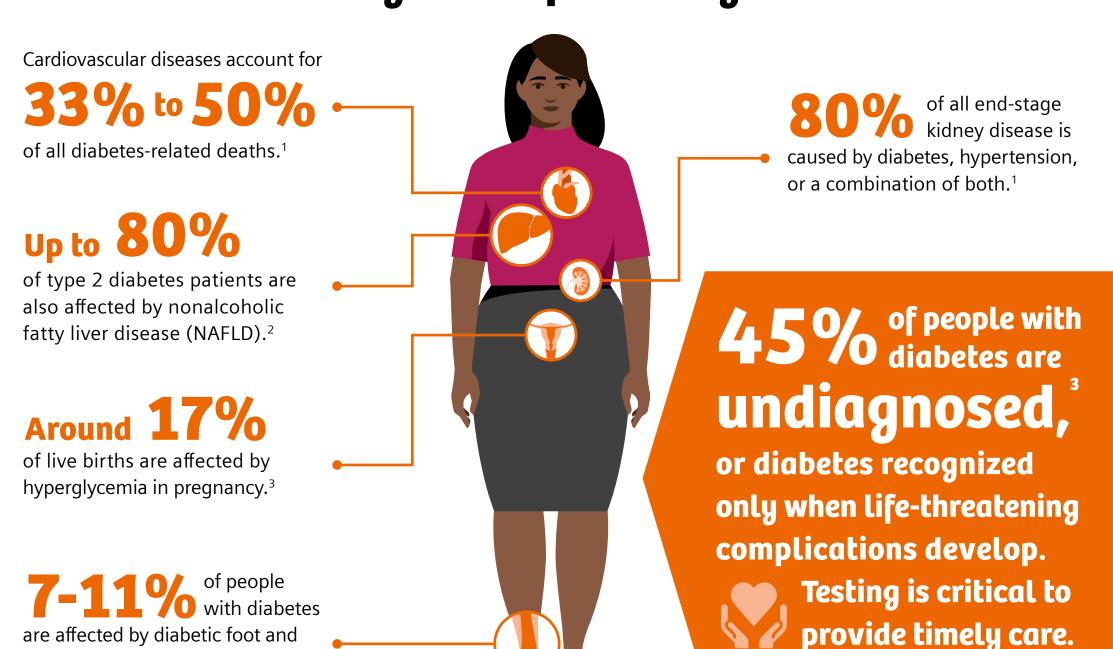


## Diabetes and its related conditions

Early detection and monitoring is crucial for better patient outcomes



### Diabetes is usually accompanied by other conditions





lower limb complications.<sup>1</sup>

## Hemoglobin A1c is an important indicator of long-term glycemic control

Monitoring long-term glucose helps minimize the complications caused by chronically elevated glucose levels. For every 1% reduction in results of HbA1c blood tests, there is a:4

developing eye, kidney, and nerve disease

### Test with confidence to manage related conditions



#### **Cardiac tests**

Expanding menu of tests, including high-sensitivity troponin I, to help manage patients throughout the continuum of cardiovascular disease



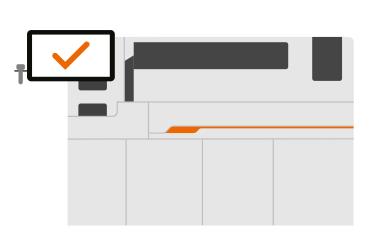
#### Liver fibrosis test

The Enhanced Liver Fibrosis (ELF™) Test is the first blood test granted De Novo marketing authorization by the FDA and is recommended by an extensive list of international physician associations for NAFLD or nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) management



#### Kidney tests

Comprehensive testing for kidney disease management, from in-office urine tests to accurate estimation of residual renal function in dialysis patients





### Atellica® CH Enzymatic **HbA1c** test

- High precision and accuracy with the enzymatic methodology
- Cost-effective, easy to implement, and less prone to testing interferences
- High-throughput, integrated solution to meet your HbA1c testing demands
- Confidence in results with IFCC-standardized and NGSP-certified assay



# The right tests to provide the right care at the right time

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<sup>1.</sup> https://idf.org/aboutdiabetes/complications.html 2. Younossi ZM, et al. Hepatology. 2016;64:73-84

<sup>3.</sup> IDF diabetes atlas 2021. 10th edition. Available from: www.diabetesatlas.org.

<sup>4.</sup> UK Prospective Diabetes Study Group: Intensive blood-glucose control with sulphonylureas or insulin compared with conventional treatment and risk of complications in patients with type 2 diabetes (UKPDS 33). Lancet. 1998;352:837-853. IBID.