

droplet[®]
personal lancets

SINGLE-USE, PERSONAL LANCETS

Sterile, single-use medical devices intended for capillary blood sampling, required in daily diabetes management programs.



Product intended use

droplet[®] personal lancets are sterile, single-use medical devices intended to be used with a lancing device by lay users for capillary blood sampling.

Product features

Compatible

can be used with the most popular lancing devices¹

recommended for patients with different skin types²

Safe

needles are equipped with a protective needle cap

needles are sterilized using irradiation

Comfortable

electro-polished, silicone coated needle designed to cause less pain³

3-beveled needle tip designed for greater comfort of users³

Easy to use

user-friendly design, easy to handle



droplet[®] personal lancets are recommended to be used with a droplet[®] lancing device.

droplet[®] lancing device is a medical device for multiple use with sterile, single-use lancets intended for capillary blood sampling by a lay person.

Personalized

5 levels of skin penetration for individual user's comfort⁴

Safe

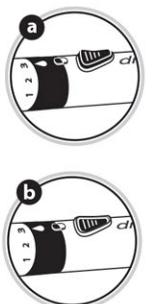
specially designed ejection system to remove used lancets⁴



additional transparent cap for AST (Alternate Site Testing)⁴



visible difference between loaded (a) and unloaded (b) lancing device⁴



Blood Glucose Monitoring facts and tips

Pricking the fingers is an integral part of self-monitoring of blood glucose and part of everyday life for millions of people with diabetes. Testing blood sugar levels helps people with diabetes to make proper decisions about diet, activity and treatment requirements.⁵

- Remember to use a new lancet every time! Lancets are designed to be only used once, and then disposed of in a safe way.
- Re-usage of the lancets makes them dull or bend the tip of the lancet, causing bruising, bad wound closure and scarring.⁶
- Try to use different fingers every time and never use a finger that is already sore. One way to reduce the chance of feeling pain during finger pricking is to draw blood from the side of the finger, rather than from the pad or tip of the finger. This technique helps because we have a less high concentration of nerve endings on the side of our fingers compared with the tip and pad of the fingers.⁷

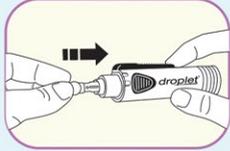
Many people with diabetes choose to give their fingertips a break, and use Alternate Site Testing (AST). AST means using a part of the body other than the fingertips to obtain blood for blood sugar testing. This may include taking a blood sample from anywhere other than the fingertips, including the palm, the upper forearm, the abdomen, the calf and the thigh, however fingertips are traditionally used for blood glucose testing because they have many capillaries, and will usually provide a large enough drop of blood to get a reading from a blood glucose meter.⁸

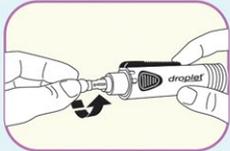
How to use droplet® personal lancets:

This is a medical device. Use it according to the instructions for use and label.

- 1 Twist off the adjustable cap of the lancing device.


- 2 Insert a new, sterile lancet into the lancing device.


- 3 Twist off the protective cap of the lancet.


- 4 Make a puncture as per your healthcare professional's recommendations.


- 5 After use, twist off the adjustable cap of the lancing device.

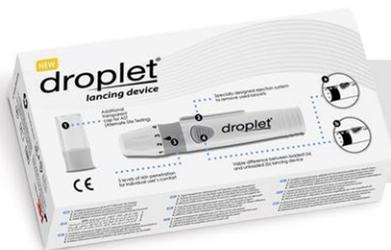

- 6 Eject the lancet out of the lancing device. Discard the used lancet safely as per local regulations.



Personal lancets available in two versions:

	product name	lancet size
	droplet [®] personal lancets	30G
	droplet [®] personal lancets	28G

Compatible with droplet[®] lancing device:



droplet[®] lancing device

References:

1. HTL-STREFA S.A. Data on file. List of lancing devices that work with droplet[®] personal lancets type 560 manufactured by HTL-Strefa S.A. Based on HTL-STREFA S.A. internal study: KJ-S AJ 079 13 560.
2. Żurawska G. Single-blind, Randomized, Singlecentre Study to Investigate the Characteristics of Different Personal Lancets on Blood Volume and Perceived Pain in Patients with Diabetes Mellitus. *Diabetes Manag.* (2016) 6(3). 066–070.
3. Kocher S., et al. Comparison of lancing devices for self-monitoring of blood glucose regarding lancing pain. *J Diabetes Sci Technol.* 2009 Sep 1;3(5):1136-43.
4. HTL-STREFA S.A. Data on file. Product specification - lancing device type 710.
5. Heinemann L., Boecker D. Lancing: Quo Vadis? *J Diabetes Sci Technol.* 2011 Jul; 5(4): 966–981.
6. WHO guidelines on drawing blood: best practices in phlebotomy. Available on: http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/268790/WHO-guidelines-on-drawing-blood-best-practices-in-phlebotomy-Eng.pdf?ua=1.
7. Heinemann L. Finger Pricking and Pain: A Never Ending Story. *J Diabetes Sci Technol.* 2008 Sep; 2(5): 919–921.
8. Alternate Site Testing (AST). The Global Diabetes Community. Available on: <https://www.diabetes.co.uk/blood-glucose/alternate-site-testing.html>.

 HTL-STREFA S.A.
ul. Adamówek 7
95-035 Ozorków
info@htl-strefa.pl
www.htl-strefa.com

www.mtdglobal.com

 STREFA
high tech lab
a company of MTD Group

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