

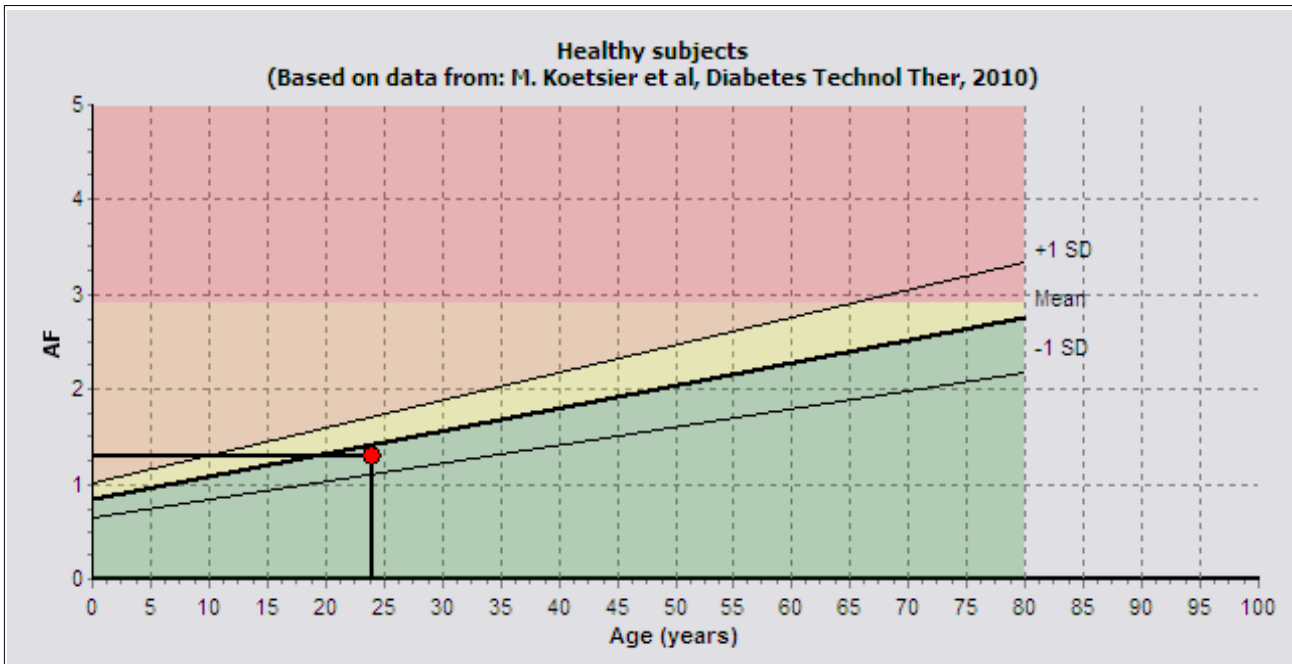
Measurement report

Number: 01
 Name: Raymon
 Gender: Male
 Age: 24

Measurement Results

AF 1.3

Measurement setting: Triple Measurement
 Measured on: 2-6-2010 10:48



- Normal Group: No CV risk
- Risk Group II: Increased CV risk
- Risk Group I: Limited increase of CV risk
- Risk Group III: Definite CV risk

AGEs

DiagnOptics AGE Reader is a medical device to estimate cardiovascular risk. The AGE Reader non-invasively assesses the accumulation of advanced glycation endproducts (AGEs) in the skin using fluorescence of ultraviolet light. AGEs play a pivotal role in the development of chronic complications of diabetes and other common conditions. The amount of AGEs in tissues serves as an important risk predictor of such complications.



Cardiovascular risk interpretation for type 2 diabetes patients based on the measured AF value

The AF value provided by the AGE Reader increases considerably with age, both in healthy persons and in those with diabetes or renal disease. Calendar age is in fact the strongest determinant of AF values. Keep in mind that calendar age itself is also by far the strongest risk indicator in terms of cardiovascular risk (CV risk), as is evident from all known risk scores. Thus, a healthy elderly person may have a higher AF value than a much younger patient with diabetes. Therefore, age-dependent AF values within levels up to 1 standard deviation (1SD) above the age-corrected mean may serve as reference values for a certain age, but can be considered normal only for the corresponding age group.

AF values provided by the AGE Reader should be considered as complementary to, and not a replacement for assessment of conventional cardiovascular risk factors and risk scores. When other risk factors such as blood pressure or cholesterol levels are clearly increased, a low AF level is not a reason to withhold treatment. This especially holds for younger people with extreme values of conventional risk factors.

Always keep in mind that in case of markedly abnormal AF values (high or low) one should make sure that the AF measurement has been properly performed and that the measured person has not used skin creams, sun blockers or tanning agents.

Normal Group: No CV risk

If the AF value is below or equal to the age-related mean, the subject has no calendar age-corrected increase in risk of diabetes or cardiovascular disease. However if the subject is an elderly person and the AF value is above 2.5 (even though it is at the age-related mean), the subject may still have increased cardiovascular risk due to his/her calendar age.

Risk Group I: Limited increase of CV risk

If the AF measurement value is above the average but within 1SD of the age-related mean, the subject has a limited increase, corrected for calendar age, in his/her risk of diabetes or cardiovascular disease.

Risk Group II: Increased CV risk

If the AF measurement value is above 1SD of the age related mean, the subject has increased risk in comparison to his/her age group. In such a case, the advice is to check the levels of other cardiovascular risk factors such as blood pressure and lipid levels. Depending on overall CV risk, lifestyle or even pharmaceutical treatment should be considered.

Risk Group III: Definite CV risk

If the AF measurement value is 2.9 or above, the subject has a definitely high risk of cardiovascular disease or diabetes. It is recommended that other cardiovascular risk factors should be assessed and treated, with low threshold and target values for starting or intensifying treatment.

Used in combination with conventional risk scores (UKPDS, SCORE) the following advice applies:

- **Normal Group:** no risk reclassification to be considered
- **Risk Group I:** no risk reclassification to be considered
- **Risk Group II:** consider reclassification to a higher cardiovascular risk class
- **Risk Group III:** classification as high or very high cardiovascular risk class suggested

For further information please contact DiagnOptics at info@diagnoptics.com.