

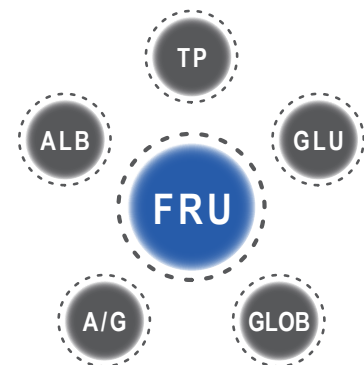


skyla® Diabetes Panel

*Managing Diabetes of Canine and Feline
More Reliably and Accurately*

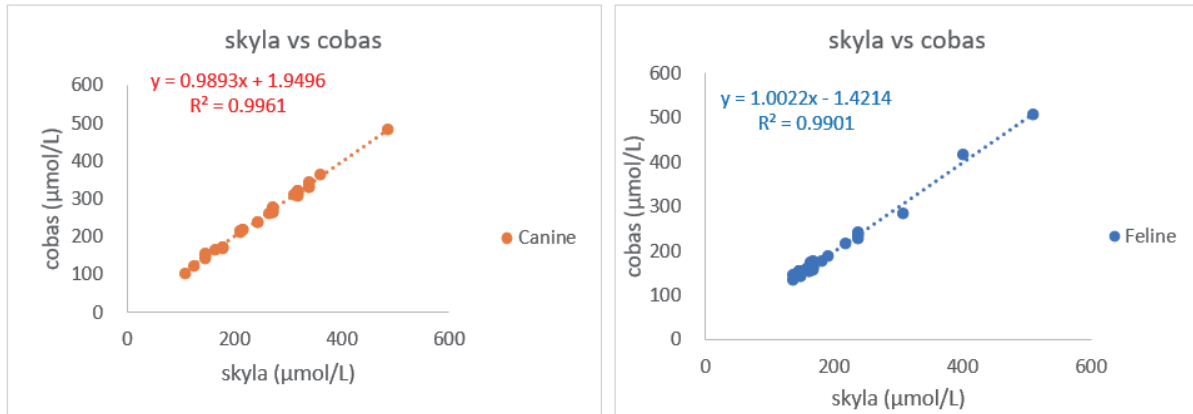
Skyla® Diabetes Panel for skyla® VB1 Veterinary Clinical Chemistry Analyzer provides **Fructosamine (FRU) test to accurately differentiate the diabetic patient from stress hyperglycemia** which often occurs in cats. It's an indicator of the average blood glucose concentration over the past 2 to 3 weeks, and won't be affected by acute increases in blood glucose (e.g. due to stress or excitement). This is also extremely helpful for detecting improvement or deterioration of diabetic control quickly.

Furthermore, this panel contains Glucose (GLU), Albumin (ALB) and Total Protein (TP) test to help take the effect of hypoproteinemia and hyperthyroidism into consideration. The test result can be done in few minutes, provide veterinarians to diagnosis and routine monitoring of DM patients.



FRU Methodology

The nitro blue tetrazolium (NBT) reduction method adapted to auto analysis is a practical means to assay FRU quickly, economically, and accurately. With NBT method, the correlation coefficient between skyla® VB1 FRU and cobas FRU has a strong positive linear correlation, $R^2 > 99\%$ for both canine and feline.



FRU Diagnosis

Increased FRU

Common Causes

- Diabetes mellitus
- Hemolysis (certain methodologies)
- Insulin overdose (somogyi effect)

Uncommon Causes

- Hypothyroidism
- Increased albumin (dog) or total protein (cat)

Decreased FRU

Common Causes

- Prolonged hypoglycemia
- Decreased albumin (dog) or total protein (cat)
- Hyperthyroidism

Uncommon Causes




- Increased serum triglycerides
- Sample handling – storage at room temperature

Diabetic Treatment

Treatment for diabetes will depend on how early the diabetes mellitus (DM) was diagnosed, and what type of DM (Type 1 or Type 2). Dogs are more likely to develop Type 1 DM, the body fails to produce insulin, it's not reversible, and the treatment will definitely require injections of insulin every day. This will also require frequently test blood sugar level, to avoid too-high or too-low levels that can be life-threatening.

Type 2 DM (commonly in cats) occurs when the pancreas produces insufficient amounts of insulin. It is often related to obesity, which causes the body to be insulin-resistant. Type 2 DM can be reversible and may only require a diet change (high-protein, low-carbohydrate) and short-term insulin injection (e.g., months).

skyla® Diabetes Panel can help veterinarian to allow the effectiveness of diet, medication or insulin adjustments to be evaluated accurately in short-term period, allowing you to more confidently manage those diabetic patients.

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