Rightest™ BLOOD GLUCOSE TEST STIRP GS700 INSERT

Intended Use

The **Rightest** Blood Glucose Monitoring System is used by individuals with diabetes. It's for checking on glucose levels in capillary, venous, arterial and neonatal whole blood samples. Capillary samples may be drawn from the fingertip, palm, forearm, and in the case of neonates, the heel. It's as an aid in management of diabetes at home and clinical sites.

Rightest[™] Blood Glucose Test Strips are intended for testing outside the body (in vitro diagnostic use)(For self-testing) only

The **Rightest** System tests capillary, venous, arterial and neonatal whole blood samples, and provides results equivalent to a laboratory instrument.

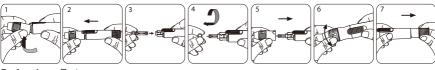
The Rightest™ Blood Glucose Test Strip GS700 is designed for the following meters to obtain accurate results: Rightest™ Blood Glucose Meter GM700

Rightest™ Blood Glucose Meter GM700S

Test Procedure

Preparing the Lancing Device

- 1) Hold the depth adjustable cap in one hand and hold the hub in the other hand. Bend the cap towards the down side. When a gap appears between the cap and hub, pull them off in opposite directions.
- Pull off the depth adjustable cap.
 Insert a new disposable lancet firmly into lancet carrier
- Twist off and set aside the protective cover of the disposable lancet. Replace the depth adjustable cap.
- Choose a depth of penetration by rotating the top portion of the depth adjustable cap until the setting depth matches the window. Settings are based on skin type "IIIII" are the set on skin type "IIII" for average skin; "IIIIIII" for thick or calloused skin. for soft or thin skin:
- 7) Hold the hub in one hand and pull on the plunger in the other hand. The device will be cocked. Release the plunger, it will automatically move back to its original position near the hub.



Performing a Test

- 1) Wash your hands with warm soapy water and dry thoroughly.
- Take one test strip from the vial. Re-cap the vial cap immediately. 3) Insert the test strip into the test strip port of
- the meter with the indication symbol facing up







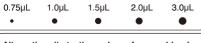






- 4) While the blood drop symbol is flashing, you are ready to apply the blood sample within 2 minutes. 5) Place the lancing device against the pad of your fingertip and press the release button.

Sample Size Example



Please take a minimum of 0.75 µL to do the test on alucose monitoring system. Blood sample size above 3.0 µL might contaminate the meter.

Alternative site testing-palm or forearm blood sampling

- To perform a test using samples obtained from alternative sites, install the clear cap on the lancing device (For more info install, see the Instructions for the lancing device). device (For more information on how to To increase the blood flow, massage the puncture area of palm or
- forearm for a few seconds.
- Immediately after massaging the puncture area, press and hold the lancing device with the clear cap against palm or forearm. Then press the release button.
- Continue holding the lancing device against palm or forearm and gradually increase pressure for a few seconds until the blood sample ize is sufficient (Refer to Instructions for the lancing device)



- 6) Touch and hold the drop to the edge of sample entry until you hear a "beep" (if volume is turned on) and the View Window is totally filled with blood. If the View Window is not totally filled with blood, the meter will show Er4. Please discard the test strip and repeat the test with a new test strip.
- You will see the countdown mode on the screen. After 5 seconds, the test result appears
- 8) Remove the test strip from the meter. Please follow the local regulation and discard the used test strip properly.





To remove the lancet, pull off the depth adjustable cap of lancing device. Without touching the used disposable lancet, stick the lancet tip into the protective cover. Hold the release button of lancing device in one hand and pull on the plunger in the other hand will safely eject the used disposable lancet into an appropriate puncture-proof or biohazard container.

For more information on how to use your meter, lancing device and understand your test results, see the User Manual.

Test Result

- Blood glucose test results are shown on the meter as mg/dL or mmol/L, depending on the preset of your meter.
- If your blood glucose result is unusually high or low, or if you question your results, repeat the test with a new test strip. You can also run a Quality Control Test with the Rightest™ Control Solutions to check your meter and test strip. If the test result still remains unusually high or low, contact your healthcare professional immediately.
- If you are experiencing symptoms that are not consistent with your blood glucose test results and you have followed all the instructions in this manual, contact your healthcare professional immediately. The *Rightest* "Meter displays results between 10 and 600 mg/dL or 0.6 and 33.3 mmol/L. If your test
- result is below 10 mg/dL (0.6 mmol/L), "Lo" will appear on the screen. Please repeat your test with a
- new strip. If you still get a "Lo " result, you should immediately contact your healthcare professional. If your test result is above 600 mg/dL (33.3 mmol/L), "Hi " will appear on the screen. Please repeat your test with a new strip. If you still get a "Hi " result, you should immediately contact healthcare professional.

Expected values					
Fasting Blood Glucose					
GLUCOSE LEVEL	INDICATION				
From 70 to 99 mg/dL (3.9 to 5.5 mmol/L)	Normal fasting glucose				
From 100 to 125 mg/dL (5.6 to 6.9 mmol/L) Impaired fasting glucose (pr					
126 mg/dL (7.0 mmol/L) and above on more than one testing occasion	Diabetes				

- Precautions - Check the expiration date printed on the strip vial. Do not use expired test strips.
- Close the vial cap immediately after taking test strip out from the vial.
- Do not perform quality control test with expired control solution. Do not bend or twist the test strip. Damage of test strip may cause wrong result.
- Do not reuse test strips.
- Do not reuse lancets. Discard used lancets properly.
- If the *Rightest*™ meters and test strips are exposed to a high temperature difference, please wait 30 minutes before measurement.
- If you want to purchase new control solutions, please contact your authorized Bionime representative.

Warning Keep the test strips or vial cap away from children. They may cause a choking hazard. If a test strip or vial cap is swallowed, contact your physician immediately.

Limitations

- Grossly lipemic (fatty) samples may influence the test results. To be aware of such interferences patients under the supervision of their physician should have baseline glucose values established by a clinical laboratory method prior to the start of home glucose monitoring. These baseline values should be checked periodically.
- The meter readings of the blood glucose may be significantly lower than "true glucose levels" in the hyperglycemic-hyperosmolar state, with or without ketosis. Critically ill patients should not be tested by the Rightest™ System, or tested with extreme caution.
- Caution is advised in the interpretation of glucose values below 50 mg/dL (2.8 mmol/L) or above 250 mg/dL (13.9 mmol/L). Consult a physician as soon as possible if values in this range are obtained.

- Healthcare professionals should evaluate their technique and their patients' technique at periodic intervals. To accomplish this, it is recommended that BGM results be compared with a concurrently obtained laboratory measurement on the same blood sample. A well characterized clinical laboratory method employing hexokinase or glucose oxidase should be used as the comparative method.
- Fluoride should not be used as a preservative when collecting blood glucose samples.
- Hands and fingers contaminated with sugar from foods or beverages may cause false elevated results. - The results of blood glucose measurements are different for measurements with whole blood and
- plasma
- Storage of test strips near bleach or bleach containing products will affect the results of the Rightest** Test Strips Rightest™ Blood Glucose Test Strips are designed for use with capillary, venous, arterial and neonatal
- whole blood samples. Do not use serum or plasma samples. - Incorrect test results may be obtained at high altitude more than about 3048 meters (10000 feet) above
- sea level.
- Venous, arterial, and neonatal blood testing is limited to healthcare professional use only. - Hematocrits below 10% may cause higher results, and hematocrits above 70% may cause lower
- results - Severe dehydration and excessive water loss may cause inaccurately low results.
- Do not perform the blood glucose test at temperatures below 6°C (43°F) or above 44°C (111°F), below 10% or above 90% relative humidity.



- Suggest not to use this meter close to source of strong electromagnetic radiation, to avoid interference with proper operation.
- Suggest to keep meter free of dust, water or any liquid.

Storage and Handling

- Store the strips in the original capped vial at temperatures between 4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 30 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (39 $^{\circ}\text{F}$ to 86 $^{\circ}\text{F}$) and relative humidity below 90%. Do not freeze.
- Replace the vial cap immediately and close tightly after taking test strip out from the vial. Do not leave the cap of vial opened. If the strip is exposed to the air too long, it will absorb the moisture and cause wrong test result.
- When you open a new vial of test strips please write the opening date on the label. Use test strips within 4 months after first opening or until the expiration date printed on the label (whichever comes first).

Measurement Range

The measurement range of the *Rightest*™ System is 10 to 600 mg/dL or 0.6 to 33.3 mmol/L.

Quality Control Section

Please refer to the Quality Control section of the User Manual.

Troubleshooting and Customer Service

For more information on error messages and trouble shooting, please refer to the Error Messages and Trouble Shooting section of the *Rightest*™ User Manual.

If you have any questions or in case of problems with the Rightest™ products, please contact your local Bionime customer service.

Additional Information for Healthcare Professionals

Detection Principle (2)

The FAD-glucose dehydrogenase and potassium ferricyanide in the strip react with the glucose in the sample to produce an electrical current which is proportional to the amount of glucose in the sample. The meter measures the current and converts it to the corresponding glucose concentration.

Performance Characteristics

Precision

The precision was evaluated including (i) venous whole blood sample (ii) 3 levels glucose control solution in period of 10 days, by 10 meters and 1 batch of strip

(i) Venous whole blood sample:

Meters	P-01	P-02	P-03	P-04	P-05
(1) Total test numbers (n)	100	100	100	100	100
(2) Mean mg/dL (mmol/L)	43.7 (2.4)	85.8 (4.8)	136.2 (7.6)	223.4 (12.4)	378.5 (21.0)
(3) SD mg/dL (mmol/L)	1.9 (0.11)	2.0 (0.11)	4.1 (0.23)	3.5 (0.19)	7.9 (0.44)
(4) CV (%)	4.3%	2.4%	3.0%	1.6%	2.1%
ii) Control solution:					

Glucose levels	CS-L	CS-N	CS-H
(1) Total test numbers (n)	100	100	100
(2) Mean mg/dL (mmol/L)	50.3 (2.8)	103.2 (5.7)	295.7 (16.4)
(3) SD mg/dL (mmol/L)	1.8 (0.10)	2.5 (0.14)	6.8 (0.38)
(4) CV (%)	3.5%	2.4%	2.3%

The accuracy of the test study of the Blood Glucose Meter was demonstrated by comparing whole blood (plasma equivalent) glucose values on the *Rightest*™ meter with plasma glucose values on a lab

A total of 112 patients were enrolled. A trained healthcare professional collected blood samples (from the fingertip, palm and forearm) using the Rightest™ System. Another blood sample was collected within 5 minutes and got the plasma.

Analyze the plasma by the lab instrument - YSI 2300. 100% of *Rightest*™ meter values were within ± 20% of the YSI values at glucose concentrations ≧75 mg/dL and within ±15 mg/dL at glucose concentrations < 75 mg/dL. The results and differences between the two methods, Rightest™ System and YSI 2300 (as the reference method) are proved in the tables below.

Table 1: represents samples for glucose results lower than 75 mg/dL Difference range in values The percent (and number) of samples for which the difference

Difference range in values	The percent (and number) or samples for which the difference				
between the YSI value and	between the <i>Rightest</i> ™ meter value and the YSI value were within the				
the Rightest ™ meter value	difference range shown in the side row.				
	Fingertip	Palm	Forearm	Venous	
Within ± 5 mg/dL	65.8%(25/38)	76.3%(29/38)	65.8%(25/38)	80.4%(37/46)	
Within ± 10 mg/dL	100%(38/38)	97.4%(37/38)	100%(38/38)	100%(46/46)	
Within ± 15 mg/dL	100%(38/38)	100%(38/38)	100%(38/38)	100%(46/46)	

Table 2: represents samples for glucose results greater than 75 mg/dL.

Difference range in values between the YSI value and the <i>Rightest</i> ™ meter value	The percent (and number) of samples for which the difference between the <i>Rightest</i> meter value and the YSI value were within the difference range shown in the side row.			
	Fingertip	Palm	Forearm	Venous
Within ± 5%	81.2%(151/186)	64.5%(120/186)	60.2%(112/186)	75.3%(134/178)
Within ± 10%	97.8%(182/186)	95.2%(177/186)	90.9%(169/186)	98.3%(175/178)
Within ± 15%	99.5%(185/186)	98.9%(184/186)	98.9%(184/186)	100%(178/178)
Within ± 20%	100%(186/186)	100%(186/186)	100%(186/186)	100%(178/178)

^{*} Acceptance criteria in ISO15197 are that 95% of all differences in glucose values should be within ±15 mg/dL for glucose values less than 75 mg/dL, and within ±20% for glucose values greater than 75 mg/dL. Note: When glucose meter results are compared to the laboratory results, difference values below 75 mg/dL are expressed in mg/dL, while those above 75 mg/dL are compared in percent.

The following compounds may interfere with the glucose measurement at the concentrations listed: $\text{Ascorbic acid } (\geqq 6 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ Dopamine HCL} (\geqq 2.5 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ Uric acid } (\geqq 20 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ L-Dopa } (\geqq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}) \ , \\ \text{Ascorbic acid } (\trianglerighteq 20 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ L-Dopa } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}) \ , \\ \text{Ascorbic acid } (\trianglerighteq 20 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ L-Dopa } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}) \ , \\ \text{Ascorbic acid } (\trianglerighteq 20 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ L-Dopa } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}) \ , \\ \text{Ascorbic acid } (\trianglerighteq 20 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ L-Dopa } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}) \ , \\ \text{Ascorbic acid } (\trianglerighteq 20 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ L-Dopa } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}) \ , \\ \text{Ascorbic acid } (\trianglerighteq 20 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ L-Dopa } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}) \ , \\ \text{Ascorbic acid } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ L-Dopa } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}) \ , \\ \text{Ascorbic acid } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ L-Dopa } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}) \ , \\ \text{Ascorbic acid } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ L-Dopa } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}) \ , \\ \text{Ascorbic acid } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ L-Dopa } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}) \ , \\ \text{Ascorbic acid } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ L-Dopa } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}) \ , \\ \text{Ascorbic acid } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ L-Dopa } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ L-Dopa } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}) \ , \\ \text{Ascorbic acid } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ L-Dopa } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}) \ , \\ \text{Ascorbic acid } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ L-Dopa } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}) \ , \\ \text{Ascorbic acid } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ L-Dopa } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}) \ , \\ \text{Ascorbic acid } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ L-Dopa } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}) \ , \\ \text{Ascorbic acid } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ L-Dopa } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}) \ , \\ \text{Ascorbic acid } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ L-Dopa } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}) \ , \\ \text{Ascorbic acid } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ L-Dopa } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}) \ , \\ \text{Ascorbic acid } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ L-Dopa } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}) \ , \\ \text{Ascorbic acid } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ L-Dopa } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}) \ , \\ \text{Ascorbic acid } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ L-Dopa } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}) \ , \\ \text{Ascorbic acid } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ L-Dopa } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}) \ , \\ \text{Ascorbic acid } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ L-Dopa } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}) \ , \\ \text{Ascorbic acid } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ L-Dopa } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}) \ , \\ \text{Ascorbic acid } (\trianglerighteq 3.0 \text{ mg/dL}), \text{ L-Dopa } (\trianglerighteq 3$ Xylose (≥20 mg/dL)

Reagents

Each Blood Glucose Test Strip contains the following reagents:

1.FAD-Glucose dehydrogenase 12.1% 2.Potassium ferricyanide 48.5% 3. Non-reactive ingredients 39.4%

Data generated using *Rightest*™ Blood Glucose Meter GM700. *Rightest*™ Blood Glucose Meter GM700 is representative of the Family of *Rightest*™ Blood Glucose Meters (*Rightest*™ Blood Glucose Meter GM700 and *Rightest*™ Blood Glucose Meter GM700S)

References

1) Diabetes Information - American Association for Clinical Chemistry (AACC) (Electronic Version) Retrieved October 3, 2012 form www.labtestsonline.org/understanding/analytes/glucose/test.html 2) In Vitro Diagnostics in Diabetes: Meeting the Challenge. Clinical Chemistry 45:9, 1596-1601 (1999).





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