



AGE READER

Know their risk.

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DiagnOptics' AGE Reader

DiagnOptics' AGE Reader is a medical device to estimate cardiovascular risk. The AGE Reader non-invasively assesses the accumulation of advanced glycation endproducts (AGE's) in the patient using fluorescence of ultraviolet light. AGE's have a pivotal role in the development of chronic complications of diabetes and other common conditions. The amount of AGE

in tissue serves as an important risk predictor of such complications. The non-invasive measurement immediately offers valuable additional information, comfortably and safely for your patient and you.

The AGE Reader has been validated in several large-scale, clinical trials over the last few years involving 1000's of adults. Patients place their forearm on the device to obtain a non-invasive AGE reading in less than 30 seconds.

Cardiovascular risk

Cardiovascular disease is by far the most important cause of mortality and morbidity in the western world and responsible for the majority of health care costs. Prevention of cardiovascular disease is thus essential. To do so, we need to identify those at highest risk by early detection and treatment of risk factors. These include smoking, high blood pressure and cholesterol, diabetes mellitus and obesity. However, current risk assessments and

treatment decisions based on them, are far from perfect: many without these risk factors will still die from heart attacks, and not all persons treated for risk factors may actually benefit. The AGE Reader will contribute with a novel approach in risk stratification, and so help in focussing and tailoring treatment.

AGE's and their important role

AGE's accumulate with age in normal man, but this process occurs more rapidly in patients with conditions like diabetes mellitus and renal failure. Accumulation of AGE's is considered to have a pivotal role in the development of chronic complications of these conditions; a considerably increased burden

of death and diseases of heart and blood vessels. Skin AGE's, determined in skin tissue samples, correlate closely with early kidney, eye and nerve disease in patients with diabetes mellitus.

New drugs, aimed at prevention of formation of, or breaking AGE's are currently being developed. Other, common drugs like angiotensin receptor blockers also prevent AGE formation.

Measuring AGE's

Until now it has been complicated to measure tissue AGE's in patients because existing methods are expensive, time consuming, lack specificity, are poorly reproducible and/or are invasive. There is currently no gold standard for AGE measurements.

The AGE Reader is the answer to the need for measuring AGE's without the disadvantages of the existing methods.



The AGE Reader meets all of these demands.

- Non invasive and thus easily tolerated, safe and comfortable for patients
- Quick; results within 30 seconds
- Easy to use; in clinical studies it was operated by non-specialized nurses.

The AGE Reader software enables the user to operate the device and save, analyse and export the measurements. The AGE Reader has been

evaluated in several large-scale clinical trials over the last few years involving 1000's of adults, among which more than 1000 with diabetes. The clinical studies demonstrate that DiagnOptics' non-invasive AGE Reader effectively measures AGE's and have confirmed its value as a strong and independent risk predictor for mortality and cardiovascular events. The AGE Reader is connected to any modern personal computer with just a USB cable and has its own power connection.

The AGE Reader advantages

The main function of the AGE Reader is to give the physician information on the amount of advanced glycation endproducts (AGE's) in the patient's tissue. AGE's are key players in glycaemic and oxidative stress, and have been shown to be an important indicator of the cardiovascular risk. The information from the AGE reader can assist physicians in focussing treatment on patients with the highest risks on complications. This includes patients suffering from diabetes mellitus, renal failure but also acute disorders like acute coronary syndromes and sepsis. Ideally physicians need measurements that take little time, are easy to use and provide immediate results.