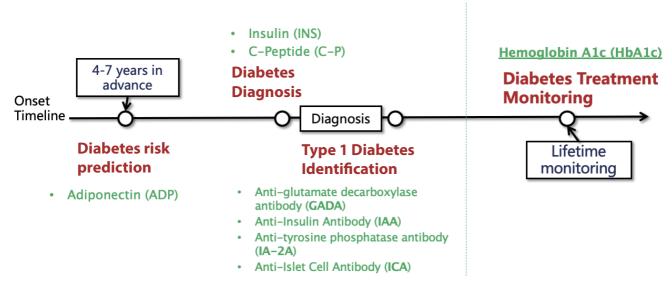


COMPLETE DIABETES DIAGNOSTIC SOLUTION

Single test - High throughput - Chemiluminescent Immunoassay



Clinical significance:

- **Hb1Ac:** Diagnosis and screening of prediabetes and diabetes; it reflects the blood sugar control of diabetic patients in the past 2-3 months. The higher the hemoglobin A1c, **the more blood sugar binds to hemoglobin, and the more severe the diabetes is.**
- Insulin & C-Peptide: The level of C-peptide can be measured to understand the state of endogenous insulin secretion.
- IAA, ICA, GADA and IA-2A: Diagnosis of Latent autoimmune diabetes in adults (LADA), IAA appears earlier, especially for young patients, and is an important marker for screening or early diagnosis of type 1 diabetes. However, as the disease progresses, IAA will gradually decrease, while ICA, GADA, and IA-2A will gradually increase.

Recommendation guidelines:







CLIA and UPT Immunoassay Analyzers









MQ60 Smart

MQ60 ProB

C800 UPT 2800

Parameter	Qualifcation	Sample Type	Testing analyzers
HbA1c	NMPA, CE IVDR	WB	C800, MQ60 smart, MQ60 proB, UPT2800
C-P	NMPA, CE	S/P	C800, MQ60 smart, MQ60 proB, UPT2800
INS	NMPA, CE	S/P	C800, MQ60 smart, MQ60 proB, UPT2800
ADP	NMPA	S/P	C800, MQ60 smart, MQ60 proB, UPT2800
GADA	NMPA, CE IVDR	S/P	C800, MQ60 smart, MQ60 proB
IA-2A	NMPA, CE IVDR	S/P	C800, MQ60 smart, MQ60 proB
IAA	NMPA, CE IVDR	S/P	C800, MQ60 smart, MQ60 proB
ICA	NMPA, CE IVDR	S/P	C800, MQ60 smart, MQ60 proB

Application Scenario:

- Family history of type 2 diabetes in a first- or second-degree relative
- Physical inactivity
- History of heart disease
- High blood pressure (hypertension)
- Impaired glucose tolerance or impaired fasting glucose (also known as pre-diabetes) on previous blood-glucose testing
- Women who had gestational diabetes or who gave birth to a baby weighing more than 9 pounds
- Polycystic ovarian syndrome (POI)
- HDL (high-density lipoprotein) cholesterol level
 ≤35 mg/dL triglyceride level ≥250 mg/dL

HOTGEN assays have excellent performance to help clinicians understand the cause of a patient's hypoglycemia or differentiate between type I and type II diabetes.