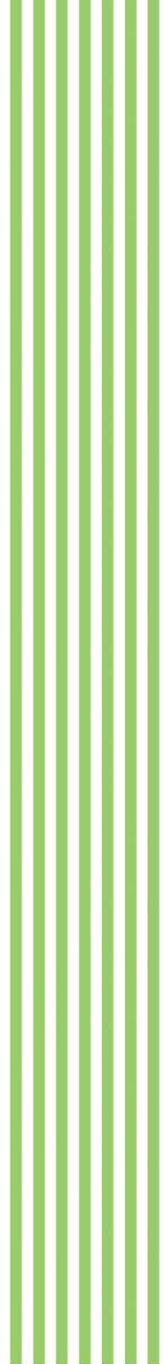


**MediSafe® Solo**  
Lite & Simple

# MEDISAFE® SOLO SAFETY LANCETS

Sterile, single-use medical devices  
intended for capillary blood sampling



## Product intended use

**MediSafe® Solo** safety lancets are sterile, single-use medical devices intended for capillary blood sampling. Intended users are healthcare professionals.

## Product Features <sup>1,2</sup>

### Lite

Lite product design and geometry of the needle provides adequate blood sample <sup>3, 4</sup>

### Simple

Flat push-button activation with extra ribs for comfortable finger placement <sup>3, 4</sup>

Ergonomic shape with extra side wings for a firm grip <sup>3, 4</sup>

Long protective cap guarantees needle sterility and gives a secure grip for easy twist off removal <sup>3, 4</sup>



**Sharps injuries** expose healthcare workers to blood-borne pathogens. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that about 385,000 sharps-related injuries occur annually among healthcare workers in hospitals. <sup>5</sup>

It has been estimated that about half or more of sharps injuries go unreported. Most reported sharps injuries involve nurses, but laboratory workers, physicians, housekeepers, medical students and other healthcare workers are also exposed to injuries. <sup>6</sup>

Sharp injuries can occur before, during or even after use of a sharp and continue to be a serious health and safety hazard. <sup>5</sup>

## Sharps injury - facts

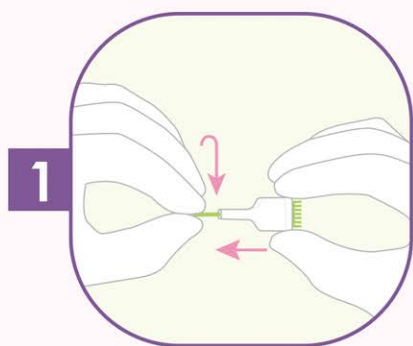
**“Over 80% of needlestick injuries can be prevented with the use of safer needle devices, which, in conjunction with worker education and work practice controls, can reduce injuries by over 90%!” <sup>7</sup>**

HTL-STREFA is committed to manufacturing safety products designed to reduce the risk of exposure to blood-borne pathogens.

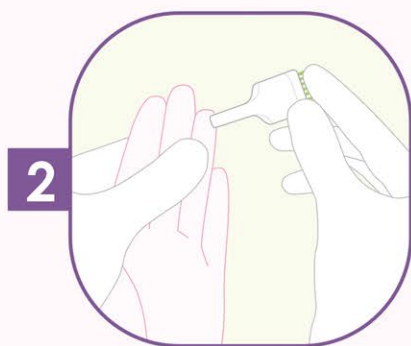
Safety lancets, including **MediSafe® Solo**, are an integral component to the sharps injury prevention programs in hospitals, clinics, laboratories, doctor's offices and wherever both patients and professionals need to feel safe.

**By using safety lancets needlestick injuries and infections can be minimized. <sup>8</sup>**

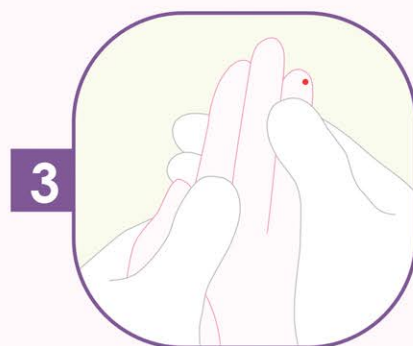
## How to use MediSafe® Solo:



Twist off the protective cap and pull it straight out.



Press the **MediSafe® Solo** body firmly against the puncture site and push the button to activate the device.



Gently apply intermittent pressure near the puncture site to obtain the required blood volume. Discard the used lancet into a sharps container in accordance with facility guidelines and local regulations.

HTL-STREFA developed a **lancing procedure** that has been clinically proven & increases the expected blood volumes by reducing pain perception at the same time.<sup>3</sup>

For more details please check the material available on:

[https://htl-strefa.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Lancing-technique-Lancing-Procedure\\_Capillary-blood-sampling\\_05.2022.pdf](https://htl-strefa.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Lancing-technique-Lancing-Procedure_Capillary-blood-sampling_05.2022.pdf)

# MediSafe® Solo

Lite & Simple

**MediSafe® Solo** is sterile, single-use, push button activated safety lancet intended for capillary blood sampling.

## Available in three versions:



| Product name          | Needle gauge/blade | Penetration depth |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| <b>MediSafe® Solo</b> | 29G needle         | 1.5 mm            |
| <b>MediSafe® Solo</b> | 28G needle         | 1.5 mm            |
| <b>MediSafe® Solo</b> | 23G needle         | 2.0 mm            |

### References:

1. HTL-STREFA S.A. Data on file. TDS of MediSafe®Solo safety lancets.
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3. HTL-STREFA S.A Data on file. Clinical study report version 1.0 according to the Study Protocol 02Lan2017, April 24, 2018 (appendix)
4. Janus-Dziedzic K, Zurawska G, Banys K., Morozowska J. The impact of needle diameter and penetration depth of safety lancets on blood volume and pain perception in 300 volunteers: A randomized controlled trial. J Med Lab Diagn 2019 Jan Vol 10(1), pp. 1-12.
5. Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): Workbook for designing, implementing, and evaluating a sharps injury prevention program (2008). Available on: <https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/11394>
6. Prüss-Üstün A, Rapiti E, Hutin Y J. F. (2003). Sharps injuries: global burden of disease from sharps injuries to health-care workers. Available on: <https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42743/9241562463.pdf?sequence=1&is-Allowed=y>
7. Getie A., Wondmieneh A, Getachew Tesfaw G.: The Prevalence of Needlesticks and Sharp Injuries, and the Associated Factors Among Midwives and Nurses in North Wollo Zone Public Hospitals, North East Ethiopia: An Institution-based Cross-sectional Study, October 2020
8. Foley M, Leyden A. American Nurses Association – Independent Study Module Needlestick Safety and Prevention (2020). Available on: <https://docplayer.net/16948831-American-nurses-association-independent-study-module-needlestick-safety-and-prevention.html>



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