

Advantages at a glance

- More safety in daily metabolic management
- Identification of problem areas in metabolic management and tips on how to overcome them
- Enhancement of digital service offerings through integration of the Q-score
- Improvement of the information basis for the attending physician
- Easy to integrate into existing IT solutions
- Utilising the expertise of over 25 years of diabetes research at Karlsburg site (Mecklenburg– Vorpommern)

Contact

Your contact person for all questions about our service



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e-Health Service

Q-Score

Uniform evaluation standard for daily glucose profiles



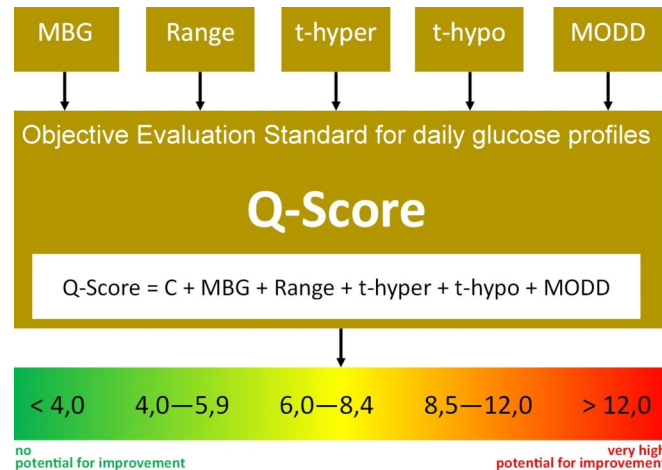
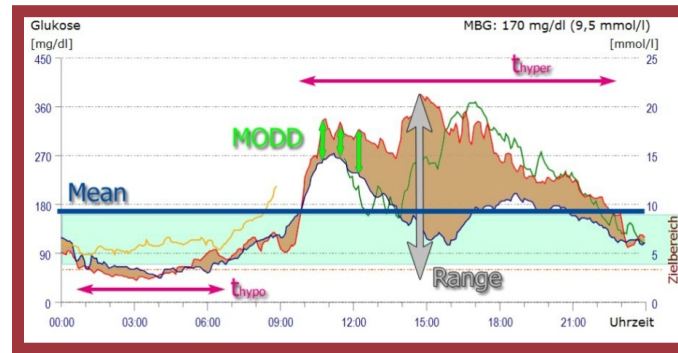
Q-Scores

- The patented Q-Score was developed with the aim of making daily glucose profiles from continuous glucose monitoring with sensor systems (CGM) or multiple test strip measurements (SMBG) comparable and free of subjective judgement using a calculated score value to objectively evaluate existing problem areas and potential for improvement in current metabolic management.
- In contrast to the HbA1c value, which cannot be used to diagnose the problem of dangerous hypoglycaemia or glucose variability, these important criteria for metabolic management can be represented very well by the Q-score.
- The Q-score represents the risk of developing late diabetic complications based on the current metabolic management.
- Significant improvement in the metabolic situation with Q-Score-supported diabetic care. (Salzsieder at al. DSH 2020)
- Patented in-house development of the Institute for Diabetes in Karlsburg / Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
- Broad applicability for use of the Q-Score via licence agreements**

Components of the Q-Scores

The Q-Score comprises 5 components that are essential for an objective evaluation of continuously or non-continuously measured daily glucose profiles are:

- Mean Blood Glucose (MBG);
- Variability on one day, i.e. the difference between the maximum and minimum in the daily glucose profile (Range);
- the duration of the glycaemic excursion above the target range (t-hyper);
- the duration of the glycaemic excursion below the target range (t-hypo);
- Mean of Daily Differences (MODD)



Examples: Q-Score vs. HbA1c

