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کد تخفیف ۲۰ درصدی: roche-۸۳۸۷

ACCU·CHEK®
Instant

Roche

Accuracy Matters

Contact your Roche Diabetes Care sales representative for more information.

3. Interference testing

A variety of potentially interfering conditions can affect the accuracy of a blood glucose result, depending on the type of chemistry used in a bGM system.
Interfering substances can be a significant source of error in measurements.

The ISO 15197:2013 standards require that BGM systems are tested for the influences of at least 23 substances that might potentially be interfering with the test results.[4]

Each Accu-Chek bGM system is tested for an additional 150 possible interfering influences during its development phase using a variety of substances, including Oxygen and Hematocrit.[7]

USE ACCU-CHEK FOR RESULTS THAT YOU CAN TRUST.

- A high level of accuracy when comparing bGM test results with the lab reference.[5]
- Accurate bG values for all four types of blood samples (capillary, venous, arterial and neonatal).[6]
- Ensures accurate results under robust ranges of environmental conditions - humidity, altitude, temperature.[6]
- Real-life accuracy - No significant influence of increased or decreased partial pressure of oxygen.[8,9]
- Wide haematocrit range.[6]
- Tested for more than 170 interfering substances.[7]

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3. Diabetes Technology: Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes-2021 American Diabetes Association. Diabetes Care. 2021 Jan; 44(Supplement 1):S85-S99.
4. The International Organization for Standardization (ISO). In vitro diagnostic test systems - Requirements for blood glucose monitoring systems for self testing in managing diabetes mellitus. ISO 15197:2013.
5. Breitenbeck et al. Accuracy Assessment of a Blood Glucose Monitoring System for Self-Testing with Three Test Strip Lots Following ISO 15197:2013/ISO 15179:2015. J Diabetes Sci Technol. 2017 Jul;11(4) 854-855.
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9. Baumstark A et al. Influence of Partial Pressure of Oxygen in Blood Samples on Measurement Performance in Glucose-Oxidase-Based Systems for Self-Monitoring of Blood Glucose. J Diabetes Sci Technol. 2013;7(6):1513-1521.

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IRN-203 09/2026

29.7cm

Self-monitoring of blood glucose (SMBG) is recommended for all people with diabetes, particularly for the adjustment of insulin in patients with multiple daily injections (MDI).[1]

The accuracy of SMBG measurements is imperative for the reliability of results:[2]

- Making therapeutic decisions such as insulin dosing.
- Identifying hypoglycaemic episodes.
- For healthcare professionals to make decisions regarding necessary therapy change.

AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION (ADA) 2021 RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING METER ACCURACY[3]

- Providers should be aware of the differences in accuracy among glucose meters.
- Only meters with proven accuracy should be used (fulfilling ISO 15192:2013 or FDA criteria).
- Test strips should only be purchased from a pharmacy or licensed distributor.
- Only unopened and unexpired vials of glucose test strips should be used to ensure SMBG accuracy.
- Healthcare providers should be aware of factors that can interfere with glucose meter accuracy (e.g. oxygen, temperature and interfering substances).

ISO 15197: 2013[4]

The ISO (International Organization for Standardization) 15197 standard establishes requirements for in-vitro bGM Systems intended for self-testing by people with diabetes to manage their condition.

WHAT ARE THE REQUIREMENTS?

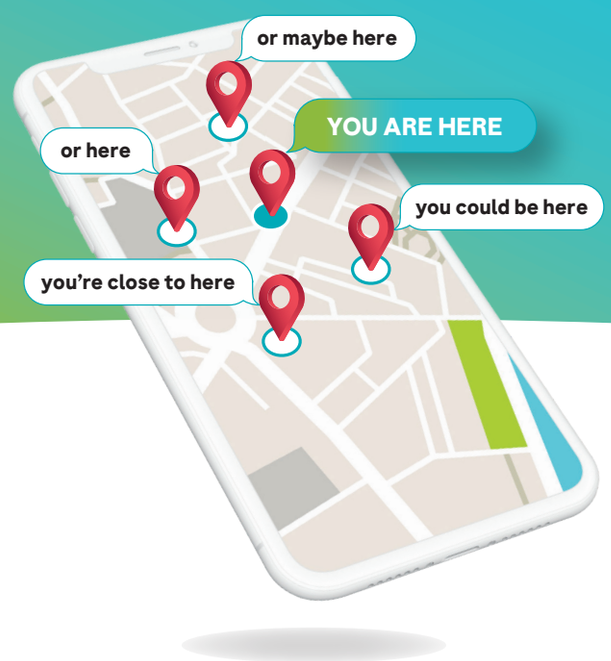
1. Analytical Accuracy

(The analytical accuracy of a BGM system expresses how closely its bG measurements match the true values.)

	REQUIREMENTS	ACCU-CHEK INSTANT RESULTS
At blood glucose concentrations of <100 mg/dL	+/- 15 mg/dL	+/- 10 mg/dL
At blood glucose concentrations of ≥100 mg/dL	+/- 15 %	+/- 10 %

The ISO 15197: 2013 standard require that 95% of measured blood glucose values shall fall within the following reference values:[4]

The Accu-Chek Instant system exceeds these performance criteria and delivers 10/10 accuracy.[5,6]



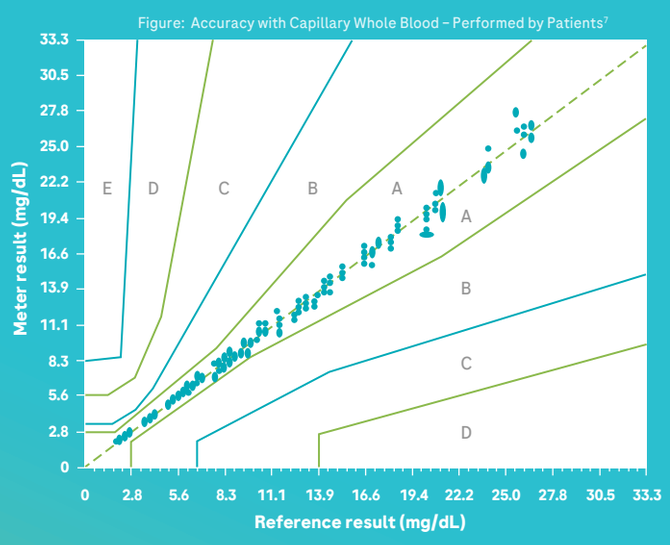
2. Clinical Accuracy

(Clinical accuracy is a measure of how well bG measurements enable correct therapy decisions.)

The ISO 15197:2013 standards require that ≥99 % of all blood glucose values must be within zones A and B of the Consensus Error Grid for type 1 diabetes.[4]

With the Accu-Chek Instant system 100% of results fall within zone A of the consensus error grid.[5]

Figure: Accuracy with Capillary Whole Blood – Performed by Patients[7]



21cm

The Accu-Chek Instant system delivers 10/10 accuracy

9.9cm 9.9cm 9.9cm