

Accu-CHEK® Active

07124112 / 07124155 / 07124210 / 07124287

EN Test Strips

Accu-Chek Active system consists of the Accu-Chek Active meter, the Accu-Chek Active test strips, and the Accu-Chek Active control solutions.

Intended Use

The test strips with the dedicated blood glucose meter are intended to quantitatively measure glucose in fresh capillary, venous, arterial and neonatal blood. They are indicated for self-testing by people with diabetes and for near-patient testing by healthcare professionals.

The dedicated blood glucose meter is the Accu-Chek Active blood glucose meter.

People with diabetes may use fresh capillary blood from the fingertip or alternative sites. Healthcare professionals may also use venous blood anticoagulated with lithium heparin or ammonium heparin or EDTA, arterial blood, and neonatal blood.

The Accu-Chek Active system is indicated to monitor glucose in diabetes mellitus.

The Accu-Chek Active system consists of the Accu-Chek Active meter, the Accu-Chek Active test strips, and the Accu-Chek Active control solutions.

Before You Get Started

Read this package insert and the User's Manual of the Accu-Chek Active blood glucose meter before testing your blood glucose with these test strips. The User's Manual contains all the information you need to perform a test and to understand your test results. If you have any questions, contact customer support.

The package insert contains warnings:

A WARNING indicates a foreseeable serious hazard.

Self-testing is not a substitute for visits to your healthcare professional. You must receive proper instruction from a qualified healthcare professional before you start self-testing your blood glucose. Your healthcare professional will determine the appropriate blood glucose target range jointly with you. The cap of the test strip container contains a non-toxic silicate-based drying agent. If you accidentally swallow any of this, drink plenty of water!

These test strips deliver results that correspond to blood glucose concentrations in plasma as per the recommendation of the International Federation of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine (IFCC) [1]. Therefore, your meter displays blood glucose values that refer to plasma although you always apply whole blood to the test strip.

The normal fasting glucose level for a non-diabetic adult is below 100 mg/dL (5.6 mmol/L). A criterion for the diagnosis of diabetes in adults is a fasting glucose level of 126 mg/dL or higher (7.0 mmol/L or higher) confirmed in two tests [2, 3, 4]. Adults with a fasting glucose level between 100 and 125 mg/dL (5.6 and 6.9 mmol/L) are defined as having impaired fasting glucose (prediabetes) [2]. Other diagnostic criteria for diabetes exist. Consult your healthcare professional to determine if you have diabetes or not.

The User's Manual of the Accu-Chek Active meter includes details about where to get information on the effects and prevalence of diabetes.

WARNING
Risk of suffocation
This product contains small parts that can be swallowed.
Keep the small parts away from small children and people who might swallow small parts.

Contents of the Pack

- 1 or 2 containers with test strips; on the container label is a color chart, the concentration table for the control solutions and the code number
- 1 package insert

Additional Materials Required for Blood Glucose Testing

- Accu-Chek Active meter and User's Manual
- Lancing device and lancets

Blood Volume and Test Time

The meter requires 1–2 µL of blood (1 µL (microliter) = 1 thousandth of a milliliter) per blood glucose test. If the test strip is in the meter when you apply blood, the test takes approximately 5 seconds. If you remove the test strip from the meter and then apply blood, the test takes approximately 8 seconds.

Storing and Using the Test Strips Properly

- WARNING**
Risk of a serious health incident
If the test strips are not stored or used properly, they can deliver incorrect test results. This can lead to a serious health incident.
- Store the test strips at temperatures between +2 and +30 °C in a dry place away from direct sunlight.

Also note the following instructions:

- The drying agent contained in the cap of the test strip container protects the test strips from moisture. Always store the test strips in their original test strip container with the cap closed.
- Close the test strip container lightly with its original cap after removing a test strip. Do not remove test strips from the test strip container with moist hands. This enables the drying agent to retain its effect.
- If you store the test strip container in a refrigerator, leave the closed container to stand at an ambient temperature. Only remove a test strip once the test strip container has warmed up to ambient temperature. This prevents condensation from forming in the test strip container.
- Do not store any other objects or used cleaning cloths or used test strips in a test strip container that contains unused test strips. This could make the test strips unusable.
- When you perform a test, the temperature must be between +8 and +42 °C.
- Do not test in direct sunlight.
- Use only test strips which are within the use by date. The use by date is printed next to the  symbol on the packaging and on the label of the test strip container. The test strip expires by date only. Unopened test strip containers and for test strip containers from which you have already removed test strips.
- Use a test strip only once. Test strips are for single use only.

Test Principle

On each test strip there is a test area containing reagents. When blood is applied to the test area, the glucose dehydrogenase enzyme (MUT-D-GDH 2) reacts with the blood glucose. The subsequent chemical reaction changes the color of the test area. The meter registers this color change and converts it into a blood glucose value.

Checking the Test Result Using the Test Strip Control Window

The test strip itself allows you to estimate the test result through color comparison and thus check the displayed test result in addition. Only the test results displayed by the meter should be used for therapy recommendations. The color comparison serves only as a plausibility check of the test result.

- Before the test.
- On the back of the test strip, there is a round, colored control window. Compare the color of this window with the colored dots on the label of the test strip container. The color of the control window must match the color of the dot (0 mg/dL, 0 mmol/L). If the control window is a different color, you must not use the test strip.
- After the test.

The label on the test strip container shows blood glucose values in mg/dL and mmol/L next to each colored dot. Within 30 to 60 seconds after applying blood to the test strip, compare the color of the control window on the back of the test strip with the dot that comes closest to your test result. If the color deviates significantly, repeat the test. If the color still deviates in further tests, contact customer support.

Performance Characteristics of the Accu-Chek Active System

The Accu-Chek Active system complies with the requirements of ISO 15197:2013 (in vitro diagnostic test systems – Requirements for blood glucose monitoring systems for self-testing in managing diabetes mellitus).

Calibration and traceability: The system (meter and test strips) is calibrated with whole blood containing various glucose concentrations as a calibrator. The reference values are obtained using the hexokinase method which is calibrated using the ID-GCMS method. The ID-GCMS method as the method of highest metrological quality (order) is traceable to a primary NIST standard. Using this traceability chain, the test results obtained with these test strips for control solutions can also be traced back to the NIST standard.

Detection limit (lowest value displayed): The detection limit is 10 mg/dL (0.6 mmol/L).

Measuring interval: The method is linear within the interval from 10 to 600 mg/dL (0.6–33.3 mmol/L).

System accuracy: The minimum requirements for the system accuracy with capillary blood according to ISO 15197:2013 are also met for venous blood anticoagulated with lithium heparin or ammonium heparin or EDTA, arterial blood, and neonatal blood (blood applied to a test strip outside the meter). The tables below show the results for capillary blood (blood applied to a test strip inside the meter).

System accuracy results for glucose concentrations less than 100 mg/dL (less than 5.55 mmol/L)

within ± 5 mg/dL (within ± 0.28 mmol/L)	within ± 10 mg/dL (within ± 0.56 mmol/L)	within ± 15 mg/dL (within ± 0.83 mmol/L)
164/180 (91.1 %)	179/180 (99.4 %)	180/180 (100 %)

System accuracy results for glucose concentrations equal to or greater than 100 mg/dL (equal to or greater than 5.55 mmol/L)

within ± 5 %	within ± 10 %	within ± 15 %
302/420 (71.9 %)	403/420 (96.0 %)	419/420 (99.8 %)

System accuracy results for glucose concentrations between 34 mg/dL (1.89 mmol/L) and 503 mg/dL (27.91 mmol/L)

within ± 15 mg/dL or within ± 15 % (within ± 0.83 mmol/L or within ± 15 %)
599/600 (99.8 %)

Repeatability:

Mean value	[mg/dL]	40.5	86.3	131.7	186.0	345.8
	[mmol/L]	2.25	4.79	7.31	10.32	19.19
Standard deviation	[mg/dL]	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.6	6.3
	[mmol/L]	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.20	0.35
Coefficient of variation	[%]	—	—	—	2.2	1.9

Intermediate precision:

Mean value	[mg/dL]	39.2	116.6	298.4
	[mmol/L]	2.18	6.47	16.56
Standard deviation	[mg/dL]	1.9	3.0	8.2
	[mmol/L]	0.11	0.17	0.46
Coefficient of variation	[%]	—	2.6	2.8

Performance assessment by the user:

- A study evaluating glucose values from fingertip capillary blood samples obtained by 159 lay persons showed the following results:
- For glucose concentrations less than 100 mg/dL (less than 5.55 mmol/L), 100 % of the test results were within ± 15 mg/dL (within ± 0.83 mmol/L) of the results obtained through laboratory testing.
- For glucose concentrations equal to or greater than 100 mg/dL (equal to or greater than 5.55 mmol/L), 99.3 % of the test results were within ± 15 % of the results obtained through laboratory testing.

Limitations

Certain health conditions can lead to an incorrect test result. If you know that one or more of the following health conditions apply to you, do not use the test strip. If you are unsure whether any of the health conditions apply to you, contact your healthcare professional.

- Intravenous administration of ascorbic acid may lead to falsely elevated test results. Concentrations of ascorbic acid in the blood greater than 8 mg/dL (greater than 0.45 mmol/L) lead to falsely elevated test results.
- Parenteral administration of galactose and galactosemia can lead to falsely elevated test results. Concentrations of galactose in the blood greater than 15 mg/dL (greater than 0.83 mmol/L) lead to falsely elevated test results. Results for neonates exhibiting symptoms of galactosemia must be confirmed by laboratory tests.
- Concentrations of bilirubin in the blood up to 40 mg/dL (680 µmol/L) do not interfere. Higher concentrations have not been tested.
- Do not use when undergoing ceftriaxone treatment. Concentrations of ceftriaxone in the blood greater than 100 µg/mL (greater than 180 µmol/L) lead to falsely lowered test results.
- Any further limitations on using blood samples from other sites on your body besides the fingertip (AST testing) are visually impaired people must not use the blood glucose meter, the test strips, and the control solutions.

- For any limitations on using blood samples from other sites on your body besides the fingertip (AST testing) refer to the User's Manual of the Accu-Chek Active meter.
- The hematocrit should be between 20 and 55 %, if blood is applied while the test strip is inside the meter. The hematocrit should be between 20 to 70 %, if blood is applied while the test strip is outside the meter.
- Visually impaired people must not use the blood glucose meter, the test strips, and the control solutions.

- For any limitations on using blood samples from other sites on your body besides the fingertip (AST testing) refer to the User's Manual of the Accu-Chek Active meter.
- The hematocrit should be between 20 and 55 %, if blood is applied while the test strip is inside the meter. The hematocrit should be between 20 to 70 %, if blood is applied while the test strip is outside the meter.
- Visually impaired people must not use the blood glucose meter, the test strips, and the control solutions.

For information on how to discard a used test strip correctly, contact your local council or authority. All components of the pack can be discarded in domestic waste.

Reagent Composition
Minimum content per cm² at time of manufacture

Mutant variant of quinoprotein glucose dehydrogenase (mut. Q-DGH 2, modified variant of EC 1.1.5.2), *acinetobacter spec.*

Pyroloquinoline quinone

Bis-(2-hydroxyethyl)-(4-hydroximinocyclohexa-2,5-dienylidene)-ammonium chloride

2,18-phosphorylbis(acid, sodium salt)

Stabilizer

Non-reactive ingredients

Discarding the Test Strip

WARNING

Risk of infection

A used test strip can transmit infections.

Discard a used test strip as infectious material according to the regulations applicable in your country.

For information on how to discard a used test strip correctly, contact your local council or authority. All components of the pack can be discarded in domestic waste.

Reporting of Serious Incidents

For a patient/user/third party in the European Union and in countries with identical regulatory regime; if, during the use of this device or as a result of its use, a serious incident has occurred, please report it to the manufacturer and to your national authority.

Last Update

2020-12

Customer Support

Hong Kong

Enquiry hotline: +852-2485 7512 (office hours)

www.accu-chek.com.hk

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ROI Freephone number: 1 800 709 600

1) calls may be recorded for training purposes.

Some mobile operators may charge for calls to these numbers.

www.accu-chek.co.uk

www.accu-chek.ie

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References

- [1] D'Orazio et al.: Approved IFCC Recommendation on Reporting Results for Blood Glucose (Abbreviated); *Clinical Chemistry* 51:9, 1573–1576, 2005
- [2] American Diabetes Association: 2. Classification and Diagnosis of Diabetes: Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes–2020. *Diabetes Care* 2020, 43, (Supplement 1): S14–S31
- [3] IDF Clinical Guidelines Task Force: Global guideline for Type 2 diabetes. Brussels: International Diabetes Federation, 2012

- [4] Definition and diagnosis of diabetes mellitus and intermediate hyperglycemia: report of a WHO/IDF consultation. WHO, Geneva 2006 (ISBN 92 4 159493 4, ISBN 978 92 4 159493 6)

	Consult instructions for use or consult electronic instructions for use
	Caution, refer to safety-related notes in the package insert accompanying this product.
	Temperature limit
	Use by (unopened or opened test strip container)
	Use by date
	Date of manufacture
	In vitro diagnostic medical device
	Device for self-testing
	Device for near-patient testing
	Manufacturer
	Unique device identifier
	Catalogue number
	Batch code
	Complies with the provisions of the applicable EU Legislation

CE 0123

IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC MEDICAL DEVICE

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ES Tiras reactivas

Use previsto

Las tiras reactivas, usadas con el medidor de glucemia adecuado, están previstas para realizar mediciones cuantitativas de glucemia en sangre fresca de capilar, en venosa, arterial y neonatal. Están indicadas para el autotratamiento de personas con diabetes y para las pruebas diagnósticas en el lugar de asistencia al paciente realizadas por el personal sanitario.

El medidor de glucemia adecuado es el medidor de glucemia Accu-Chek Active.

Las personas con diabetes pueden utilizar sangre capilar fresca de la yema del dedo o de lugares alternativos. El personal sanitario también puede utilizar sangre venosa anticoagulada con heparina de litio, heparina de amonio o EDTA, así como sangre arterial y sangre neonatal.

El sistema Accu-Chek Active está indicado para la monitorización de la glucosa en caso de diabetes mellitus.

El sistema Accu-Chek Active se compone del medidor Accu-Chek Active, las tiras reactivas Accu-Chek Active y las soluciones de control Accu-Chek Active.

Antes de empezar

Lea este prospecto y las instrucciones de uso del medidor de glucemia Accu-Chek Active antes de realizar mediciones de glucemia con estas tiras reactivas. En las instrucciones de uso encontrará toda la información necesaria para realizar una medición y para interpretar los resultados de glucemia. Si tiene alguna pregunta, póngase en contacto con el servicio de atención al cliente.

El prospecto contiene advertencias:

Una **ADVERTENCIA** indica un peligro previsible grave.

El autotratamiento no reemplaza al control médico. Por ello debe ser instruido detalladamente por personal sanitario cualificado antes de realizar mediciones de glucemia. UD mismo. Su personal sanitario determinará junto con Ud. el intervalo ideal de glucemia adecuado en su caso.

La tapa del tubo de tiras reactivas contiene un desecante no tóxico a base de silicato. Si lo ha ingerido por descuido, beba abundante agua.

Estas tiras reactivas proporcionan resultados que corresponden a las concentraciones de glucosa en el plasma, conforme a la recomendación de la Federación Internacional de Química Clínica y Medicina de Laboratorio (International Federation of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine, IFCC) [1]. Por lo tanto, el medidor muestra concentraciones de glucemia referidas al plasma, a pesar de que siempre se aplica sangre total a la tira reactiva.

El valor normal de glucemia en ayunas en un adulto sin diabetes es inferior a 100 mg/dL (5,6 mmol/L). Uno de los criterios para diagnosticar diabetes en adultos es un valor de glucemia en ayunas de 126 mg/dL o superior (7,0 mmol/L o superior), confirmado mediante dos mediciones [2, 3, 4]. Los adultos que presentan en ayunas un valor de glucemia de entre 100 y 125 mg/dL (entre 5,6 y 6,9 mmol/L) tienen una alteración de la glucosa en ayunas (estado previo a la diabetes/prediabetes) [2]. Además de este criterio existen otros criterios para el diagnóstico de la diabetes. Póngase en contacto con el personal sanitario que le atiende para determinar si Ud. tiene diabetes o no.

Las instrucciones de uso del medidor Accu-Chek Active incluyen detalles sobre dónde obtener información sobre los efectos y la prevalencia de la diabetes.

ADVERTENCIA

Peligro de asfixia

Este producto contiene piezas pequeñas que pueden ser tragadas.

Mantenga las piezas pequeñas fuera del alcance de niños pequeños y personas que puedan tragárselas.

Contenido del envase

- 1 ó 2 tubos con tiras reactivas; la etiqueta del tubo contiene una escala cromática, la tabla de concentraciones para las soluciones de control y el número de código

- 1 prospecto

Material adicional necesario para la medición de glucemia

- Medidor Accu-Chek Active con instrucciones de uso

- Dispositivo de punción y lancetas

Volumen de sangre y duración de la medición

Para una medición de glucemia, el medidor requiere approx. 1–2 µL de sangre (1 µL (microlitro) = 1 milésimo de mililitro).

Si la tira reactiva se encuentra dentro del medidor al aplicar la sangre, la medición dura aproximadamente 5 segundos.

Si retira la tira reactiva del medidor y después aplica la sangre, la medición dura aproximadamente 8 segundos.

Almacenamiento y uso correctos de las tiras reactivas

ADVERTENCIA

Riesgo de un incidente grave para la salud
Si almorcena o utiliza las tiras reactivas inadecuadamente, estas pueden arrojar resultados de glucemia incorrectos. Esto puede provocar un incidente grave para la salud.

- Conservar las tiras reactivas a una temperatura entre +2 y +30 °C en un lugar seco y protegidas de la luz directa del sol.

Tenga en cuenta también las siguientes instrucciones:

- El desecante que se encuentra en la tapa del tubo de las tiras reactivas protege las tiras contra la humedad. Siempre conserve las tiras reactivas en su tubo original y manténgalo el tubo cerrado.
- Vuelva a cerrar el tubo de las tiras reactivas herméticamente con la tapa original después de haber extraído una tira reactiva. No extraiga las tiras reactivas del tubo con las manos húmedas. Así evitará que el desecante pierda su efecto.
- Si conserva el tubo de tiras reactivas en el refrigerador, deje que se caliente cuidadosamente a temperatura ambiente. Retire una tira reactiva solo cuando el tubo de tiras reactivas haya alcanzado la temperatura ambiente. Esto evita la formación de condensación dentro del tubo de tiras reactivas.
- En un tubo de tiras reactivas que contiene tiras reactivas no usadas no debe conservar otros objetos, como p. ej. paños para la limpieza o tiras reactivas usadas. Las tiras reactivas podrían estropearse como consecuencia de ello.
- Durante la medición, la temperatura debe encontrarse entre +8 y +42 °C.
- No realice mediciones bajo la radiación solar directa.
- Utilice únicamente tiras reactivas cuya fecha de caducidad no haya expirado. La fecha de caducidad está impresa en el envase y en el tubo de tiras reactivas junto al símbolo . La fecha de caducidad es válida para tubos de tiras reactivas nuevos, sin abrir, y tubos de tiras reactivas de los que ya ha retirado tiras reactivas.
- Utilice las tiras reactivas solo una vez. Las tiras reactivas solo pueden utilizarse una única vez.

Método de medición

Cada tira reactiva está prevista de una zona reactiva que contiene reactivos indicadores. Cuando se aplica sangre en la zona reactiva, la enzima glucosa deshidrogenasa (mut. Q-DGH 2) reacc

