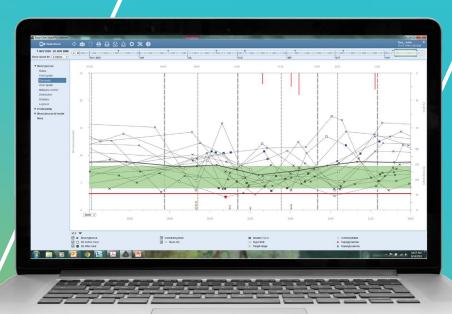


Practice Reference Guide





CONTENTS

This guide offers healthcare professionals and practice staff practical, applicable ways to use the Accu-Chek^{*} Smart Pix software. Explore new and more effective ways to work with patient data.

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HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS NEED...

- < A faster path to meaningful information
- < An easy way to communicate and monitor structured testing
- < A stepwise approach to pattern management

INTRODUCING THE ACCU-CHEK SMART PIX SOFTWARE

DESIGNED FOR DIABETES MANAGEMENT

- · No internet required
- · Easy to install
- Convenient & accessible tools that support quick assessment of glycaemic control and effective data visualisations.¹





DID YOU KNOW?

It is easy to download the Accu-Chek Smart Pix application from the Roche Diabetes Care Middle East and Africa website. Simply type the following address in your internet browser.

https://www.rochediabetescaremea.com/en/download/file/fid/18526

YOUR THERAPY CHOICES

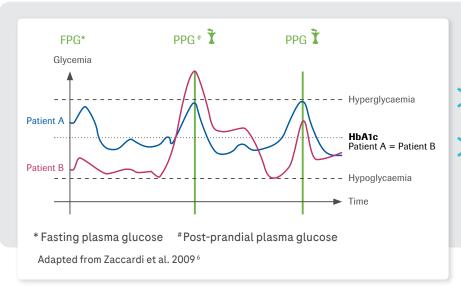
ARE NOT AN AVERAGE DECISION

Haemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) is considered the medical standard in determining overall glycaemic control, but HbA1c alone does not reveal short-term glycaemic exposure, episodes of low or high blood glucose (bG) levels or the risks of acute hypoglycaemia.^{2,3}

Self-monitored blood glucose (SMBG) values are an important adjunct to HbA1c, as a means to identify hypoglycaemia, frequency and severity of post-prandial hyperglycaemia and glycaemic variability.^{3,4,5}



Post-prandial hyperglycaemia is defined as excessive increases in post-prandial blood glucose (PPG) peaks following meals.



- Type 2 diabetes patients with in-target HbA1c levels are often still prone to elevated PPG
- Two patients with the same HbA1c level may experience differing glycaemic swings

Glycaemic variability, specifically when related to postprandial hyperglycaemia, has been associated with an increased risk of complications, including mortality, independent of HbA1c blood levels.^{7,8}



The American Diabetes Association (ADA) recommend a post-meal target of less than 10 mmol/L (180 mg/dL). ²

TESTING WITH A PURPOSE

Structured SMBG provides insight beyond HbA1c, allowing you to investigate glycaemic problems and provide patients with guidance on specific behavior and therapy changes that may aid in resolving glycaemic problems. ^{9,10}

- Patients who understand how bG test results will be used are more likely to comply with SMBG recommendations.
- > Structured testing involves testing at the right frequency, right times and in the right way to get the information you need to make the right decision.



REVIEWING RESULTS THE RIGHT WAY, WITH THE RIGHT SUPPORT

The Accu-Chek Smart Pix software can increase practice efficiencies and the effectiveness of diabetes consultations.¹

- Sophisticated yet simple reports support fast pattern analysis and a focus on optimising therapy
- The Status report offers a quick snapshot of glycaemic control, key statistics and guidance on next steps
- Customisable settings for automatic export to PDF enable smooth transfers into existing Electronic Medical Record (EMR) systems





The Accu-Chek Smart Pix system, when used to analyse and optimise SMBG patterns, can help to improve diabetes self-management and glycaemic control. ¹

A STEPWISE APPROACH TO MANAGING GLYCAEMIC PATTERNS

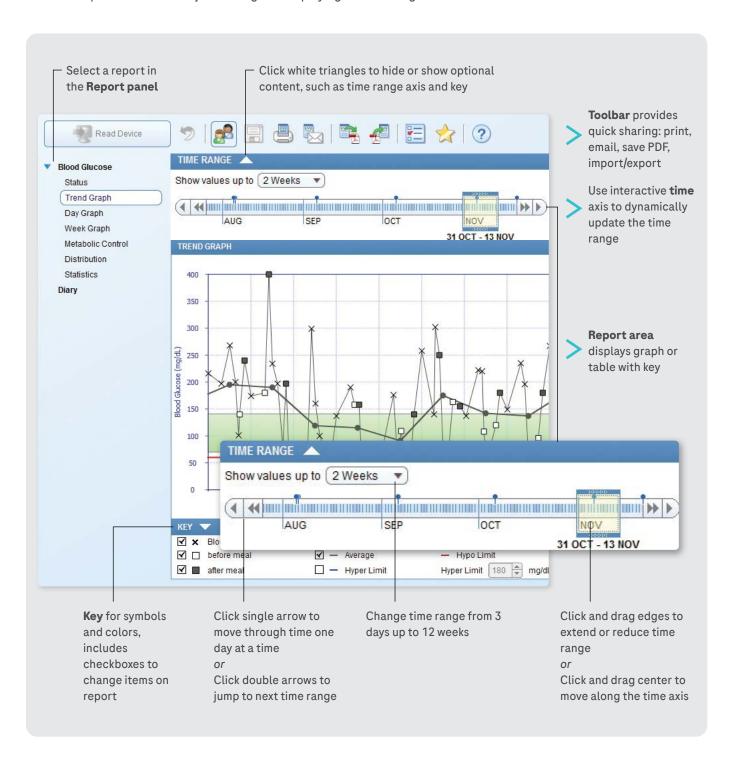
Pattern management is a systematic approach to identifying glycaemic patterns within structured testing data and taking appropriate action based upon those results. When used in collaboration with patients, pattern management can reduce post-prandial excursions and provide better overall glycaemic control.¹¹

A 4-step process to assess structured DAY GRAPH SMBG in a prioritised manner: alues up to 3 Days 🔻 MAY 2011 Identify the glycaemic abnormality Priority 1: Hypoglycaemia Priority 2: Fasting hyperglycaemia **Priority 3** (F) Priority 3: Post-prandial 200 hyperglycaemia 1 (m Determine timing and frequency **Priority 2** 100 Investigate potential causes Priority 1 20:00 ▼ Take action Fasting/Pre-prandial hyper Post-prandial hyper

GETTING STARTED

UNDERSTANDING THE WORKSPACE

The main features of the Accu-Chek Smart Pix software are located on a single screen. You can transfer patient data, choose a report to view and adjust settings for displaying and handling data.

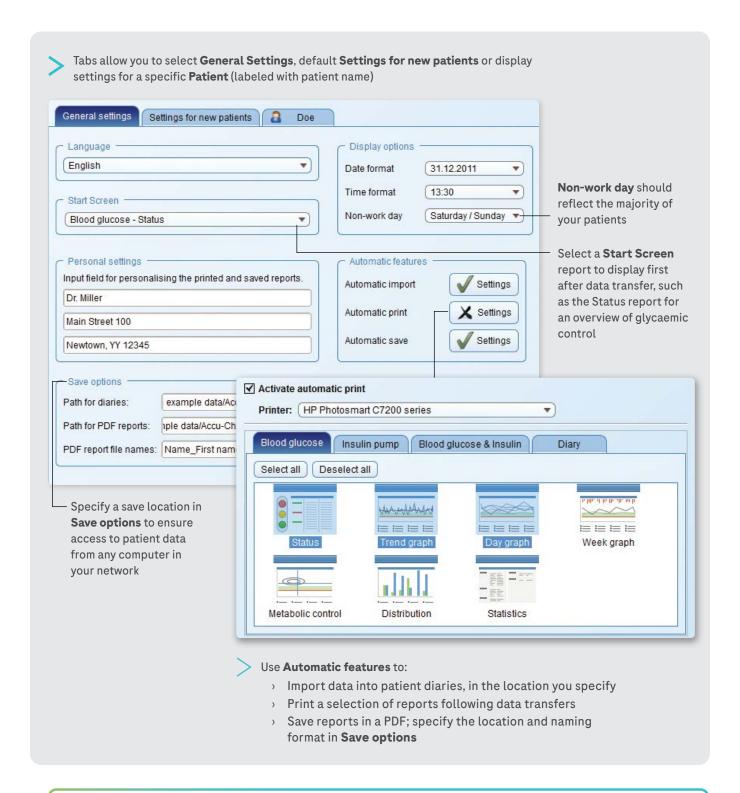


TRANSFERRING PATIENT DATA

If Automatic Import is enabled, insert the micro USB cable into the meter and open Accu-Chek Smart Pix to start the download. In the first data transfer for each patient device, select or create a patient to assign. For subsequent data transfers, the software automatically retrieves and displays patient settings and the imported data.

CUSTOMISING SETTINGS

Click in the toolbar to access settings for the Accu-Chek Smart Pix software. See "Beyond the Basics" for more details on Automatic features.



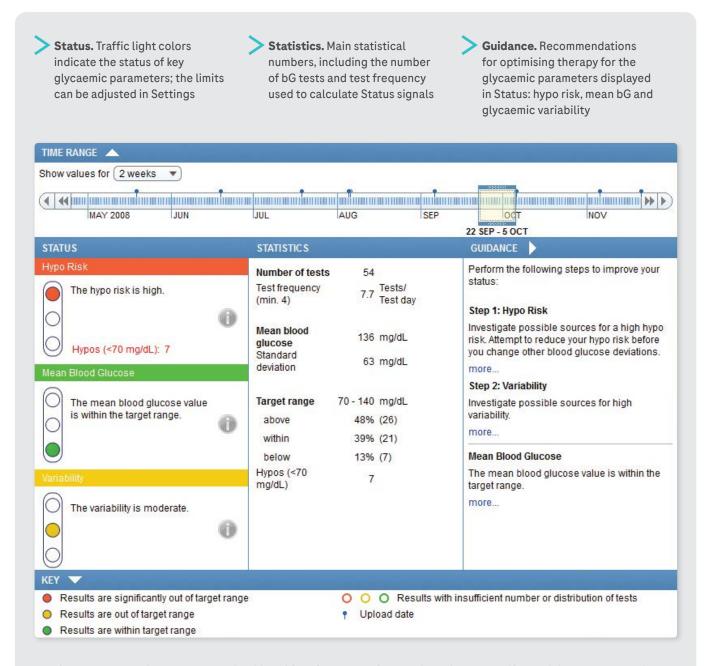


Additional report settings are described in the following section

WORKING WITH REPORTS

STATUS REPORT

The information and guidance on the Status report supports a stepwise pattern analysis approach of identifying glycaemic abnormalities, determining causes and taking therapeutic action to optimise diabetes therapy (see page 2).



The Status report relies upon the availability of SMBG results: bG status is available only if the minimum number of tests per day has been provided and tests are distributed throughout the day. Additionally, at least 10 test results must be available for the selected time period.



Consider providing patients with a take-home printout of the Status report to aid with understanding and motivation.

CUSTOMISING REPORTS

Click in the toolbar. To save time, adjust settings on the **Settings for new patients** tab to reflect the majority of your patients. Adjust individual settings as needed to address specific cases or questions.



Adjust some settings directly in graphs. Drag the edge of a meal segment column on the Day Graph to adjust the patient's meal segments, or use the report key to hide or show flagged results or set a hyper limit.

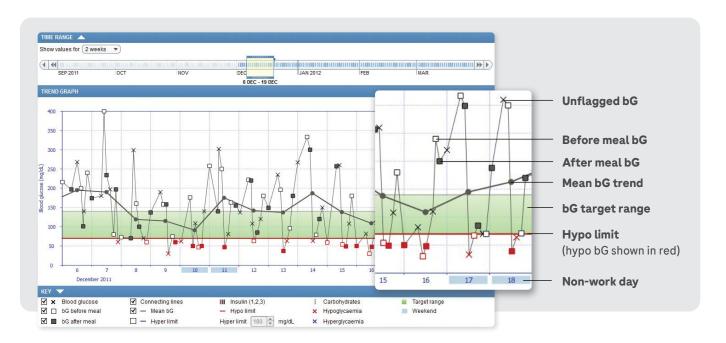




Refer to "Terms and abbreviations" on page 14 for LBGI and other terms used in this guide

TREND GRAPH

The Trend Graph displays the dynamics of bG results and diabetes data in chronological order, supporting a view of changes in bG levels over time.

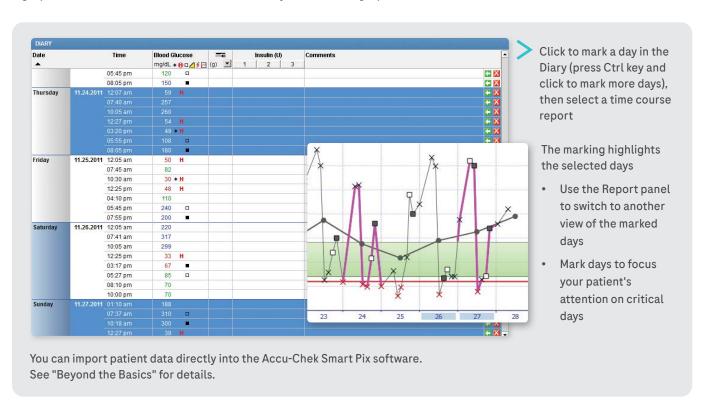




Adjust bG target ranges and hypo limit in Settings and set the hyper limit in the Key to reflect each patient's goals.

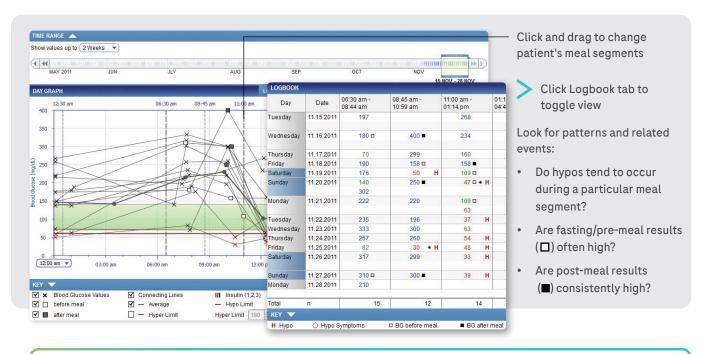
DIARY

The Diary provides a tabular display of bG results and entries for insulin, carbs and exercise, if available. To cross-reference a graphical view of results, mark dates in the diary and select a graph.



DAY GRAPH

The Day Graph overlays bG results in meal segments to allow you to identify patterns repeated daily. This layout supports pattern analysis for changes related to meals or other daily events.





Assessing SMBG before and after specific meals helps patients understand the effects of meal and lifestyle choices on glucose levels and assists clinicians in identifying and tracking post-prandial hyperglcaemia.¹⁷

WEEK GRAPH

The Week Graph plots bG results across a standard week and supports pattern analysis for changes in glycaemic control on specific days.



bG levels that are significantly out of target range or are inconsistent with average levels during a particular day of the week may prompt a patient discussion on developing methods for diabetes self-management.

ABOUT BG INDEX

Blood glucose index (BGI) values provide risk indicators for hypoglycaemia and hyperglycaemia, facilitating proactive therapeutic actions to address a patient's potential for at-risk bG levels. 12,13

In most cases, the farther the BGI is from the safe area, the higher the risk potential for unsafe glycaemic levels.

- Low BGI (LBGI) indicates patient's risk potential for hypoglycaemia
- High BGI (HBGI) indicates patient's risk potential for hyperglycaemia

10.0	
5.0	
Safe Area	High bG index
	Low bG index
1.1	
2.5	

Risk	LBGI	HBGI
low	<1.1	< 5.0
moderate	>1.1-≤2.5	≥ 5.0−≤10.0
high	>2.5	>10.0

References: 18,19

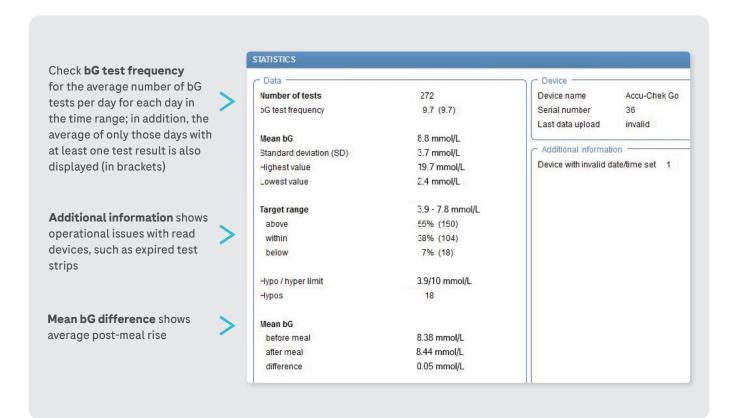


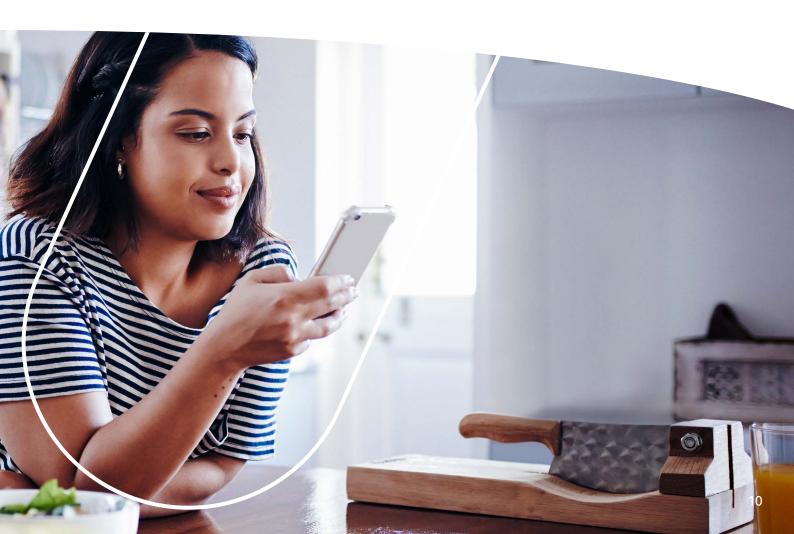
Feedback on the Status report requires a minimum of 2 tests a day, with at least 10 tests total and distribution over the times of day.



STATISTICS

The Statistics report lists frequently-used bG statistics and summary values to provide a complete overview of the patient's glycaemic control and device information.





BEYOND THE BASICS

This section describes features intended to help integrate valuable patient data into practice tasks. For more information, refer to online help or contact your sales representative.

TIME-SAVING AUTOMATIC FEATURES

Automatic features can save an extra step during office visits by automatically processing or saving reports according to your specifications. To use Automatic features:

1. Click to access settings. 2. In the **General settings** tab, select the Automatic feature you wish to set up: Automatic import. Automatically import data from connected device into the corresponding patient diary Automatic print. Designate a printer and select report(s) to automatically print following data transfer · Automatic save. Select report(s) to automatically save as a PDF following data transfer 3. Click the checkbox to activate the feature and select report(s), if applicable **Automatic Import:** For automatic import: Device data will be assigned to the corresponding record after reading out the device. At the first read out you need to assign a · Click checkbox to activate patient by hand. At any following read out you just need to confirm the patient. Data from devices already assigned to a patient will be transferred automatically when the device is placed in ✓ Activate automatic Import data transfer mode 2 Cancel OK ✓ Activate automatic print Printer: HP Photosmart C7200 series Blood glucose Insulin pump Blood glucose & Insulin For automatic printing: Select all Deselect all · Click checkbox to activate Select a local or network printer Select one or more reports to print Week graph automatically upon data transfer Metabolic control Distribution Statistics Activate automatic saving of PDF reports For automatic saving: Blood glucose Insulin pump Blood glucose & Insulin Diary Select all Deselect all Click checkbox to activate Select one or more reports to save as a PDF · Use file saving options on General settings Week graph tab to specify save location



Metabolic control

Distribution

Statistics

In Settings, specify meaningful PDF report file names to automatically save reports in a format used in your office, for example, using the patient ID.

SAVING REPORTS AS PDFs

The Accu-Chek Smart Pix software offers a bridging solution to allow you to transfer reports to EMR systems. To automatically save patient data as a PDF file, use Automatic save, where a PDF file containing a set of reports you specify is saved to the location you select. To create a case-specific PDF:

- 1. Click 🐔 in the toolbar
- 2. Select one or more reports to save as a PDF
- 3. Use the field at the top of the window to change the file name or location

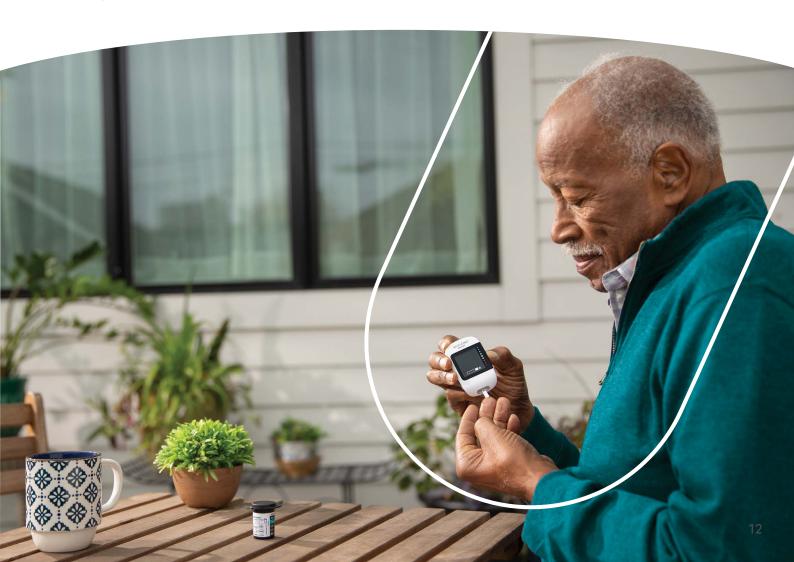
CUSTOMISING FILE SAVING OPTIONS

Settings for Save options provides a quick look-up of file locations. To change the default save location for diary data and PDFs or to change report file names:

- 1. Click **to** access Settings
- 2. View Save options on the General settings tab
- 3. Click to edit settings for save locations or report names
- 4. Save option:

Option 1: Path for records (diaries)

Option 2: Path for PDFs



ADDITIONAL SUPPORT

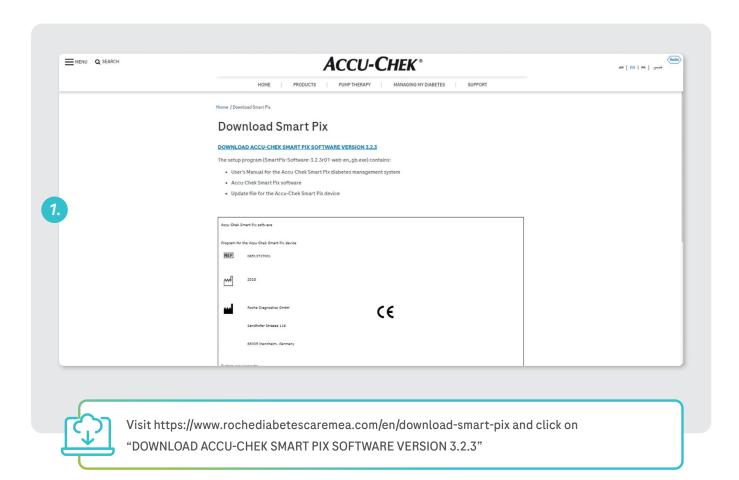
CHOOSING THE RIGHT REPORT

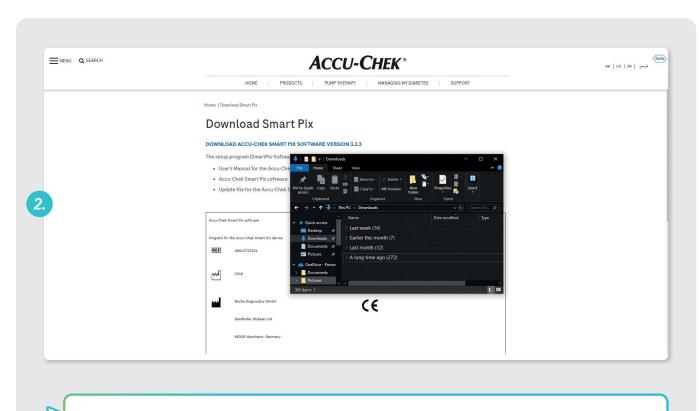
FOR	ASSESSING	TRY THIS GRAPH
bG testing frequency	Does the patient have enough bG results within a meal segment for meaningful statistics?	Day Graph
	Is the patient testing consistently at a certain time of day—such as before and after meals and at bedtime?	Day Graph
	On average, how often is the patient testing each day?	Status and Logbook
Glycaemic	Have there been recent changes in glycaemic control?	Trend Graph
control	What is the overall bG situation? What is the main glycaemic problem? (look for red Status signal)	Status
	Are postprandial bG results within target range?	Day Graph
	Do patterns of glycaemic control vary between specific days?	Week Graph
	Do bG results tend to be out of target at specific times of day or overnight?	Day Graph or Distribution
	What are the bG values and mean bG values at specific times of the day, e.g., before and after meal?	Logbook
	What are the before and after meal values for each meal and what is the meal excursion?	Day Graph and Logbook
	Did bG results change when the patient changed medication?	Trend Graph
	How did the metabolic situation change since last visit? (Compare last visit to today)	Metabolic Control and Status
Hypoglycaemia	Have hypo events occurred?	Status
	What are the patient's High/Low blood glucose index values?	Status
	At what time of day do hypoglycaemic events typically occur?	Day Graph and Distribution
Glycaemic	Do patterns in glycaemic variability occur at certain times of day?	Day Graph
variability	How do meals impact glycaemic variability?	Day Graph
	Can I assess the glycaemic exposure and glycaemic variability?	Metabolic Control
Insulin	What is the average total daily insulin dose and shares of bolus and basal insulin doses?	Basal Bolus
	Is the patient changing the infusion set as recommended?	Insulin Pump Trend
	Does the patient experience elevated bG results the day before changing an infusion set? Do bG levels return to the target range after changing the infusion set?	bG & Insulin Trend and Insulin Pump Trend
	How often is the patient delivering a bolus per day?	bG & Insulin Statistics
	Is the patient taking the right amount of basal insulin?	Day Graph or bG & Insulin Day Graph
	Is the patient taking enough insulin for carbohydrates in the meal?	Day Graph or bG & Insulin Day Graph

TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS

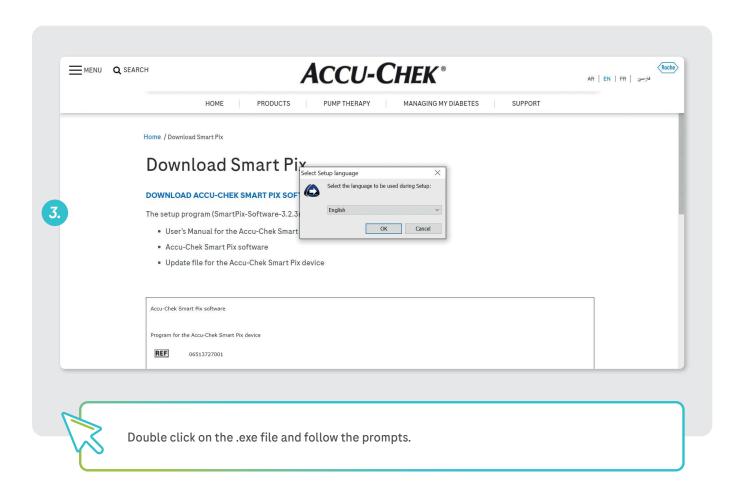
bG	Blood glucose
blood glucose index (BGI)	Risk indicators for hyperglycemia and hypoglycaemia presented as high blood glucose index (HBGI) and low blood glucose index (LBGI)
glycaemic variability	The degree to which blood glucose fluctuates from high to low
hyperglycaemia	A condition in which the blood contains an abnormally high level of glucose, characteristic of diabetes mellitus
hypoglycaemia	Too low level of glucose in the blood
mean bG	Average blood glucose level, abbreviated MBG
pattern analysis	A systematic approach to identifying glycaemic patterns within SMBG data and taking appropriate action based upon those results
post-prandial glucose (PPG)	Level of glucose in the blood following a meal; also post-meal or after-meal glucose
post-prandial hyperglycaemia	Excessive increases in post-prandial glucose; post-prandial levels above the target range
SD	Standard deviation
SMBG	Self-monitoring of blood glucose; allows people with diabetes to test their blood glucose at home
standard deviation	How distributed data relates to the mean (average); a smaller deviation indicates closely-grouped data nearer to the average; a higher deviation indicates a wide variation in the data with entries that are much higher or lower than the average
structured testing	A planned testing approach that involves SMBG at the right frequency, right times and situations, in order to generate useful information to support optimal therapy decisions

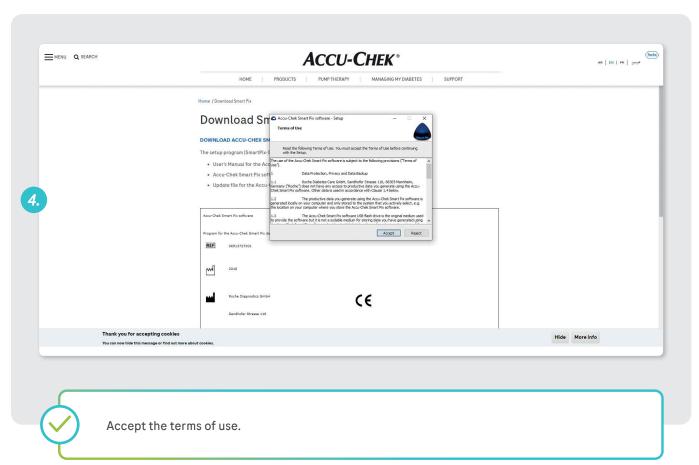
HOW TO INSTALL YOUR SMART PIX SOFTWARE

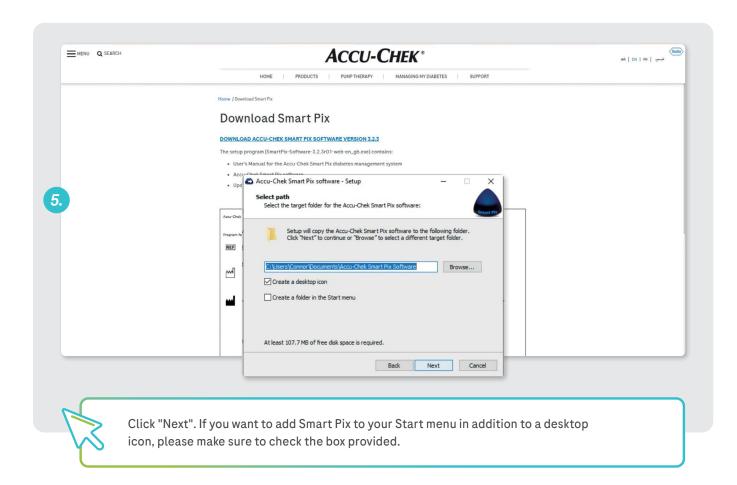


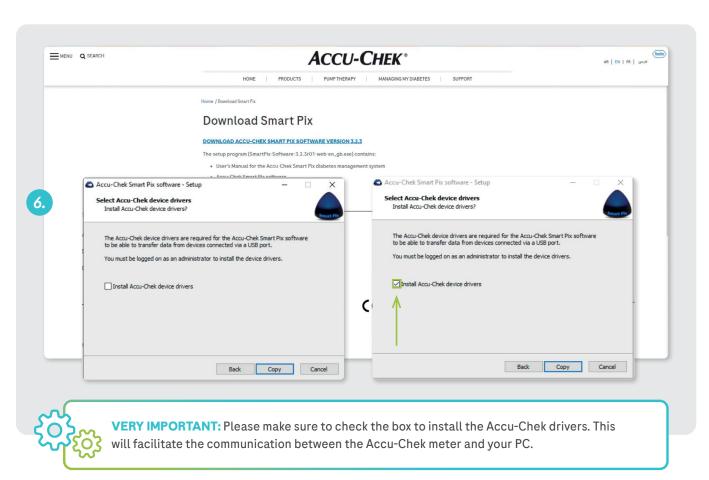


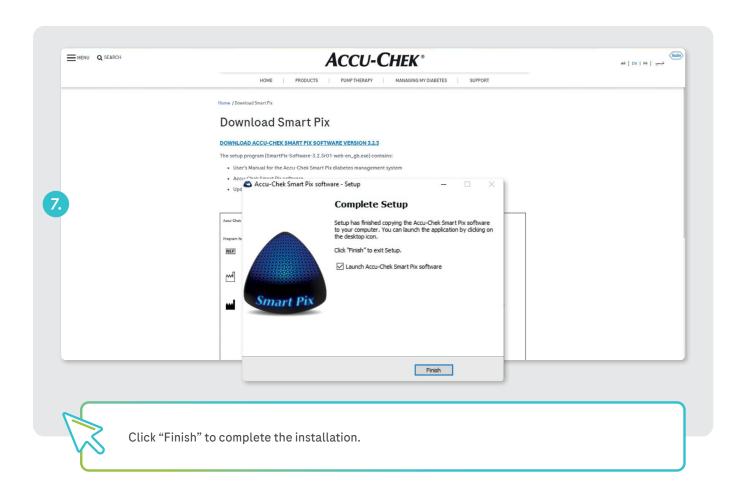
Choose a destination folder and click "Save" (E.g. Downloads).

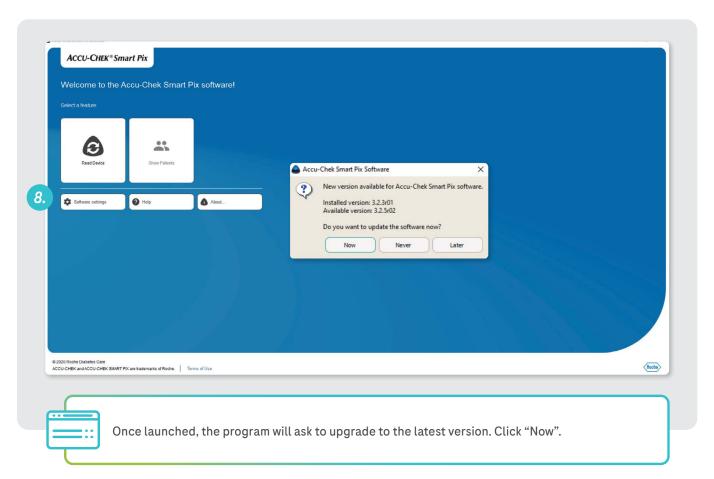


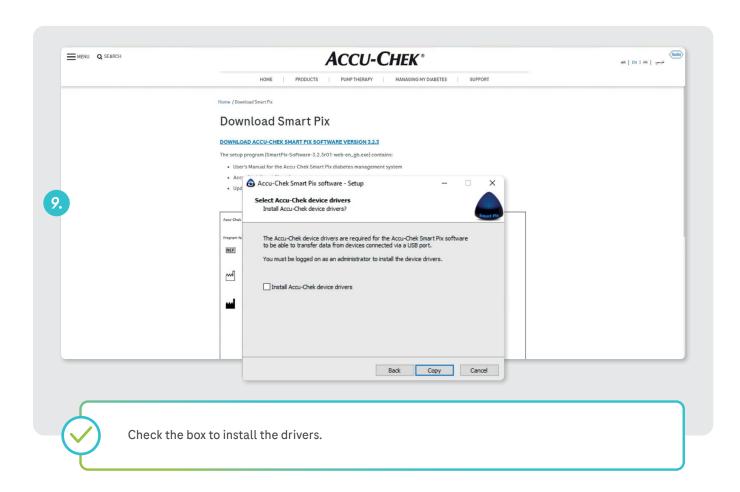


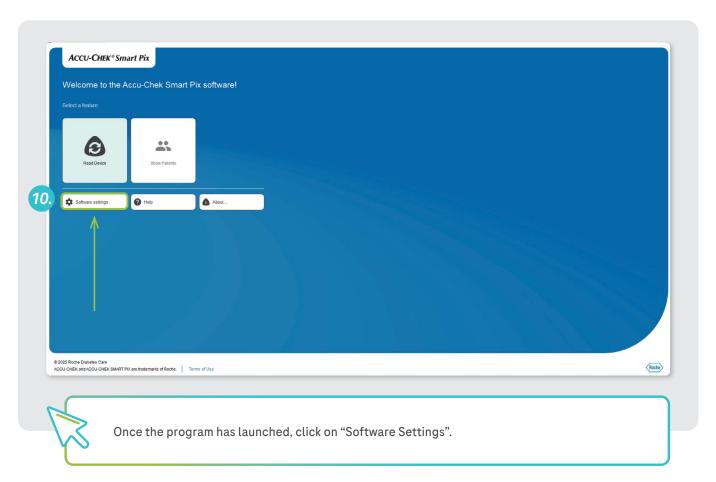


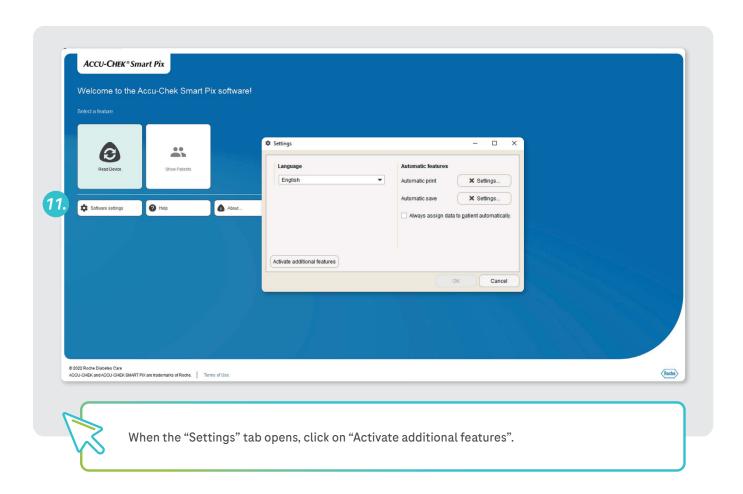


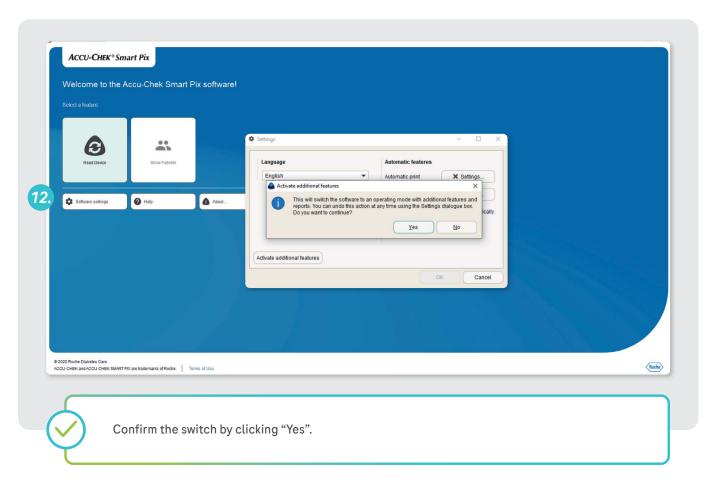


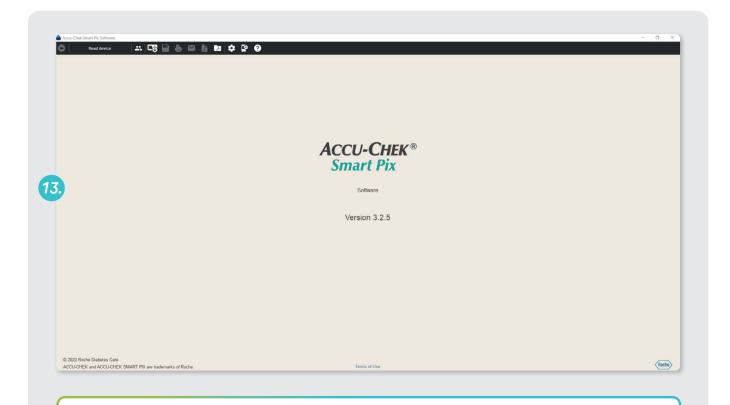














The set up is now complete and you can begin using Accu-Chek Smart Pix by connecting an Accu-Chek meter via a USB cable. Click "Read device" in the upper left hand corner and the download will begin.





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NOTES

Want to know more?

For more information about the Roche Diabetes Care solutions please contact your local sales representative.

Email: info@accu-chek.co.za
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+254 20 523 0560 (Kenya only)
+234-1227-8889 (Nigeria only)
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