Maltose and other sugars, such as icodextrin, galactose, and xylose may be found in some biologic therapies and other products (see Table 1). When infused intravenously, maltose is converted to glucose in the kidney and metabolized. However, intravenous maltose does not significantly affect serum glucose or insulin levels, and can be safely administered to diabetic patients.

Maltose and Blood Glucose Monitoring Systems

Certain blood glucose monitoring systems (BGMS) falsely interpret maltose, icodextrin, galactose, and xylose as glucose and can result in potentially falsely elevated glucose readings. If insulin is administered as a result of these false readings, hypoglycemia can occur. The BGMS that utilize test strips containing glucose dehydrogenase pyrroloquinoline quinone (GDH-PQQ) and glucose-dye-oxidoreductase (GDO) can result in this interference. This interference is not limited to maltose.
Table 1. Description of products and substances containing maltose, icodextrin, galactose, or xylose

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance*</th>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bexxar®</td>
<td>Chemotherapeutic agent</td>
<td>Contains maltose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HepaGam B®</td>
<td>Hepatitis B prophylaxis</td>
<td>Contains maltose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orencia®</td>
<td>Treatment of rheumatoid arthritis</td>
<td>Contains maltose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccinia Immune Globulin®</td>
<td>Treatment of adverse reactions to smallpox vaccine</td>
<td>Contains maltose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WinRho SDF®</td>
<td>Treatment of idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura</td>
<td>Contains maltose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Icodextrin</td>
<td>Extraneal peritoneal dialysis solution</td>
<td>Icodextrin is metabolized to maltose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galactose</td>
<td>Administered orally or intravenously as a galactose tolerance test to determine the liver's ability to convert galactose to glycogen</td>
<td>Promoted in health food stores for a wide range of illnesses and promoted as safe for use in diabetic patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylose</td>
<td>Administered orally to determine if intestinal malabsorption is present</td>
<td>Promoted in health food stores for a wide range of illnesses and promoted as safe for use in diabetic patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octagam [Immune Globulin Intravenous (Human)] 5% liquid preparation</td>
<td>For the treatment of primary humoral immunodeficiency (PI)</td>
<td>Contains maltose [100 mg maltose/mL in 50 mg IgG/mL (i.e., 2 g maltose per 1 g IgG/Octagam)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octagam [Immune Globulin Intravenous (Human)] 10% liquid preparation</td>
<td>For the treatment of immune thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) in adults</td>
<td>Contains maltose [90 mg maltose/mL in 100 mg IgG/mL (i.e., 0.9 g maltose per 1 g IgG/Octagam)]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 is a non-comprehensive list; substances and uses are current as of July 2014.

*Refer to manufacturer’s product prescribing information for additional information.

How to Prevent This Interference

- The FDA recommends that clinicians avoid using GDH-PQQ glucose test strips in healthcare facilities. Or if the facility currently uses GDH-PQQ glucose test strips, they should NEVER be used on patients who are receiving interfering products, or on patients where it is not known if they are using interfering products.
- Consult the package inserts for BGMS and products containing maltose, icodextrin, galactose, and xylose, and educate patients and clinicians regarding this interference.
- Screen ALL diabetic patients for the use of maltose-containing products, icodextrin, galactose, and xylose, and educate patients and clinicians regarding this interference.

WARNING: THROMBOSIS, RENAL DYSFUNCTION and ACUTE RENAL FAILURE

Please click here or see accompanying Full Prescribing Information for additional important information.

- Thrombosis may occur with immune globulin intravenous (IGIV) products, including Octagam 5% and Octagam 10% liquid. Risk factors may include: advanced age, prolonged immobilization, hypercoagulable conditions, history of venous or arterial thrombosis, use of estrogens, indwelling vascular catheters, hyperviscosity, and cardiovascular risk factors.
- Renal dysfunction, acute renal failure, osmotic nephropathy, and death may occur with the administration of Immune Globulin Intravenous (Human) (IGIV) products in predisposed patients. Renal dysfunction and acute renal failure occur more commonly in patients receiving IGIV products containing sucrose. Octagam 5% and Octagam 10% liquid do not contain sucrose.
- For patients at risk of thrombosis, renal dysfunction or renal failure, administer Octagam 5% and Octagam 10% liquid at the minimum infusion rate practicable. Ensure adequate hydration in patients before administration. Monitor for signs and symptoms of thrombosis and assess blood viscosity in patients at risk for hyperviscosity.
### Interference of Maltose on BGMS

Table 2. Blood glucose monitoring systems that CAN be used on patients receiving products containing maltose, icodextrin, galactose, or xylose.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturer and glucometer</th>
<th>Enzyme utilized in test strips</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Abbott Diabetes Care (Alameda, CA)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boots</td>
<td>GDH-NAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FreeStyle InsuLinx</td>
<td>GDH-FAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FreeStyle Optium</td>
<td>GDH-NAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FreeStyle Optium H</td>
<td>GDH-NAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FreeStyle Optium Neo</td>
<td>GDH-NAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FreeStyle Papillon InsuLinx</td>
<td>GDH-FAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FreeStyle Precision</td>
<td>GDH-NAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FreeStyle Precision H</td>
<td>GDH-NAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FreeStyle Precision Neo</td>
<td>GDH-NAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FreeStyle Precision Pro</td>
<td>GDH-NAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omron HEA-214</td>
<td>GDH-NAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optium</td>
<td>GDH-NAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optium Easy</td>
<td>GDH-NAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optium EZ</td>
<td>GDH-NAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optium Xceed</td>
<td>GDH-NAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optium Xido</td>
<td>GDH-NAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precision PCx</td>
<td>GDH-NAD, GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precision QID</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precision Xceed</td>
<td>GDH-NAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precision Xceed Pro</td>
<td>GDH-NAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precision Xtra</td>
<td>GDH-NAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precision Xtra OK</td>
<td>GDH-NAD, GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReliOn Ultima</td>
<td>GDH-NAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TrueSense</td>
<td>GDH-NAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AgaMatrix, Inc. (Salem, NH)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iBGStar</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arkray, Inc. (Edina, MN)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance Intuition</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assure 4</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assure Platinum</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assure Pro</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLUCOCARD 01</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLUCOCARD 01-mini</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLUCOCARD 01-mini plus</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLUCOCARD Expression</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLUCOCARD MyDIA</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLUCOCARD Vital</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLUCOCARD Σ</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLUCOCARD Σ-mini</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PocketChem EZ</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReliOn Confirm</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReliOn micro</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReliOn Prime</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bayer Healthcare (Tarrytown, NY)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascensia Brio</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascensia Entrust</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeze 2</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contour</td>
<td>GDH-FAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contour Link</td>
<td>GDH-FAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contour Next</td>
<td>GDH-FAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contour Next EZ</td>
<td>GDH-FAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contour Next Link</td>
<td>GDH-FAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contour Next USB</td>
<td>GDH-FAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contour Plus</td>
<td>GDH-FAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contour TS</td>
<td>GDH-FAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contour USB</td>
<td>GDH-FAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contour XT</td>
<td>GDH-FAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Didget</td>
<td>GDH-FAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elite</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elite XL</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 is a non-comprehensive list; substances and uses are current as of June 2014.

* Two types of compatible test strips for Precision PCx and Precision Xtra OK.


‡ These monitors/Test strips were not currently certified as having been tested to Baxter’s recommended interference limits for maltose or icodextrin when this list was issued. These monitors have previously been certified as compatible by the manufacturer based on the test type. Consult manufacturer(s) for additional information.

GO = glucose oxidase; GDH-PQQ = glucose dehydrogenase with pyrroloquinolinequinone (note: GDO, glucose-dy-oxidoreductase, is an incompatible PQQ-based method); GDH-NAD = glucose dehydrogenase nicotine adenine dinucleotide; GDH-FAD = glucose dehydrogenase flavin adenine dinucleotide; Mut Q-GDH = glucose dehydrogenase with pyrroloquinolinequinone modified to eliminate maltose interference.
Interference of Maltose on BGMS

Table 2. (continued) Blood glucose monitoring systems that CAN be used on patients receiving products containing maltose, icodextrin, galactose, or xylose.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturer and glucometer</th>
<th>Enzyme utilized in test strips</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LifeScan, Inc. (Milpitas, CA)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OneTouch InDuo</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OneTouch Ping</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OneTouch Select</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OneTouch Select Mini</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OneTouch Select Simple</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OneTouch SureStep</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OneTouch Ultra</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OneTouch Ultra 2</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OneTouch UltraEasy</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OneTouch UltraLink</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OneTouch UltraMini</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OneTouch UltraSmart</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OneTouch UltraVue</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OneTouch Verio</td>
<td>GDH-FAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OneTouch VerioPro</td>
<td>GDH-FAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OneTouch VerioPro+</td>
<td>GDH-FAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OneTouch VerioSync</td>
<td>GDH-FAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OneTouch Vita</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SureStep Flexx</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturer and glucometer</th>
<th>Enzyme utilized in test strips</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nova Biomedical (Waltham, MA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Max Plus</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Max Link</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StatStrip Hospital</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StatStrip Xpress</td>
<td>GO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Roche Diagnostics (Basel, Switzerland)</strong></th>
<th>Enzyme utilized in test strips</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accu-Chek Nano</td>
<td>Mut Q-GDH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accu-Chek Nano SmartView</td>
<td>Mut Q-GDH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accu-Chek Mobile</td>
<td>Mut Q-GDH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accu-Chek Inform II</td>
<td>Mut Q-GDH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accu-Check Aviva Plus</td>
<td>Mut Q-GDH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 is a non-comprehensive list; substances and uses are current as of June 2014.

1 Baxter report Interim 1,33541. Determination of potential interference of icodextrin and its metabolites on human blood glucose measurement using chosen glucometers.

2 The Accu-Chek Nano meter (but not the Accu-chek Aviva or Accu-Chek Performa) and Accu-Chek Aviva Plus glucose systems are available ONLY in the United States and use strips branded as Accu-Check SmartView and Accu-Chek Aviva Plus, respectively. These systems use the MUT Q-GDH (compatible) chemistry. Consult manufacturer(s) for additional information.

GO = glucose oxidase; GDH-PQQ = glucose dehydrogenase with pyrroloquinolinequinone (note: GDO, glucose-dy-oxidoreductase, is an incompatible PQQ-based method); GDH-NAD = glucose dehydrogenase nicotine adenine dinucleotide; GDH-FAD = glucose dehydrogenase flavin adenine dinucleotide; Mut Q-GDH = glucose dehydrogenase with pyrroloquinolinequinone modified to eliminate maltose interference.
Interference of Maltose on BGMS

Table 3. Blood glucose monitoring systems that MAY be used along with compatible test strips in patients receiving products containing maltose, icodextrin, galactose, or xylose

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturer and glucometer</th>
<th>Incompatible enzyme utilized in test strips</th>
<th>Compatible enzyme utilized in test strips</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Abbott Diabetes Care (Alameda, CA)</strong>&lt;sup&gt;*&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FreeStyle Flash</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
<td>GDH-FAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FreeStyle Freedom</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
<td>GDH-FAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FreeStyle Freedom Lite</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
<td>GDH-FAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FreeStyle Lite</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
<td>GDH-FAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FreeStyle Mini</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
<td>GDH-FAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FreeStyle Papillon Lite</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
<td>GDH-FAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FreeStyle Papillon Mini</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
<td>GDH-FAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FreeStyle Papillon Vision</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
<td>GDH-FAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roche Diagnostics (Basel, Switzerland)</strong>&lt;sup&gt;†&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accu-Chek Active/S System</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
<td>Mut Q-GDH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accu-Chek Aviva</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
<td>Mut Q-GDH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accu-Chek Aviva Combo</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
<td>Mut Q-GDH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accu-Chek Aviva Expert</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
<td>Mut Q-GDH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accu-Chek Aviva Nano</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
<td>Mut Q-GDH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accu-Chek Compact Plus&lt;sup&gt;‡&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>GHD-PQQ</td>
<td>Mut Q-GDH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accu-Chek Performa</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
<td>Mut Q-GDH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accu-Chek Performa Combo</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
<td>Mut Q-GDH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accu-Chek Performa Nano</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
<td>Mut Q-GDH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 is a non-comprehensive list; substances and uses are current as of June 2014.

<sup>*</sup> These brand name monitors can utilize either GDH-PQQ (incompatible) or GDH-FAD (compatible) strips. Consult manufacturer for additional information.

<sup>†</sup> These brand name monitors can utilize either GDH-PQQ (incompatible) or Mut Q-GDH (compatible) strips. Consult manufacturer for additional information.

<sup>‡</sup> Baxter report 32386. Determination of potential interference of icodextrin and its metabolites on human blood glucose measurement using Accu-Chek Compact and Advantage systems.

The Accu-Chek Nano meter (but not Accu-Chek Aviva or Accu-Chek Performa) is available ONLY in the United States and uses strips branded as Accu-Chek Smartview. Accu-Chek Smartview strips use the MUT Q-GDH (compatible) chemistry.

GO = glucose oxidase; GDH-PQQ = glucose dehydrogenase with pyroloquinolinequinone (note: GDO, glucose-dy-oxidoreductase, is an incompatible PQQ-based method); GDH-NAD = glucose dehydrogenase nicotine adenine dinucleotide; GDH-FAD = glucose dehydrogenase flavin adenine dinucleotide; Mut Q-GDH = glucose dehydrogenase with pyrroloquinolinequinone modified to eliminate maltose interference.
### Interference of Maltose on BGMS

Table 4. Blood glucose monitoring systems that should NOT be used in patients receiving products containing maltose, icodextrin, galactose, or xylose.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturer and glucometer</th>
<th>Enzyme utilized in test strips</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AgaMatrix, Inc. (Salem, NH)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty II</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arkray, Inc. (Edina, MN)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLUCOCARD X-meter</td>
<td>GDH-FAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLUCOCARD X-mini</td>
<td>GDH-FAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLUCOCARD X-mini plus</td>
<td>GDH-FAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roche Diagnostics (Basel, Switzerland)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accu-Chek Advantage</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accu-Chek Comfort</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accu-Chek Compact</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accu-Chek Complete System</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accu-Chek Go/Go S System</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accu-Chek GTS/GTS Plus</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accu-Chek Inform System</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accu-Chek Inform</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accu-Chek Integra System</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accu-Chek Plus</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accu-Chek Sensor</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accu-Chek Voicemate/Voice</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mate Plus System</td>
<td>GDH-PQQ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4 is a non-comprehensive list; substances and uses are current as of February 2013.

* These Arkray GDH-FAD monitors/test strips are incompatible. Consult manufacturer for additional information.

† Baxter report Interim 3, 33541; Determination of potential interference of icodextrin and its metabolites on human blood glucose measurement using Glucocard X-Meter (Arkray).

‡ Baxter study 32386; Determination of potential interference of icodextrin and its metabolites on human blood glucose measurement using Accu-Chek Compact and Advantage systems.

GO = glucose oxidase; GDH-PQQ = glucose dehydrogenase with pyroloquinolinequinone (note: GDO, glucose-dy-oxidoreductase, is an incompatible PQQ-based method); GDH-NAD = glucose dehydrogenase nicotine adenine dinucleotide; GDH-FAD = glucose dehydrogenase flavin adenine dinucleotide; Mut Q-GDH = glucose dehydrogenase with pyroloquinolinequinone modified to eliminate maltose interference.
Maltose Facts

For more information, please contact us:

Octapharma USA, Inc.
121 River Street, Suite 1201
Hoboken, NJ 07030
Tel: 201-604-1130

www.octapharma.us

Customer Service:
uscustomerservice@octapharma.com
Tel: 866-766-4860

Medical Affairs:
usmedicalaffairs@octapharma.com
Tel: 888-429-4535

Reimbursement:
usreimbursement@octapharma.com
Tel: 800-554-4440

For all inquiries relating to drug safety, or to report adverse events please contact our local Drug Safety Officer:
Tel: 201-604-4137 | Cell: 201-772-4546 | Fax: 201-604-1141

References:

Blood glucose monitoring systems are those currently listed on the respective manufacturer’s web site. Some of the BGMS listed have been discontinued, but limited supplies may still be available. It is the responsibility of clinicians and patients to review the package insert of all test strips to determine the type of glucose testing system that is used, and use only those systems that utilize the glucose oxidase, GDH-NAD, or GDH-FAD methods of enzymes in their test strips when receiving products that contain maltose, icodextrin, galactose, or xylose. Blood glucose monitoring systems that cause falsely elevated glucose reading in the presence of maltose, icodextrin, galactose, or xylose are those systems that utilize the GDH-PQQ or GDO enzymes in their test strips.