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Dear Healthcare Professionals,

TGA issued alert on the use of Portable Blood Glucose Meters and Strips

Your attention is drawn to an alert issued by the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) of the Australian Government regarding the use of certain blood glucose meters and strips.

Portable blood glucose meters and strips which use the enzyme glucose dehydrogenase pyrroloquinoline quinone (GDH-PQQ), also known as glucose-dye-oxidoreductase, have the potential to detect the sugars galactose and xylose (monosaccharides) and maltose (disaccharide) and hence provide a false high glucose reading in the presence of these substances (e.g. icodextrin-containing peritoneal dialysis solutions, some immunoglobulins, abatacept, etc.). As such, it is advised that patients undergoing treatment with any product that contains or is broken down by the body into maltose, galactose, or xylose should not use blood glucose monitors utilising GDH-PQQ technology. Adverse events have been reported in Australia and worldwide since 2005. Although its overall incidence has not markedly increased, the TGA issued an updated advisory as a precautionary measure. For details of the alert, please refer to the TGA website:

<http://www.tga.gov.au/alerts/devices/blood-glucose-meters.htm>

We understand that portable blood glucose monitors and strips using GDH-PQQ have been distributed in Hong Kong. Please contact your supplier should you have query about the blood glucose monitors you are currently using or recommending to your patients.

Suspected adverse events related to medical devices can be reported to the Medical Device Control Office of the Department of Health (fax: 3157 1286). For details, please refer to the website: <http://www.mdco.gov.hk> under "Reporting Adverse Incidents".

Yours faithfully,

(Dr Addi CHAN)
for Director of Health