

# Lepu Poctor<sup>®</sup> CE

## Poctor 800 Blood Glucose Test Solution

(Glucose oxidase method)

### Features of Product:



Micro blood sampling



Long standby  
(Test more than 1000 times)



Small and convenient,  
easy to carry

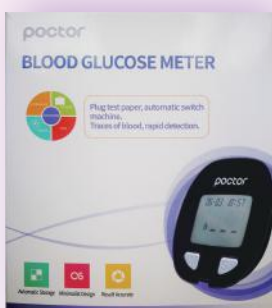


Insert strip to work,  
Exit the strip to turn off

### Intended Use:

Poctor 800 Blood Glucose Meter and GO S1100 Test Strip is used to quantitatively detect the concentration of glucose in fresh capillary whole blood.

- Please read IFU carefully or purchase and use under the guidance of medical staff
- Please refer to IFU for details of contraindications or precautions
- The product is only used as blood glucose dynamic monitoring tool, the results can't be used as a basis for clinical diagnosis



# Poctor 800& GO S1100 Specifications

**Test Sample:** Peripheral whole blood

**Blood Sample Volume:** 0.6μL

**Detection Range:** 1.1~33.3mmol/L

**Test Time:** 8 seconds

**Result Storage:** 200 latest results

**Battery:** 3V button battery

**Battery Life:** About 1000 tests

**Accessories:** blood sampling pen (optional), quality control liquid (optional)

**Test Temperature:** 10°C~35°C

**Test Humidity:** ≤85%

**Poctor 800 Dimensions:** 81mm x 72mm x 18.2mm (length x width x thickness)

**GO S1100 adapted equipment:** Poctor 800

**Test Strip Packaging Specifications:** 10/ 25/ 50 per box

**Test Strip Store condition:** 10°C-30°C: 18 months (Unopened), 90days (Opened)

## Application Crowd

**Patients with hyperglycemia:** Impaired fasting blood glucose, impaired glucose tolerance

**Diabetic patients:** Type I diabetes, type II diabetes, gestational diabetes

**Patients with other types of diabetes**

**People at high risk of abnormal glucose metabolism:** Decreased vision in the short term; long-term dry mouth and thirst; abnormal extremities; hypoglycemia before meals; unexplained weight loss; people with repeated urinary tract, bile duct, lung infections, and bone changes

## Application scenario

**Treatment monitoring of medication patients:**

People With Different Treatment Options	Monitoring Principle
Lifestyle intervention patients	Through blood glucose monitoring to understand the impact of diet and exercise on blood sugar, and make corresponding adjustments
Patients using oral hypoglycemic drugs	Should test fasting blood glucose 2-4 times a week or blood glucose 2 hours after a meal
Patients on basal insulin therapy	Should test fasting blood glucose
Patients with premixed insulin	Should test fasting and pre-dinner blood glucoses

**Special population testing:**

Special Population	Monitoring Principle
People suspected of having hypoglycemia	Add blood glucose measurement at any time, especially before exercise or special behaviors (such as driving)
Special populations (perioperative patients, people at high risk of hypoglycemia, critically ill patients, elderly patients, type I diabetes and gestational diabetes, etc.)	Individualized monitoring program



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