in the manufacturing or the supplying of these medical devices:

- **Ordering company:** Ascensia Diabetes Care Holdings AG, Peter Merian-Strasse 90, 4052 Basel, CH (Role: Legal manufacturer)

Bern, 20.03.2019  
Swiss Agency for Therapeutic Products  
Medical Devices Division

Bianca Vonlanthen

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**Product List for Free Sales Certificate**
**Contour Plus Blood Glucose Monitoring System**

Product Name	Packaging Configuration	Manufacturing Site
Contour Plus Blood Glucose Meter	Nil	PT PHC Indonesia Kawasan Industri MM2100 Blok O-1 Cikarang Barat, Bekasi 17520 Indonesia
Contour Plus Blood Glucose Test Strips	1x10 count 1x25 count 2x25 count 1x50 count 2x50 count	PHC Corporation In Vitro Diagnostics Division 2131-1 Minamigata, Toon Ehime, 791-0395, Japan
Contour Plus Controls Solution, Normal Range	1x2.5mL	Bionostics, Inc. 7 Jackson Road, Devens MA 01434, USA
Contour Plus Controls Solution, High and Low Range	1x2.5 mL (High) 1x2.5 mL (Low)	Bionostics, Inc. 7 Jackson Road, Devens MA 01434, USA

**Contour Plus Link 2.4 Blood Glucose Monitoring System**

Product Name	Packaging Configuration	Manufacturing Site
Contour Plus Link 2.4 Blood Glucose Meter	Nil	PHC Corporation In Vitro Diagnostics Division Wakimachi Plant 110 Oaza-Inoshiri-aza-Nishiueno Wakimachi, Mima Tokushima 779-3603, Japan
Contour Plus Blood Glucose Test Strips	1x10 count 1x25 count 2x25 count 1x50 count 2x50 count	PHC Corporation In Vitro Diagnostics Division 2131-1 Minamigata, Toon Ehime, 791-0395, Japan
Contour Plus Controls Solution, Normal Range	1x2.5mL	Bionostics, Inc. 7 Jackson Road, Devens MA 01434, USA
Contour Plus Controls Solution, High and Low Range	1x2.5 mL (High) 1x2.5 mL (Low)	Bionostics, Inc. 7 Jackson Road, Devens MA 01434, USA

**Contour Plus ONE Blood Glucose Monitoring System**

Product Name	Packaging Configuration	Manufacturing Site
Contour Plus ONE Blood Glucose Meter	Nil	PT PHC Indonesia Kawasan Industri MM2100 Blok O-1 Cikarang Barat, Bekasi 17520 Indonesia
Contour Plus Blood Glucose Test Strips	1x10 count 1x25 count 2x25 count 1x50 count 2x50 count	PHC Corporation In Vitro Diagnostics Division 2131-1 Minamigata, Toon Ehime, 791-0395, Japan
Contour Plus Controls Solution, Normal Range	1x2.5mL	Bionostics, Inc. 7 Jackson Road, Devens MA 01434, USA
Contour Plus Controls Solution, High and Low Range	1x2.5 mL (High) 1x2.5 mL (Low)	Bionostics, Inc. 7 Jackson Road, Devens MA 01434, USA



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**Contour TS Blood Glucose Monitoring System**

Product Name	Packaging Configuration	Manufacturing Site
Contour TS Blood Glucose Meter	Nil	PHC Corporation In Vitro Diagnostics Division Wakimachi Plant 110 Oaza-Inoshiri-aza-Nishiueno Wakimachi, Mima Tokushima 779-3603, Japan
Contour TS Blood Glucose Test Strips	1x10 count 1x25 count 2x25 count 1x50 count 2x50 count	PHC Corporation In Vitro Diagnostics Division 2131-1 Minamigata, Toon Ehime, 791-0395, Japan
Contour TS Controls Solution, Normal Range	1x2.5mL	Bionostics, Inc. 7 Jackson Road, Devens MA 01434, USA
Contour TS Controls Solution, High Range	1x2.5 mL (High)	Bionostics, Inc. 7 Jackson Road, Devens MA 01434, USA
Contour TS Controls Solution, Low Range	1x2.5 mL (Low)	Bionostics, Inc. 7 Jackson Road, Devens MA 01434, USA

**Contour Blood Glucose Monitoring System**

Product Name	Packaging Configuration	Manufacturing Site
Contour Blood Glucose Meter	Nil	PHC Corporation In Vitro Diagnostics Division Wakimachi Plant 110 Oaza-Inoshiri-aza-Nishiueno Wakimachi, Mima Tokushima 779-3603, Japan
Contour Blood Glucose Test Strips	1x10 count 1x25 count 2x25 count 1x50 count 2x50 count	PHC Corporation In Vitro Diagnostics Division 2131-1 Minamigata, Toon Ehime, 791-0395, Japan
Contour Controls Solution, Normal Range	1x2.5mL	Bionostics, Inc. 7 Jackson Road, Devens MA 01434, USA
Contour Controls Solution, High Range	1x2.5 mL (High)	Bionostics, Inc. 7 Jackson Road, Devens MA 01434, USA
Contour Controls Solution, Low Range	1x2.5 mL (Low)	Bionostics, Inc. 7 Jackson Road, Devens MA 01434, USA

**System Kit Component:**
**Contour Plus Blood Glucose Meter Kit:**

- Contour Plus Blood Glucose Meter
- 5 Lancets
- Lancing Device

**Contour TS Blood Glucose Meter Kit:**

- Contour TS Blood Glucose Meter
- 5 Lancets
- Lancing Device

**Contour Plus ONE Blood Glucose Meter Kit:**

- Contour Plus ONE Blood Glucose Meter
- 5 Lancets
- Lancing Device



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# Analytic Characteristics of Three Bayer Contour Blood Glucose Monitoring Systems in Neonates

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Dennis J. Dietzen, PhD<sup>1,2</sup>, Denise A. Nenninger, MLT (ASCP)<sup>2</sup>,  
David A. Simmons, MD<sup>3</sup>, Scott Pardo, PhD<sup>3</sup>, Mauli Pandya, BS<sup>3</sup>,  
and Jeanellen Fullam, BS<sup>3</sup>

## Abstract

**Background:** Hypoglycemia in infants is common, is difficult to recognize, and may lead to permanent neurologic impairment. Low glucose concentrations and high hematocrits in newborns pose significant analytic challenges for whole blood glucose meters.

**Objective/Methods:** Three Bayer glucose monitoring systems were evaluated using 211 blood samples from 162 neonates (age range 5 hours to 29 days, median age 3 days). Hematocrit and whole blood glucose were determined in heparinized whole blood, and plasma glucose was determined using the Roche Cobas® 6000. Accuracy was evaluated against plasma concentrations using ISO 15197:2013 and CLSI POCT 12-A3 criteria.

**Results:** Glucose imprecision on the Cobas system was 1.8-2.6% (CV) from 26-610 mg/dL. Imprecision across all meter systems was 2.8% (CV) at 130 mg/dL. Glucose concentrations, hematocrit, and total bilirubin ranged from 20-150 mg/dL, 18-75%, and 0.5-19.6 mg/dL, respectively. Linear regression analysis of whole blood versus plasma for the 3 combined systems yielded an average slope of 1.06 and correlation coefficient greater than 0.980. Bias between the Contour and Cobas was not significantly correlated with hematocrit. Greater than 99% of meter results were within 15 mg/dL and 20% of plasma results at glucose concentrations  $\leq 75$  and  $> 75$  mg/dL, respectively. Of meter results, 97% were within 12.5 mg/dL of plasma results at concentrations  $\leq 100$  mg/dL, while 96% of meter results were within 12.5% of plasma at concentrations  $> 100$  mg/dL.

**Conclusions:** The Bayer CONTOUR Blood Glucose Monitoring Systems exceed ISO 15197:2013 and CLSI criteria in neonatal blood samples.

## Keywords

glucose, hematocrit, hypoglycemia, neonate

Whole blood glucose meters are utilized in a variety of settings such as homes, physician offices, and hospital settings. While not recommended for the diagnosis of diabetes, such meters are sanctioned for monitoring response to therapy. In addition, whole blood glucose monitors are increasingly employed in so-called "tight glycemic control" protocols which prescribe the maintenance of circulating glucose concentrations within a narrow window (eg, 80-100 mg/dL) in nondiabetic, critically ill patients.<sup>1-3</sup> The clinical utility of these protocols remains highly controversial. Such new applications of glucose meters have led to increased regulatory scrutiny and lead to new FDA guidance that proposes more rigorous accuracy and precision requirements for these in vitro diagnostic devices.<sup>4</sup>

Glucose monitoring in newborns poses other significant challenges to whole blood glucose monitoring systems. Neonatal blood samples typically contain lower glucose concentrations and have higher hematocrits (55-65%) than blood

from adult males (40-50%) or females (35-45%). Imprecision of glucose meters has historically been greatest at glucose concentrations common in newborns ( $<70$  mg/dL). High hematocrits necessitate a robust correction for sample water content. Despite these challenges, accurate and timely recognition of severe neonatal hypoglycemia ( $<40$  mg/dL) is essential to prevent long-term neurocognitive deficits.<sup>5,6</sup>

The Bayer Contour system utilizes FAD-linked glucose dehydrogenase and amperometry to determine a plasma

<sup>1</sup>Department of Pediatrics, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, USA

<sup>2</sup>Core Laboratory, St. Louis Children's Hospital, St. Louis, MO, USA

<sup>3</sup>Bayer Healthcare, Diabetes Care, Tarrytown, NY, USA

## Corresponding Author:

Dennis J. Dietzen, PhD, Washington University School of Medicine,  
Box 8116, One Children's Place, Rm 2N68, St. Louis, MO 63110, USA  
Email: dietzen\_d@kids.wustl.edu



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**Table 1.** Patient Specimen Characteristics.

Gender	n (%)
Specimens from male infants	111 (53)
Specimens from female infants	100 (47)
Age	n (%)
<24 hours	25 (12)
1-29 days	186 (88)
Location	n (%)
Special care nursery	101 (48)
Well baby nursery	58 (27)
Intensive care unit	34 (16)
Other	18 (9)
Glucose	Concentration (mg/dL)
Average	69.8
Median	68.9
Range	23-150
Hematocrit	RBC/blood volume (%)
Average	48
Median	49
Range	18-75
Bilirubin	Concentration (mg/dL)
Average	8.1
Median	7.8
Range	0.5-19.6

equivalent glucose concentration using whole blood. We challenged the accuracy, imprecision, and hematocrit correction of 3 strip/meter combinations, the Contour NEXT, NEXT EZ, and PLUS, in a population of neonates at an academic tertiary care pediatric medical center. Performance was judged against current standards set by International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI).<sup>7,8</sup>

## Methods

### Patients and Samples

The objective of this study is to define the analytic accuracy of whole blood glucose meters. Per protocol approved by the Washington University Human Research Protection Office, no patient identifiers or indications for phlebotomy were retained with the laboratory data. 211 heparinized capillary blood specimens from 162 infants up to 30 days of age were obtained over a 10 week period as part of routine care in the Barnes-Jewish Hospital nurseries (75%) or St. Louis Children's Hospital (25%). No patient supplied more than 2 samples for the study. An aliquot of less than 50  $\mu$ L was removed for whole blood glucose analysis and hematocrit determination. Centrifugation of the remaining specimen commenced within 10 minutes of aliquot removal. The resulting plasma was used for glucose analysis in singlicate. When determined as part of clinical care, total plasma bilirubin concentration was also captured and recorded. A complete patient demographic summary is presented in Table 1.

**Table 2.** Imprecision of Glucose Measurement.

Device	Glucose (mg/dL)	Imprecision (CV) (%)	n
Cobas 6000	26	2.6	48
	50	2.5	48
	100	2.1	48
	198	1.9	48
	398	1.8	48
Contour NEXT	610	1.8	48
	130	3.2	100
Contour NEXT EZ	130	2.3	100
Contour PLUS	130	2.7	100

### Analytical

All procedures were carried out by certified medical technologists. Hematocrit was determined using a Statspin microhematocrit rotor (Iris Sample Processing, Westwood, MA). Plasma total bilirubin was determined using a modified diazo method on the Cobas 6000 (Roche Diagnostics, Indianapolis, IN). Plasma glucose was determined using a coupled hexokinase procedure on a Cobas 6000 Chemistry System. Performance of the laboratory glucose method (Cobas) was monitored daily at 2 concentrations (85 and 280 mg/dL) and weekly with 6-point control sera spanning a concentration range from 26 to 610 mg/dL. Whole blood glucose was determined randomly from a pool of 30 meters, 10 Contour NEXT, 10 Contour NEXT EZ, and 10 Contour PLUS. The chemistry and quantitation algorithms of each meter type are identical. The meter types differ only in size, appearance, screen size, and data management capability. The order of meter application was rotated every 10 specimens and 3 strip lots were assigned for each specimen such that 1 lot was used for half of the specimens and the remaining 2 lots were applied to 25% each. Integrity and imprecision of each meter type used during the study was monitored weekly with a control solution containing 130 mg/dL glucose. Laboratory temperature ranged from 25-27°C and relative humidity varied between 17-35% throughout the study.

### Data Analysis

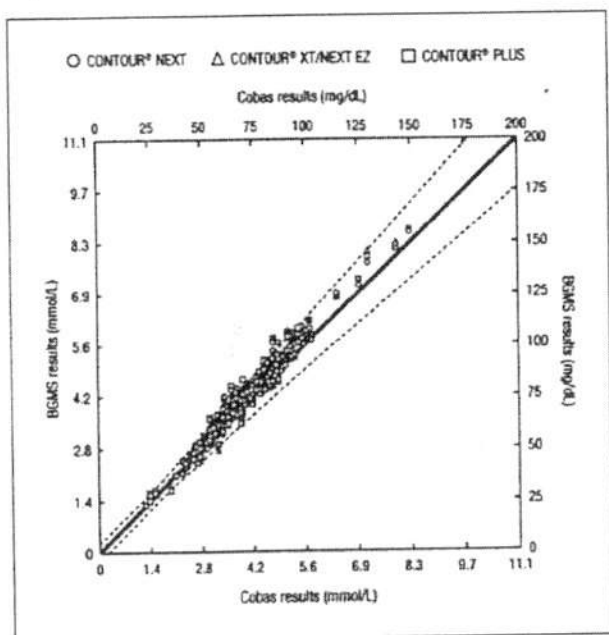
Descriptive statistics, linear least squares regression, and ANOVA analyses were generated using Excel 2010 (Microsoft, Redmond, WA).

## Results

### Imprecision of Glucose Measurement

Data summarizing the imprecision of glucose measurement in plasma and whole blood are contained in Table 2. Pooled estimates of meter imprecision were derived from weekly liquid QC analyses on each of the 10 NEXT, NEXT EZ, or PLUS meter types (100 replicates each). Meter imprecision





**Figure 1.** Regression analysis of contour whole blood glucose with plasma concentrations. Whole blood glucose concentrations from the Contour Next ( $\circ$ ), XT/NEXT EZ ( $\Delta$ ), and PLUS ( $\square$ ) are displayed against corresponding plasma concentrations. Dotted lines indicate ISO 15197:2013 accuracy criteria. Regression equations in mg/dL units: (1) [NEXT glucose] = 1.06 [plasma glucose] - 0.9,  $r = .983$ ,  $S_{yx} = 3.8$ ; (2) [XT/NEXT EZ glucose] = 1.06 [plasma glucose] - 1.6,  $r = .983$ ,  $S_{yx} = 3.8$ ; (3) [PLUS glucose] = 1.06 [plasma glucose] - 0.7,  $r = .973$ ,  $S_{yx} = 3.8$ .

ranged from 2.3-3.2% (CV) at 130 mg/dL. A pooled estimate of plasma glucose imprecision was derived from 48 replicates of a 6-level control performed on 2 instruments over the course of the study. Imprecision ranged from 1.8-2.6% (CV) across a concentration range of 26-610 mg/dL.

### Sample Characteristics

A slight majority of specimens (53%) were derived from male neonates. The average glucose concentration in this population was 70 mg/dL (range 23-150 mg/dL). A significant majority of specimens were from infants less than 1 week of age including 25 from patients less than 24 hours of age. Specimens were obtained from healthy infants in the well-baby nursery (27%), mild to moderately ill infants in the special care nursery (48%), as well as critically ill infants in the intensive care units of St. Louis Children's Hospital (16%). Samples contained a broad range of hematocrit (18-75%) and total bilirubin concentrations (0.5-19.6 mg/dL).

### Accuracy of Glucose Measurement

Glucose concentrations determined by all 3 meter systems were highly correlated with plasma measurements ( $r = .983$ ). A Scatter plot of these data is shown in Figure 1. Linear

regression of glucose concentrations across the 3 meter platforms versus plasma glucose is given by the following equation: contour glucose (mg/dL) = 1.06  $\times$  plasma glucose (mg/dL) - 1.1. Independent regression analyses for each of the 3 meter systems yielded virtually identical results. Bias between the plasma and meter results across all 3 meter platforms is shown in Figure 2 and averaged 3.2 mg/dL (range -9.0 to 18.4). In percentage terms, average bias between meter and plasma results was 4.5% (range -15% to 24%).

Bias between meter and plasma glucose was independent of meter type by 1-way ANOVA ( $P = .08$ ), but there were differences noted in the degree of meter bias in different patient populations. Average concentration bias between meter and plasma glucose was 2.0 mg/dL (range -4.9 to 11.9), 4.1 mg/dL (range -2.0 to 15.7), and 4.3 mg/dL (range -5.0 to 18.4) in samples from the well-baby nursery ( $n = 174$ ), special care nursery ( $n = 303$ ), and the neonatal intensive care unit ( $n = 102$ ), respectively. The residual glucose bias in these patient groups was statistically significant as determined by single factor ANOVA ( $P = 10^{-9}$ ). Mean meter versus plasma bias in the well-baby nursery was statistically lower than that observed in both the special care nursery ( $P = 10^{-9}$ ) and intensive care units ( $P = 10^{-4}$ ) by 2-tailed  $t$  test.

Accuracy of meter results was also assessed against both ISO 15197 and CLSI POCT 12-A3 criteria. Combined results from all 3 meters are presented in Table 3. When assessed against ISO specifications, greater than 99% of meter results were within 15.0 mg/dL and 15% at glucose concentrations < 100 or  $\geq 100$  mg/dL, respectively. When assessed against 2 sets of current CLSI specifications, greater than 95% of meter results were within 12.5 mg/dL and 12.5% at concentrations below/above 100 mg/dL, respectively, while at glucose concentrations below/above 75 mg/dL, greater than 99% meter results were within 15 mg/dL and 20%, respectively. Contour results meet or exceed requirements for all CLSI and ISO standards.

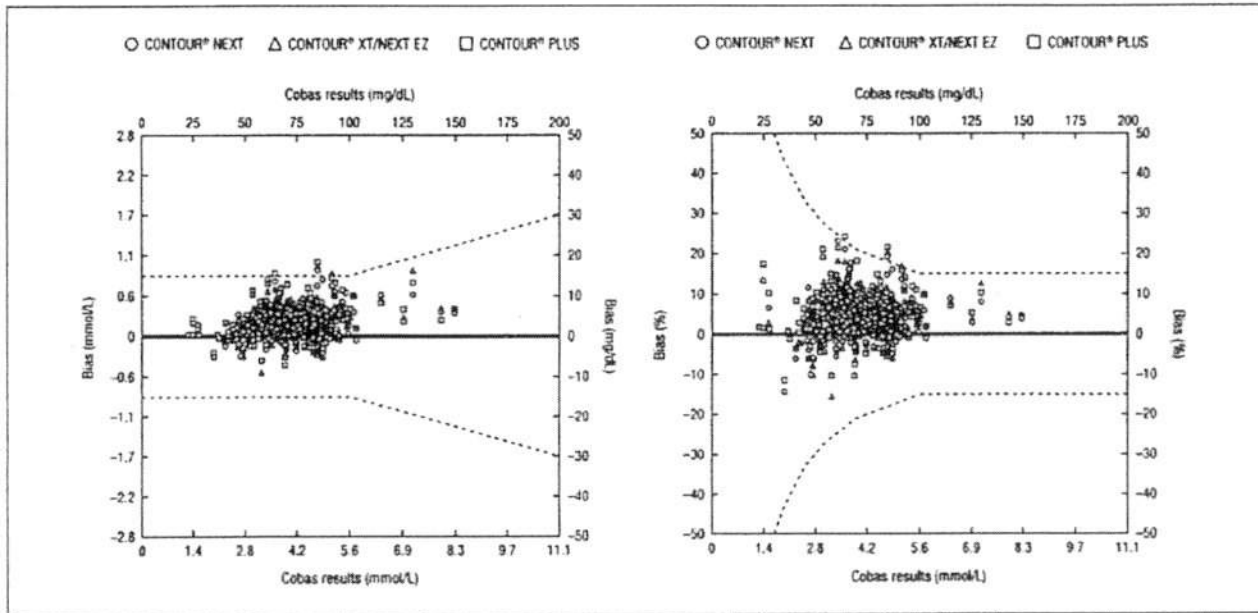
### Influence of Bilirubin and Hematocrit on Meter Glucose Measurement

The most significant challenge to accurate whole blood glucose measurement in neonates is the high variation of sample water content dictated by hematocrit. In this study, the Contour meters were challenged by sample hematocrit ranging from 18-75%. The bias between each of the 3 meters as a function of sample hematocrit is shown in Figure 3 and yielded correlation coefficients of 0.0626 ( $P = .36$ ), 0.0156 ( $P = .82$ ), and 0.0132 ( $P = .85$ ) for the NEXT, NEXT EZ, and PLUS systems, respectively. The performance of the 3 Contour meter systems was independent of sample hematocrit.

Bilirubin is likewise an important variable in the neonate population. In the first week after birth, bilirubin concentrations may reach 15-20 mg/dL, necessitating dietary changes, phototherapy, or exchange transfusion in extreme



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**Figure 2.** Bias of contour meter results versus plasma glucose. Absolute (left) and percentage (right) bias of Contour NEXT (○), XT/NEXT EZ (△), and PLUS (□) glucose concentrations versus plasma glucose concentration are displayed. Dotted lines indicate acceptance criteria specified by ISO 15197:2013.

**Table 3.** Accuracy of Meter Glucose Concentrations.

Accuracy criteria	Glucose mg/dL, (n)	Accuracy specification	Contour accuracy (%)
ISO 15197:2013	<100 (203)	95% ± 15 mg/dL	99.2
	≥100 (9)	95% ± 15%	100
CLSI POCT 12-A3	<100 (203)	95% ± 12.5 mg/dL	97.7
	≥100 (9)	95% ± 12.5%	95.8
	<75 (134)	98% ± 15 mg/dL	99.8
	≥75 (78)	98% ± 20%	99.1

circumstances. Hyperbilirubinemia typically resolves by 1 month of age. There was a slight but statistically significant correlation of meter-plasma glucose bias as a function of total plasma bilirubin ( $r = -.283, P < .001$ ), but the slope of this relationship ( $-.0009$ ) has little clinical significance. An 18.0 mg/dL increase in bilirubin concentration, for example, decreases the average difference between meter and plasma glucose by 5.0 mg/dL. This change in glucose concentration represents only a small fraction of the observed 30 mg/dL range of residual bias observed across all patient populations and meter types.

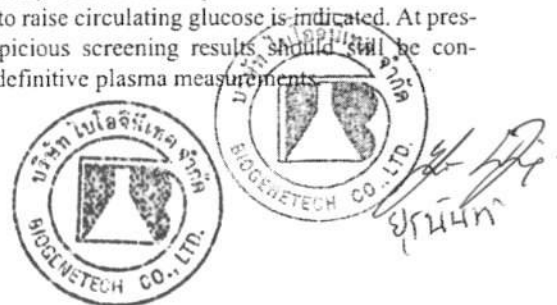
**Detection of Hypoglycemia**

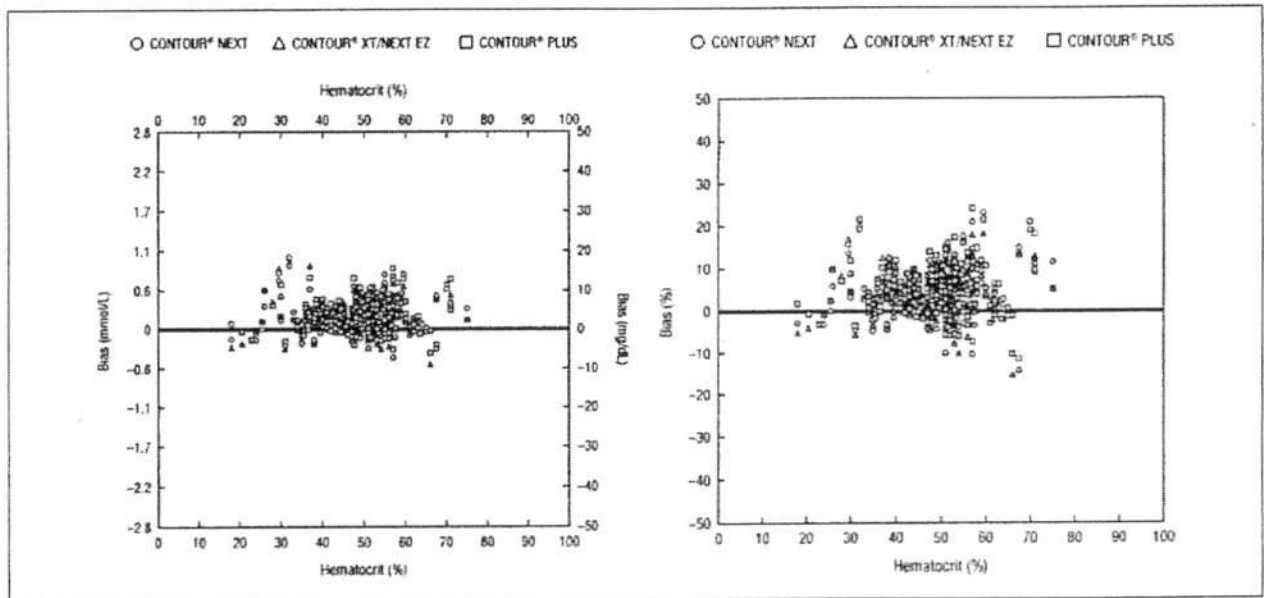
While there is far from consensus on the subject, a common threshold for treatment in neonatal hypoglycemia is 40 mg/dL. The capacity of the 3 Bayer glucose monitoring systems to accurately detect clinically significant hypoglycemia was examined. There were 24 plasma glucose values less than 40

mg/dL in the study. Using a meter cutoff of 40 mg/dL, meters detected all of these specimens (100% sensitivity). Three specimens among the 609 with plasma glucose  $\geq 40$  mg/dL were inaccurately classified as hypoglycemic at the same cutoff value yielding specificity of 99.5%. In this data set, the range of residual bias between glucose concentrations 30 and 50 mg/dL varied from  $-5.0$  to  $+5.0$  mg/dL. By comparison, CLSI and ISO criteria would allow variation of  $\pm 12.5$  and 15.0 mg/dL, respectively, in this concentration range.

**Discussion**

Controversy continues to surround the requirements for monitoring glucose using near patient whole blood instrumentation. More stringent performance criteria proposed by the FDA are focused on performance characteristics in hospital applications such as tight glycemic control regimens. In this study, each meter system exceeded existing CLSI and ISO accuracy criteria but fell short of the newly proposed FDA criteria that require 99% of meter results agree within 10% of plasma values  $\geq 70$  mg/dL or within 7.0 mg/dL at concentrations  $< 70$  mg/dL. Less scrutiny has been placed on performance characteristics of glucose meters near the hypoglycemic threshold (eg, 40 mg/dL) that might prompt clinical intervention in neonates. Thorough and accurate performance data at such key clinical decision points are crucial to efficiently screen and capture all infants for which intervention to raise circulating glucose is indicated. At present, any suspicious screening results should still be confirmed with definitive plasma measurements.





**Figure 3.** Effect of hematocrit on bias between contour and plasma glucose concentration. Absolute (left) and percentage (right) bias of Contour NEXT (○), XT/NEXT EZ (Δ), and PLUS (□) glucose concentrations versus plasma glucose concentration as a function of sample hematocrit are displayed.

Confounders of accurate whole blood glucose measurement in neonates are many. Those already alluded to include hematocrit and bilirubin but numerous hemodynamic, endocrine, and therapeutic covariates may impact electrochemical glucose measurements differently than the optical techniques employed in plasma glucose determination. The present study did detect significantly greater meter bias in babies undergoing treatment in the special care nursery or intensive care unit than babies with uncomplicated hospital courses. Despite the bias in acutely ill children, the Contour systems were very accurate (100% sensitivity, 99.5% specificity) at a concentration of 40 mg/dL. A practical clinical cutoff, however, must account for positive bias (5 mg/dL) near this critical concentration that might cause hypoglycemia to go undetected and untreated. Using a cutoff concentration of 45 mg/dL, the Contour blood glucose monitoring systems in this study reliably identified neonatal hypoglycemia. However, given the modest number of hypoglycemic infants in this study, further validation of this screening cutoff is warranted.

#### Abbreviations

CLSI, Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute; FAD, flavin adenine dinucleotide; FDA, US Food and Drug Administration; ISO, International Organization for Standardization.

#### Declaration of Conflicting Interests

The author(s) declared the following potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article: DAS, SP, MP, and JF are employees of Bayer Healthcare, Diabetes Care.

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**คอนทัวร์ พลัส บล็อกกลูโคสทดสอบสี 3.2**

แถบทดสอบสำหรับตรวจวัดน้ำตาลกลูโคสในเลือด คอนทัวร์ พลัส  
สำหรับใช้กับเครื่องตรวจวัดน้ำตาลกลูโคสในเลือด ดังนี้:

เครื่องตรวจวัดน้ำตาลกลูโคสในเลือด	ข้อบ่งชี้
เครื่องตรวจวัดน้ำตาลกลูโคสในเลือดคอนทัวร์ พลัส 3.1	เมื่อใช้กับเครื่องตรวจวัดน้ำตาลกลูโคสในเลือดคอนทัวร์ พลัส แถบทดสอบสำหรับตรวจวัดน้ำตาลกลูโคสในเลือดคอนทัวร์ พลัส ถูกออกแบบมาให้ใช้สำหรับการตรวจวัดระดับน้ำตาลกลูโคส ในเลือดด้วยตนเองโดยผู้ป่วยเบาหวานและบุคลากรทางการแพทย์เพื่อติดตามระดับน้ำตาลกลูโคสในเลือดครบถ้วนประกอบจากหลอดเลือดดำ และเลือดครบถ้วนประกอบจากหลอดเลือดฝอยได้จากปลายนิ้วหรือฝ่ามือ เพื่อลดความเสี่ยงจากหลอดเลือดแดง หรือเลือดจากการกรีด
เครื่องตรวจวัดน้ำตาลกลูโคสในเลือดคอนทัวร์ พลัส วัน หรือ คอนทัวร์ พลัส เอลิต	เมื่อใช้กับเครื่องตรวจวัดน้ำตาลกลูโคสในเลือดคอนทัวร์ พลัส วัน หรือ คอนทัวร์ พลัส เอลิต แถบทดสอบสำหรับตรวจวัดน้ำตาลกลูโคสในเลือดคอนทัวร์ พลัส ถูกออกแบบมาให้ใช้สำหรับการตรวจวัดระดับน้ำตาลกลูโคสในเลือดด้วยตนเองโดยผู้ป่วยเบาหวานและบุคลากรทางการแพทย์เพื่อติดตามระดับน้ำตาลกลูโคสในเลือดครบถ้วนประกอบจากหลอดเลือดดำ และเลือดครบถ้วนประกอบจากหลอดเลือดฝอยได้จากปลายนิ้วหรือฝ่ามือ ระบบติดตามกลูโคสในเลือดคอนทัวร์ พลัส วัน หรือคอนทัวร์ พลัส เอลิต ไม่ควรใช้กับเลือดจากทารกแรกเกิด
เครื่องตรวจวัดน้ำตาลกลูโคสในเลือดคอนทัวร์ พลัส ถึง 2.4	เมื่อใช้กับเครื่องตรวจวัดน้ำตาลกลูโคสในเลือดคอนทัวร์ พลัส ถึง 2.4 แถบทดสอบสำหรับตรวจวัดน้ำตาลกลูโคสในเลือดคอนทัวร์ พลัส ถูกออกแบบมาให้ใช้สำหรับการตรวจวัดระดับน้ำตาลกลูโคสในเลือดด้วยตนเองโดยผู้ป่วยเบาหวานและบุคลากรทางการแพทย์ เพื่อตรวจวัดปริมาณน้ำตาลกลูโคสในเลือดครบถ้วนประกอบจากหลอดเลือดฝอยที่ได้จากปลายนิ้วหรือฝ่ามือ ระบบติดตามกลูโคสในเลือดคอนทัวร์ พลัส ถึง 2.4 ไม่ได้ออกแบบมาให้ใช้เพื่อวินิจฉัยหรือคัดกรองโรคเบาหวาน และไม่ได้ออกแบบมาให้ใช้กับเลือดจากการกรีด

**หมายเหตุ**

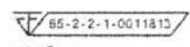
- ข้อบ่งชี้ด้านบนสอดคล้องกับที่ระบุในคู่มือผู้ใช้งานเครื่อง

**ข้อมูลผลิตภัณฑ์**

- ระบบติดตามกลูโคสในเลือดคอนทัวร์ พลัส, คอนทัวร์ พลัส วัน, คอนทัวร์ พลัส เอลิต และคอนทัวร์ พลัส ถึง 2.4 ถูกออกแบบมาให้ใช้เทคโนโลยี No Coding ซึ่งจะเขียนโปรแกรมด้วยตัวเองโดยอัตโนมัติทุกครั้งที่ท่านใส่แถบทดสอบ โดยจะหาเครื่องหมายที่ผลการทดสอบจากสารละลายควบคุมโดยอัตโนมัติด้วย
- ระบบติดตามกลูโคสในเลือดคอนทัวร์ พลัส, คอนทัวร์ พลัส วัน, คอนทัวร์ พลัส เอลิต และคอนทัวร์ พลัส ถึง 2.4 จะแจ้งเตือนคุณเมื่อแถบทดสอบได้รับเลือดตัวอย่างในปริมาณที่ไม่เพียงพอและให้คุณเติมเลือดเพิ่มได้
- 4.5 แถบทดสอบสำหรับตรวจวัดน้ำตาลกลูโคสในเลือด คอนทัวร์ พลัสถูกออกแบบมาเพื่อ "ดึง" เลือดเข้าไปในส่วนปลายของตัวอย่างได้ง่าย ทัณฑ์เลือดลงบนผิวเรียบของแถบทดสอบโดยตรง
  - มีริ้วกรีดผิวข้าง: 0.6 มม. (0.02 นิ้ว)
  - ช่วงของการวัดระดับกลูโคสในเลือด:
    - 10-600 มิลลิกรัม/เดซิลิตร (สำหรับเครื่องตรวจวัดน้ำตาลกลูโคสในเลือดคอนทัวร์ พลัส, คอนทัวร์ พลัส วัน หรือคอนทัวร์ พลัส เอลิต)
    - 20-600 มิลลิกรัม/เดซิลิตร (สำหรับเครื่องตรวจวัดน้ำตาลกลูโคสในเลือดคอนทัวร์ พลัส ถึง 2.4)
  - ผลการทดสอบ: นิ่งภายใน 5 วินาที (สำหรับเครื่องตรวจวัดน้ำตาลกลูโคสในเลือดคอนทัวร์ พลัส, คอนทัวร์ พลัส วัน, คอนทัวร์ พลัส เอลิต และคอนทัวร์ พลัส ถึง 2.4)
- 4.3 ใช้แถบทดสอบกับเครื่องวัดช่วงอุณหภูมิระหว่าง 5-45 องศาเซลเซียส
  - ใช้แถบทดสอบที่ความชื้นระหว่าง 10%RH - 93%RH
- 4.5 ห้ามใช้แถบทดสอบภายหลังจากวันหมดอายุ วันหมดอายุจะระบุไว้บนฉลากขวดและกล่องบรรจุ

**ข้อกำหนดมาตรฐาน**

ระบบติดตามกลูโคสในเลือดคอนทัวร์ พลัส, คอนทัวร์ พลัส วัน, คอนทัวร์ พลัส เอลิต และคอนทัวร์ พลัส ถึง 2.4 เป็นไปตามข้อกำหนดมาตรฐาน ISO 15197:2013 และ EN ISO 15197:2015 ตามข้อมูลผลการวิจัยทางคลินิกในคู่มือของเครื่องตรวจและรุ่น ขนาดบรรจุ: 1 x 25 แถบทดสอบ



ผลิตโดย:  
ที.เอส.ซี. คอร์ปอเรชั่น  
เมืองเจนีวา  
ประเทศสวิตเซอร์แลนด์



2023-01-TH-19



**CONTOUR<sup>®</sup> Plus Blood Glucose Test Strips**

Intended Use for test strips used with specific blood glucose meter:

Auxiliary meter product	Intended Use
CONTOUR PLUS blood glucose monitoring system	When used with the CONTOUR PLUS blood glucose meter, CONTOUR PLUS test strips are intended for self-testing by people with diabetes and by health care professionals to monitor glucose concentrations in venous whole blood and in fresh capillary whole blood drawn from the fingertip or palm, arterial and venous whole blood or neonatal blood.
CONTOUR PLUS ONE or CONTOUR PLUS Elite blood glucose monitoring system	When used with the CONTOUR PLUS ONE blood glucose meter or CONTOUR PLUS Elite blood glucose meter, CONTOUR PLUS test strips are intended for self-testing by people with diabetes and by health care professionals to monitor glucose concentrations in venous whole blood and in fresh capillary whole blood drawn from the fingertip or palm. The CONTOUR PLUS ONE or CONTOUR PLUS Elite blood glucose monitoring system should not be used for neonatal use.
CONTOUR PLUS Link 2.4 blood glucose monitoring system	When used with the CONTOUR PLUS Link 2.4 blood glucose meter, CONTOUR PLUS test strips are intended for self-testing by persons with diabetes to monitor glucose concentrations for the quantitative measurement of glucose in fresh capillary whole blood drawn from the fingertip or palm. The CONTOUR PLUS Link 2.4 blood glucose monitoring system is not intended for the diagnosis of or screening for diabetes mellitus and it is not intended for use on neonates.

**Note:**

- Above intended use are consistent with the indicated glucose meter user guide.

**Product Information:**

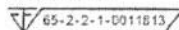
- The CONTOUR PLUS, CONTOUR PLUS ONE, CONTOUR PLUS ELITE and CONTOUR PLUS Link 2.4 Blood Glucose Monitoring systems are designed with No Coding Technology, to automatically code itself every time you insert a test strip. It will also automatically mark a control solution test.
- The CONTOUR PLUS, CONTOUR PLUS ONE, CONTOUR PLUS ELITE and CONTOUR PLUS Link 2.4 blood glucose meters alerts you when a test strip is under-filled and allows you to add more blood.
- The CONTOUR PLUS Test Strips is designed to easily "sip" the blood into the sample tip. Do not drop blood directly on the flat surface of the test strip.
- Sample volume: 0.6 microliters (µL)
- Measuring range of glucose in blood:
  - 10 - 600 mg/dL (applicable for CONTOUR PLUS, CONTOUR PLUS ONE and CONTOUR PLUS Elite blood glucose meters)
  - 20 - 600 mg/dL (applicable for CONTOUR PLUS Link 2.4 blood glucose meter)
- Results: 5-second countdown (applicable for CONTOUR PLUS, CONTOUR PLUS ONE, CONTOUR PLUS Elite and CONTOUR PLUS Link 2.4 blood glucose meters)
- Use the test strips with meter at temperature range between 5 - 45 degree Celsius
- Use the test strips between 10% RH - 93% RH
- Do not use the test strips after expiry date. The expiry date is printed on the bottle label and the strip carton.

**Standard Compliance:**

The CONTOUR PLUS, CONTOUR PLUS ONE, CONTOUR PLUS ELITE and CONTOUR PLUS Link 2.4 Blood Glucose Monitoring System complies with the requirement of ISO 15197:2013 and EN ISO 15197:2015. See respective meter user guide for information on clinical trial results.

**Packaging Size:**

1 x 25 test strips



2023-01-TH-19



**Intended Use:** CONTOUR<sup>®</sup>PLUS test strips are intended for self-testing by people with diabetes and by health care professionals to monitor glucose concentrations in whole blood.  
**Summary:** The CONTOUR PLUS test strip is designed for use with the CONTOUR<sup>®</sup>PLUS blood glucose meter. The test provides a quantitative measurement of glucose for all CONTOUR PLUS meters.

**Storage and Handling:**

- Store the strips at temperatures between 0°C and 30°C.
- Store test strips in their original bottle only. Always close the lid immediately and tightly after removing a test strip.
- Wash and dry your hands well before handling the test strips.
- Do not use the test strips after the expiry date. The expiry date is printed on the bottle label and on the test strip carton.
- If the meter and/or test strips are moved from one temperature to another, allow 20 minutes for them to adjust to the new temperature before performing a blood glucose test. Your user guide will identify the appropriate operating temperature range for the CONTOUR PLUS meter you are using.
- The test strips are for single use only. Do not reuse test strips.
- Number of test strips included.
- Upon opening the test strip carton ensure the strip bottle cap is securely closed. If the cap is not closed, do not use the test strips for testing. Examine the product for missing, damaged, or broken parts. Contact your local customer service for replacement parts and assistance.

**Test Procedure:** See your CONTOUR PLUS user guide and accompanying inserts for detailed testing instructions.

Your meter is set so that results are displayed in mg/dL (milligrams of glucose per deciliter) or mmol/L (millimoles of glucose per liter). Results in mg/dL will never have a decimal point (eg, 96), while results in mmol/L always have a decimal point (eg 5.3). If your test results are not displayed correctly in mg/dL or mmol/L, contact your local customer service for replacement parts and assistance.

- If your blood glucose reading is under 50 mg/dL (2.8 mmol/L) on the meter display, follow medical advice immediately.
- If your blood glucose reading is above 250 mg/dL (13.9 mmol/L) on the meter display, call your health care professional as soon as possible.
- Always consult your health care professional before changing your medication based on CONTOUR PLUS test results.

**Questionable or Inconsistent Results:** See the CONTOUR PLUS user guide for problem solving. If attempts to correct a problem fail, contact your local customer service for replacement parts and assistance.

**Quality Control:** You should perform a control test when using your meter for the first time, or when you open a new bottle or package of test strips, or if you think your meter may not be working properly, or if you have repeated unexpected blood glucose results. Only use CONTOUR<sup>®</sup>PLUS control solutions. These control solutions are designed specifically for use with the CONTOUR<sup>®</sup>PLUS system. The control results should fall within the control range(s) printed on the test strip bottle label and the test strip carton. If they don't, do not use your meter for blood glucose testing until you resolve the issue.

**Information For Safety**

- For **IVD** in vitro diagnostic use only. External use, do not swallow.
- Potential Biohazard: Health care professionals or persons using this system on multiple patients should follow the infection control procedure approved by their facility. All products or objects which come in contact with human blood, even after cleaning, should be handled as if capable of transmitting infectious diseases. The user should follow the recommendations for the prevention of blood-borne transmissible diseases in health care settings as recommended for potentially infectious human specimens.<sup>1</sup>
- Dispose of the test strips as medical waste or as advised by your health care professional.



**Chemical Composition:** FAD glucose dehydrogenase (*Aspergillus sp.*, 4.0 U/test strip) 21%; Mediator 54%; Non-reactive ingredients 25%.

**Comparison Options:** The CONTOUR PLUS systems are designed for use with venous and capillary whole blood. Comparison to a laboratory method must be done simultaneously with aliquots of the same sample. Note: Glucose concentrations drop rapidly due to glycolysis (approximately 5%–7% per hour).<sup>2</sup>

**Limitations:**

1. **Preservatives:** Blood may be collected by health care professionals into test tubes containing heparin. Do not use other anticoagulants or preservatives.
2. **Altitude:** Up to 6301 meters does not significantly affect results.
3. **Alternative Site Testing:** Please see your meter user guide for Alternative Site Testing instructions.
4. **Peritoneal dialysis solutions:** Icodextrin does not interfere with CONTOUR PLUS test strips.
5. **Contraindications:** Capillary blood glucose testing may not be clinically appropriate for persons with reduced peripheral blood flow. Shock, severe hypotension, hyperosmolar hyperglycemia and severe dehydration are examples of clinical conditions that may adversely affect the measurement of glucose in peripheral blood.<sup>3</sup>
6. **Interference:** The CONTOUR PLUS system was tested against the following potentially interfering substances occurring naturally in the blood: bilirubin, cholesterol, creatinine, galactose, glutathione, hemoglobin, triglycerides, and uric acid. No interfering effect was observed for any substance at the highest concentration<sup>4</sup> of either the common pathological level or three times the upper reference value.<sup>5</sup>
7. **Interference:** The CONTOUR PLUS system was tested against the following potentially interfering substances occurring from therapeutic treatments: ascorbic acid, paracetamol (acetaminophen), dopamine, sodium gentisate, ibuprofen, icodextrin, L-dopa, maltose, methyl dopa, pralidoxime iodide, sodium salicylate, tolazamide, tolbutamide. No interfering effect was observed for any substance at the highest concentration<sup>4</sup> of either the toxic concentration or three times the maximum therapeutic concentration.<sup>5</sup>
8. **Xylose:** Do not use during or soon after xylose absorption testing. Xylose in the blood will cause interference.
9. **Hematocrit:** CONTOUR PLUS test strip results are not significantly affected by hematocrit levels in the range of 0% to 70%.<sup>2</sup>

See your meter user guide for intended use with neonates.

**References:**

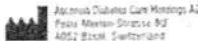
1. Sewell DL. Protection of Laboratory Workers From Occupationally Acquired Infections. Approved Guideline. 3rd Edition. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute. CLSI document M29-A3. ISBN 156228-567-4. March 2005.
2. Burio CA, Ashwood ER, editors: Tietz Fundamentals of Clinical Chemistry, 5th Edition. Philadelphia, PA: WB Saunders Co, 2001. 444.
3. Alkin SH, et al. Fingertick glucose determination in shock. *Annals of Internal Medicine*. 1991;114(12):1020-1024.
4. McEneaney RJ, et al. Interference Testing in Clinical Chemistry. Approved Guideline – Second Edition. EP7-A2, vol 25, no 27. Wayne, PA: Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, 2005.
5. Bernstein R, Parkes JL, Goldy A, et al. A new test strip technology platform for self-monitoring of blood glucose. *Journal of Diabetes Science and Technology*. 2012;7(5):1356-1359.

**IVD** In vitro diagnostic

- Caution: Please refer to the enclosed instructions.
- Please refer to the User Guide before use.

- Control 1: Range of low control solution concentration
- Control 2: Range of normal control solution concentration
- Control 3: Range of high control solution concentration

- Storage temperature range
- Use by date (last day of month)
- Batch code



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Ascensia Diabetes Care Singapore Pte Ltd  
620 North Bridge Road  
#06-05 Parkview Square  
Singapore 168778  
Email: contourcustomer.services@ascensia.com

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TP Hồ Chí Minh - Việt Nam  
Tel: (84) 100650895 (84.25) 3925 3777  
Email: contactus@hoangduc.net

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www.patents.ascensia.com

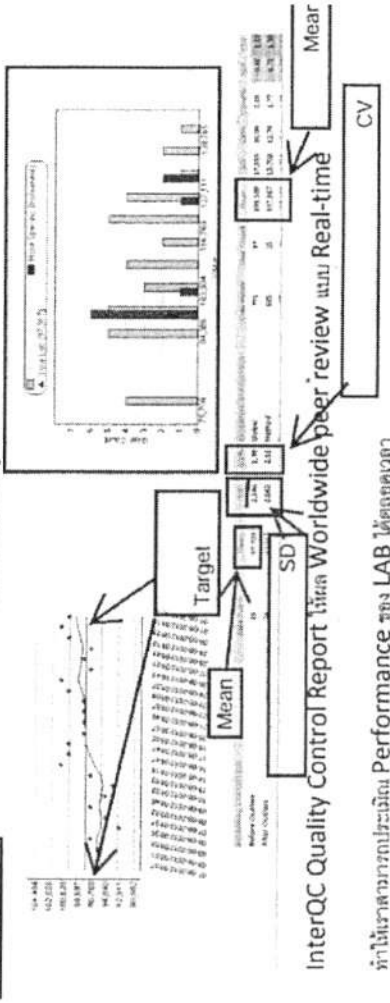
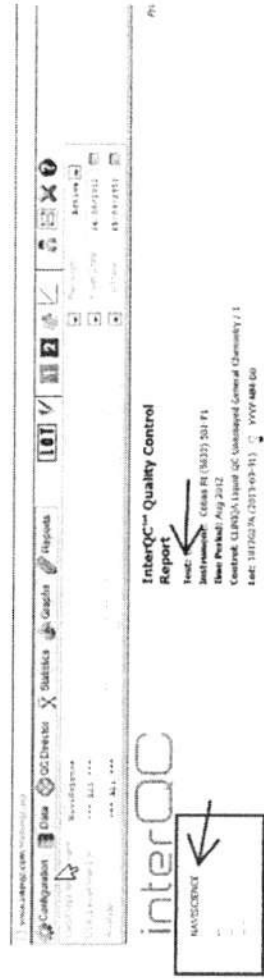


# www.contourqc.com and IQC on Mobile



## Features and Benefits

- Simple, user-friendly data entry with immediate statistical report generation at the touch of a button
- 100% internet based QC application - no resident software needed
- Remote access and full control from any location
- Worldwide Peer Review
- Global Coverage
- Results in Real Time
- Linearity Module built in for Calibration Verification



InterQC Quality Control Report from Worldwide peer review แบบ Real-time

การติดตามการประเมิน Performance ของ LAB ได้ตลอดเวลา



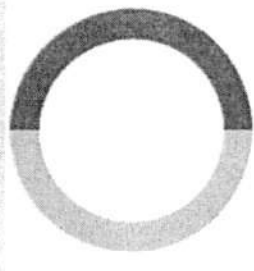


สำนักแพทย์ และอนามัย

Control Glucose High

สัมประสิทธิ์ความแปรปรวน (Coefficient of Variation, %CV) = 4.87%

วิเคราะห์รายโรงพยาบาล Internal QC report

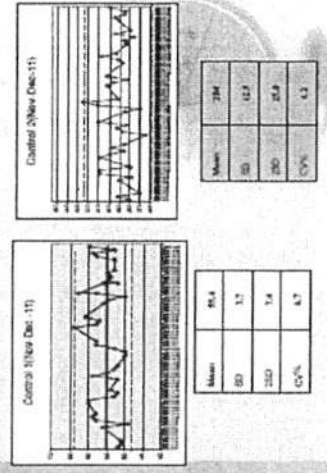


ค่าเฉลี่ย (MEAN)	387.00
ค่าเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน (SD)	18.83
ค่าเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐานลบ (-3SD)	330.49
ค่าเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐานบวก (+3SD)	443.51

ห้องเจาะเลือด (4...)  
 OPD1 (4458760)  
 ทุก Ward, Mean: 387.00, SD: 18.83, CV: 4.87

อย่างน้อยเดือนละ 1 ครั้ง ครั้งที่ 2 ระดับความเข้มข้น และหน่วย mol/dl ความถูกต้องของแถบกระดาษ ควรรับหลายชุดและแก้ไขทันที เพื่อความน่าเชื่อถือของผู้ป่วยในการนำเครื่องไปใช้ จำเป็นอย่างยิ่งที่จะต้องควบคุมคุณภาพของแถบกระดาษ เช่น แถบกระดาษของหลายยี่ห้อที่มีให้ที่ตราไว้ควรจะต้องดูถึงวันที่ผู้ผลิตกำหนด ไร้ให้ร่องแถบกระดาษไม่ตรงกับชุดที่ใช้ เป็นต้น

Internal QC - Glucose meter (Nov.-Dec.11)



รูปที่ 5 ตัวอย่างการควบคุมคุณภาพ 2 ระดับความเข้มข้นของ SGM

เอกตราช้างชิง คู่มือการใช้งาน  
 เครื่องตรวจน้ำตาลในเลือดชนิดพกพา สมาคมเทคนิคการแพทย์ 2556

คู่มือการใช้งานเครื่องน้ำตาลในเลือดชนิดพกพา



Signature

Control Glucose High

วิเคราะห์ภาพกลุ่มได้ Interlab comparison



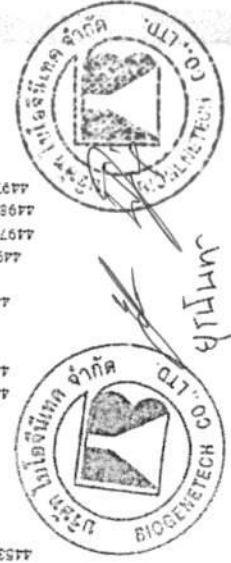
MEAN = 364.93 SD = 48.663982880706 N = 70

Result

1234567 CONTOUR
4458817 CONTOUR
4458796 CONTOUR
4458791 CONTOUR
4458760 CONTOUR
4458759 CONTOUR
4458752 CONTOUR
4454721 CONTOUR
4454733 CONTOUR
4454642 CONTOUR
445823 CONTOUR
4453783 CONTOUR
4453919 CONTOUR
4454723 CONTOUR
4453913 CONTOUR
4453890 CONTOUR
4453452 CONTOUR
5043450 CONTOUR
5044301 CONTOUR
4454740 CONTOUR
4453908 CONTOUR
4453906 CONTOUR
5043449 CONTOUR
5043460 CONTOUR
5043459 CONTOUR
4453914 CONTOUR
4453923 CONTOUR
4453891 CONTOUR
4453915 CONTOUR
4453928 CONTOUR
4453894 CONTOUR
4453922 CONTOUR
4453971 CONTOUR
4453973 CONTOUR
4454678 CONTOUR
4453909 CONTOUR
4453920 CONTOUR
4453798 CONTOUR
4454649 CONTOUR
4453917 CONTOUR
4454728 CONTOUR
4453978 CONTOUR
4453777 CONTOUR
4453899 CONTOUR
4453897 CONTOUR
4453911 CONTOUR
4453896 CONTOUR
4453903 CONTOUR
4453967 CONTOUR
4453898 CONTOUR
4497598 PP
4497586 PP
4496967 PP
4496375 PP
4498333 PCU
4497653 PCU
4498339 WARD 2
449754 WARD 5
4496725 OPD 2
4497539 ER
4497730 WARD 3
4496743 LND
4498330 WARD 1
4497500 WARD 1
4498374 WARD 1
4497532 LND 1

Robust Z-Score = 0.86  
 สรุปลำค่า Level Control Glucose High ของ Ward OPD 1  
 เป็นเพียงข้อมูลเบื้องต้นที่จัดทำขึ้นเท่านั้น  
 Robust Z-Score <= 2 แสดงว่าผลการทดสอบน่าพอใจ (Satisfactory)

\*หมายเหตุ: \* คือค่าของระดับที่ถึงเกณฑ์การรับทราบ





# CONTOUR® smartBGM

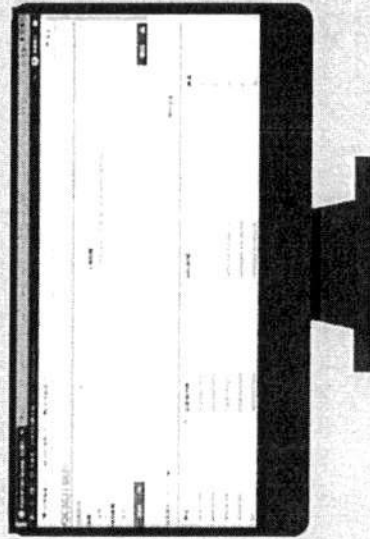
One device integrated with blood glucose test & wireless data connection





## What is CONTOUR® smartBGM

- The New Generation of BGM with connectivity with HIS/LIS
- Automatic data upload to server through Wi-Fi or 4G network
- The Application was designed to fit with the practice in Thailand
- RFID and barcode authentication(ex. user login, patient info, lot number)
- The size and weight is suitable for nursing staff to hold and operate, reducing the burden of daily measurement work.




# Workflow Comparison

## ➔ BGM

Physician order test verbally

Nurse or Tech collects specimen

Nurse or Tech runs test on BGM 

Nurse or Tech Verbally report reports results to physician

Result is written on patient's chart




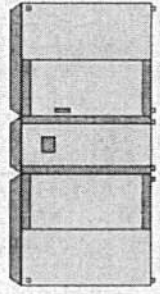
- ✗ No quality assurance (Patient – Operator and lot strip)
- ✗ No QC tracking
- ✗ Manual retrieval of results

## ➔ CONTOUR® smartBGM

Physician order test verbally

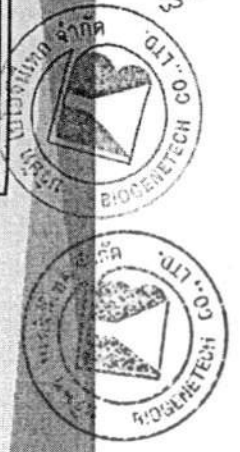
Nurse or Tech collects specimen

Nurse or Tech runs test on SmartBGM 



HIS/ LIS

- ✓ Identify User
- ✓ Right Patient
- ✓ QC Management
- ✓ Medical Record



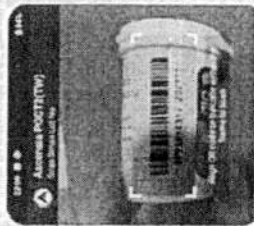
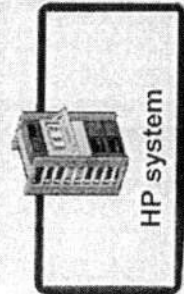
*Handwritten signature and initials*

# CONTOUR® smartBGM

Blood Glucose Test



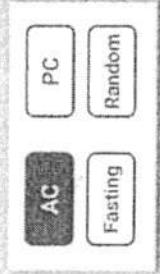
Authorized user login



Scan strip barcode



Scan Nurse/  
Pt barcode



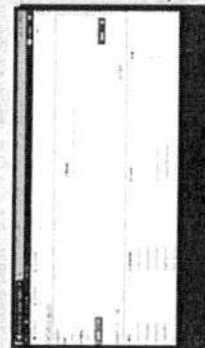
Select meal markers



Start measurement



Automatic  
upload data




Signature and handwritten text.

# SYSTEM SPECIFICATION



CATEGORY	CONTOUR® smartBGM
Measurement Principle	GDH-FAD (Glucose dehydrogenase)
Range of measurement	10 to 600 mg/dL
Measurement time	5 seconds
Sample Volume	0.6 uL
Sample Type	Capillary, Venous, Arterial and Neonatal
Hematocrit range	0-70 %
Ease of Use	2 <sup>nd</sup> Chance Sampling
Accuracy	Exceed ISO 15197 with $\pm 8.4$ accuracy
Test Strip shelf-life	Equal Expiry date after open


 Second-Chance® sampling countdown screen shows patients have 60 seconds to apply more blood to the same strip


 The CONTOUR®PLUS system has been shown to deliver high accuracy<sup>5,6</sup>.  
**HIGHLY ACCURATE**

