

Enhance detection of hyperglycemia
with a simple blood test.

The GLYCOMARK® Test

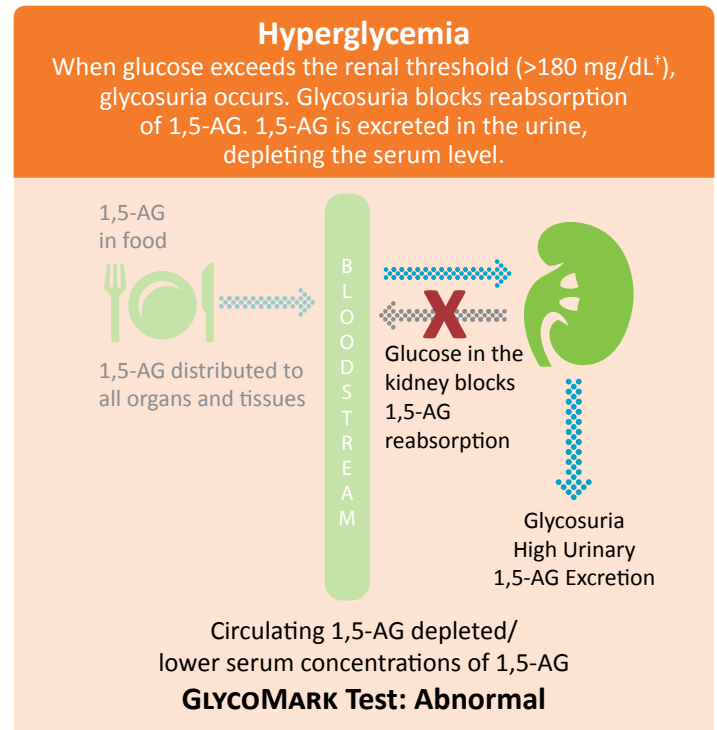
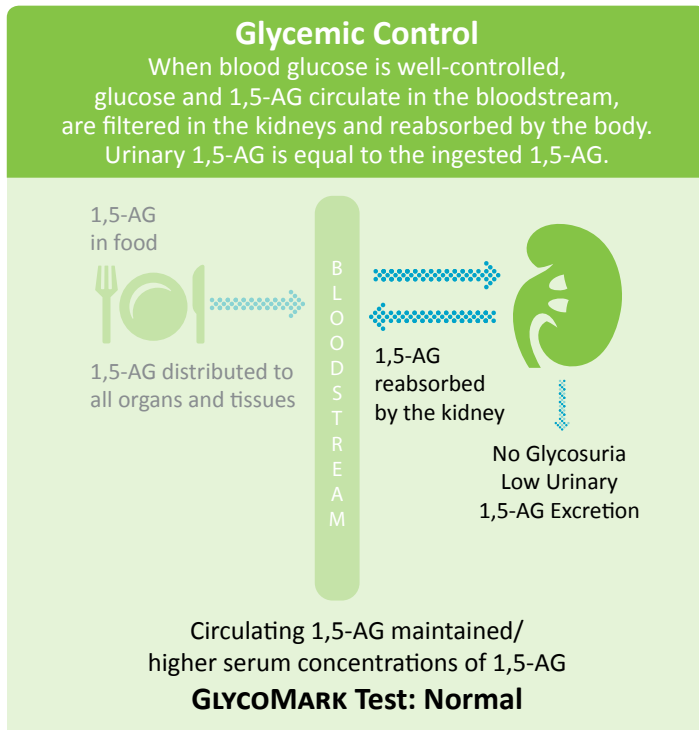
- ▲ The only blood test specific to detecting recent hyperglycemia.
- ▲ Detects changes in glycemic control within two weeks.
- ▲ Independently associated with increased rates of diabetes complications.
- ▲ Identifies patients that may benefit from closer diabetes management.
- ▲ Complimentary test to A1C, non-fasting, and FDA-cleared.

Nearly **40%** of patients in “good control” may have significant postprandial hyperglycemia or glycemic variability.^{1,2}

A1C reflects an individual’s average blood glucose over the prior two to three months. High and low glucose values are NOT represented with A1C. In fact, the estimated blood glucose range for an A1C of 7% is **123 - 185 mg/dL**.³

Detect recent hyperglycemia with the GLYCOMARK test.

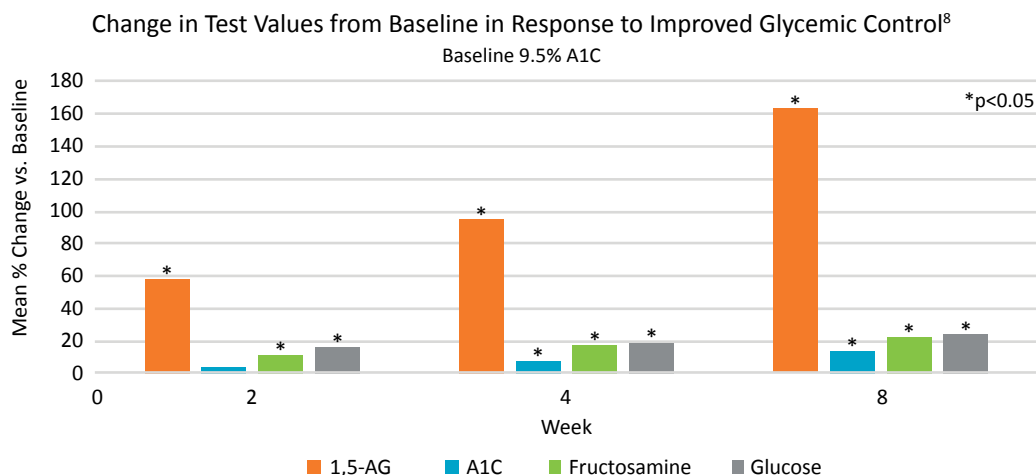
The GLYCOMARK test measures 1,5-Anhydroglucitol (1,5-AG), a glucose-like sugar found in most foods.^{4,5}



[†]The ADA recommends a postprandial blood glucose goal of 180 mg/dL and an A1C of <7%.⁶

The GLYCOMARK test is a specific and more rapid indicator of recent hyperglycemia than A1C.

The body quickly removes and restores 1,5-AG. Changes that improve or worsen glycemic control can be detected within two weeks with the GLYCOMARK test. A1C takes at least four weeks to show significant change.^{7,8}



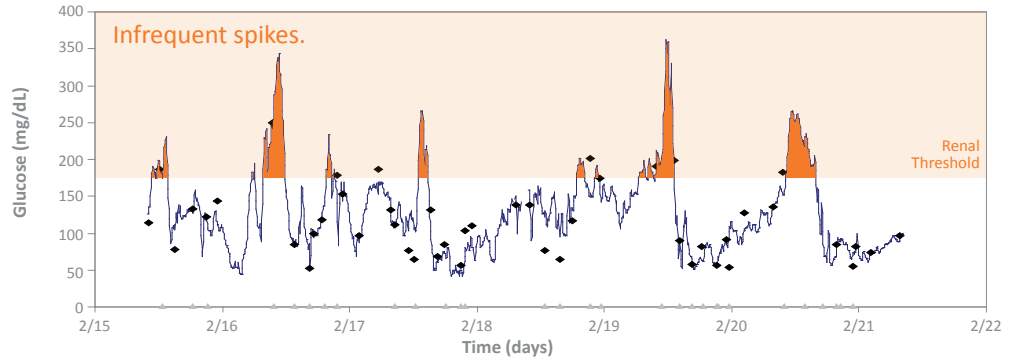
The GLYCOMARK test reveals hyperglycemic excursions that are not evident with A1C.⁹

Patient Case #1

52 year old female

A1C 7.4%

GLYCOMARK 12.4 µg/mL

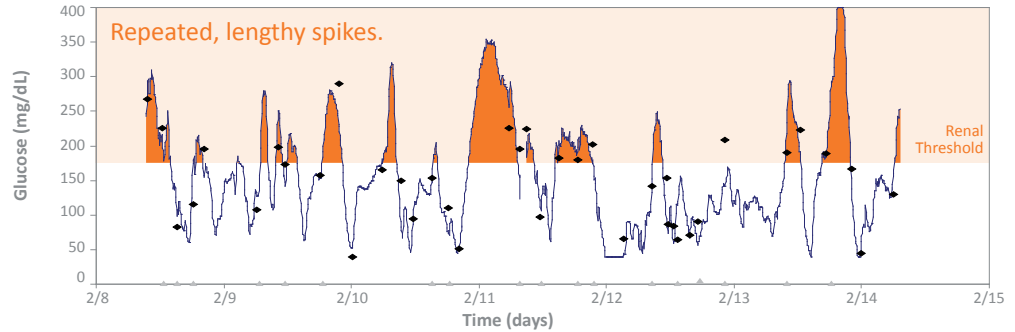


Patient Case #2

49 year old male

A1C 7.4%

GLYCOMARK 4.5 µg/mL



GLYCOMARK Reference Range¹⁰

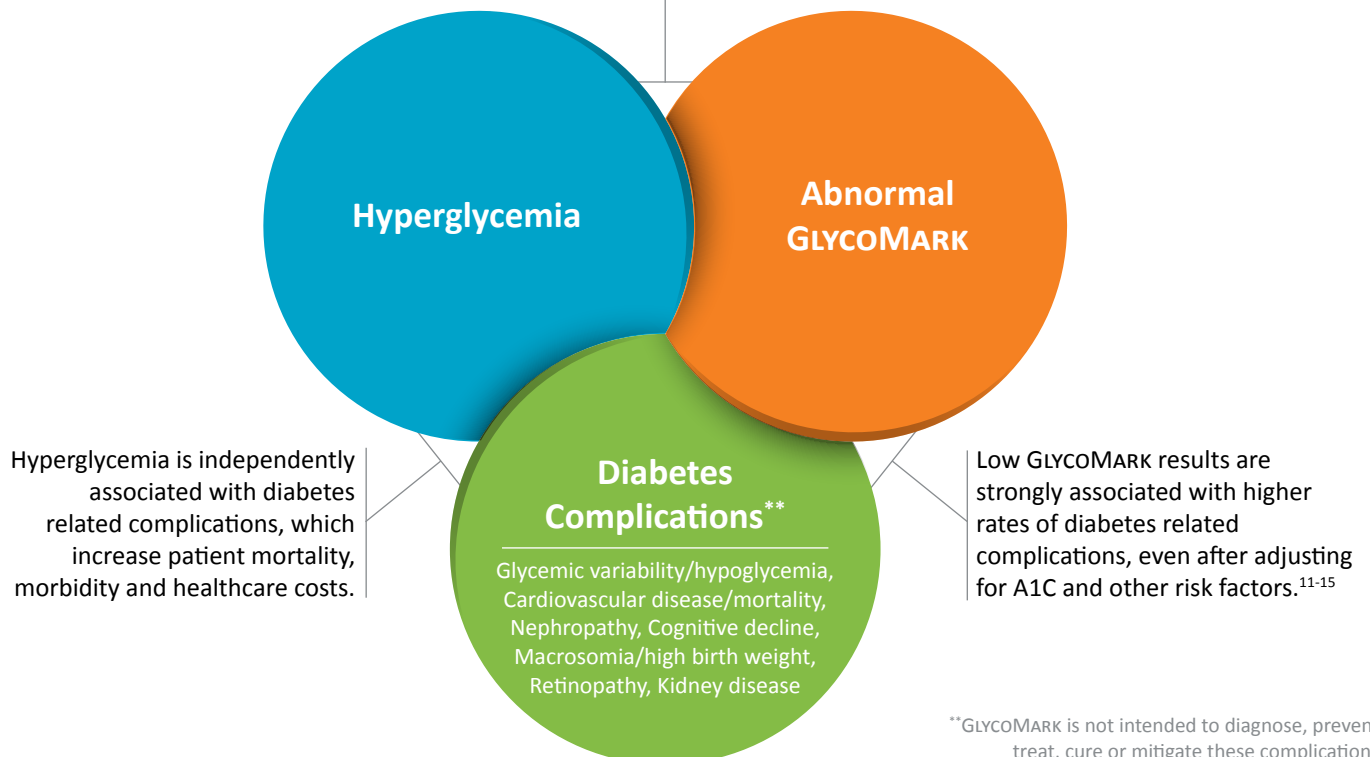
Result	Interpretation
10 – 31 µg/mL [‡]	GLYCOMARK Normal
< 10 µg/mL [‡]	GLYCOMARK Abnormal

GLYCOMARK results identify recent hyperglycemic excursions that may go undetected and untreated.

[‡]Normal GLYCOMARK results are lower in females than in males.

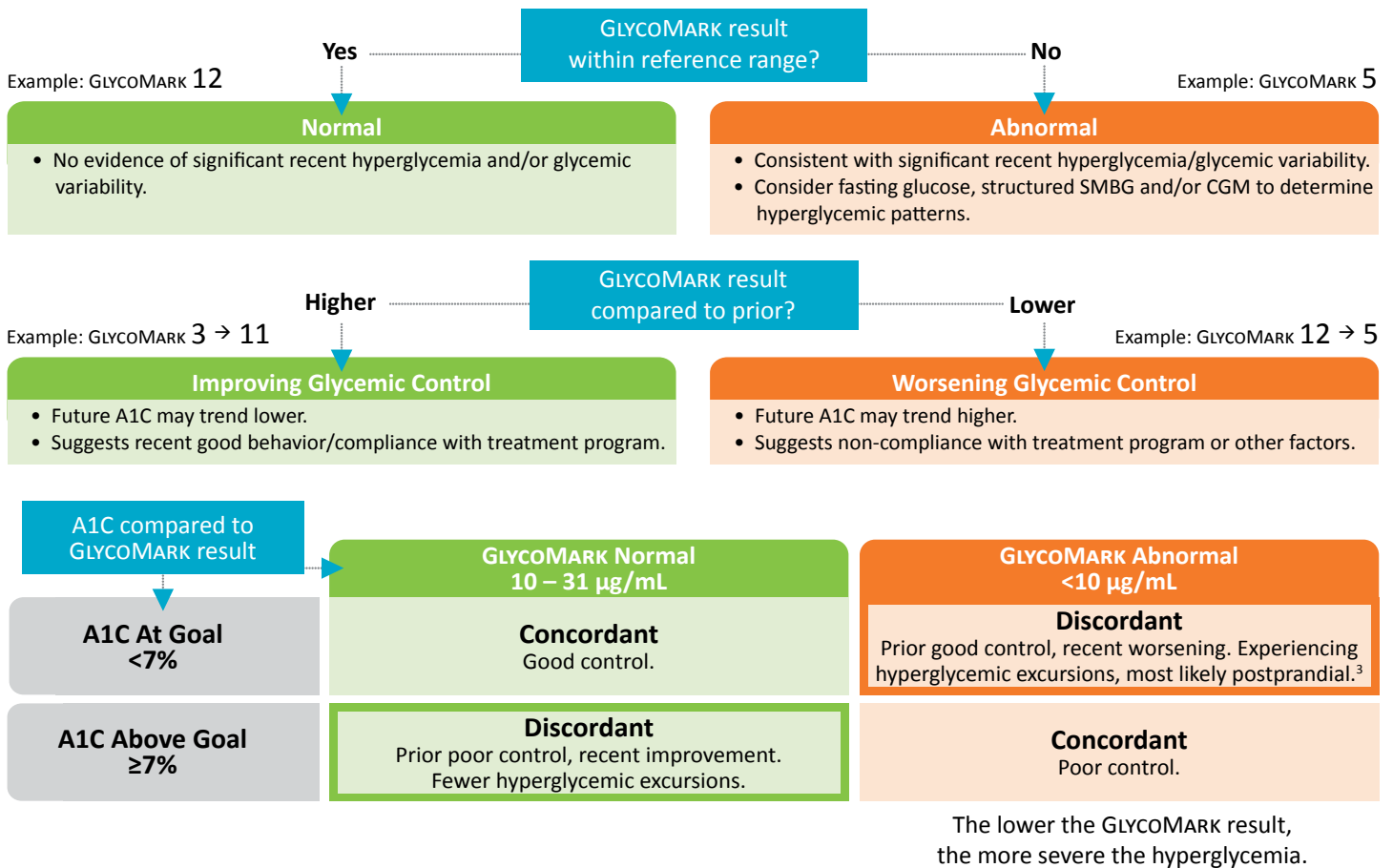
Hyperglycemia and low GLYCOMARK are independently associated with significant health risks.

GLYCOMARK correlates with hyperglycemia and glycemic variability as confirmed by continuous glucose monitoring (CGM).⁹



**GLYCOMARK is not intended to diagnose, prevent, treat, cure or mitigate these complications.

Clinical interpretation of GLYCOMARK test results.



The GLYCOMARK Test

- ▲ Nonfasting, FDA-cleared blood test
- ▲ Reimbursed by federal, state and private payors - CPT Code 84378
- ▲ No limits on test frequency
- ▲ Collect one (1) SST or EDTA plasma tube

GLYCOMARK is easy to order and available through most reference labs. Contact your local representative or visit our website, www.GLYCOMARK.com



The information contained herein is not medical, diagnostic or treatment advice for any particular patient. Physicians should use their clinical judgment and experience when deciding how to diagnose and treat patients and in the use of the GLYCOMARK test in the treatment of the patient. Please refer to the GLYCOMARK product insert for more information.

The GLYCOMARK test is FDA cleared for professional use to provide quantitative measurement of 1,5-anhydroglucitol (1,5-AG) in serum or plasma. The GLYCOMARK test is intended for intermediate-term monitoring of glycemic control in patients with diabetes. It is not intended to be used to identify patients that will experience complications of diabetes or reduce the likelihood of experiencing complications.

The information above contains general reimbursement information only and is not legal advice, nor is it advice about how to code, complete, or submit any claim for payment. Providers have the ultimate responsibility for all aspects of coding and billing.

¹Erlinger TP, Brancati FL. Diabetes Care. 2001 Oct;24(10):1734-8. ²Bonora E, et al. Diabetologia. 2006 May;49(5):846-54. ³Nathan DM, et al. Diabetes Care 31:1473-1478, 2008. ⁴Yamanouchi T, et al. Diabetes 1989 Jun; 38(6): 723-729. ⁵Buse JB, et al. Diabetes Technol Ther. 2003;5(3):355-63. ⁶American Diabetes Association. Diabetes Care 2015 Jan; 38(Supplement 1): S33-S40. ⁷Yamanouchi T, et al. Lancet. 1996 Jun 1;347(9014):1514-8. ⁸McGill, et al. Diabetes Care 2004 Aug; 27(8): 1859-1865. American Diabetes Association Circulating 1,5-Anhydroglucitol Levels in Adult Patients With Diabetes Reflect Longitudinal Changes of Glycemia, American Diabetes Association, 2004. Copyright and all rights reserved. Material from this publication has been used with the permission of American Diabetes Association. ⁹Dungan KM, et al. Diabetes Care 2006 Jun; 29(6): 1214-1219. ¹⁰GLYCOMARK Test Product Package Insert, Revision G, 2017.

¹¹Selvin E, et al. Clin Chem. 2014 Nov; 60(11): 1409-1418. ¹²Selvin E, et al. Diabetes 2016;65:201-208. ¹³Lee AK, et al. Diabetes Care 2017 Dec; 40(12): 1661-1667. ¹⁴Rawlings AM, et al. Diabetes Care 2017 Jul; 40(7): 879-886. ¹⁵Nowak N, et al. Diabetologia 2013 Apr; 56(4): 709-713.

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