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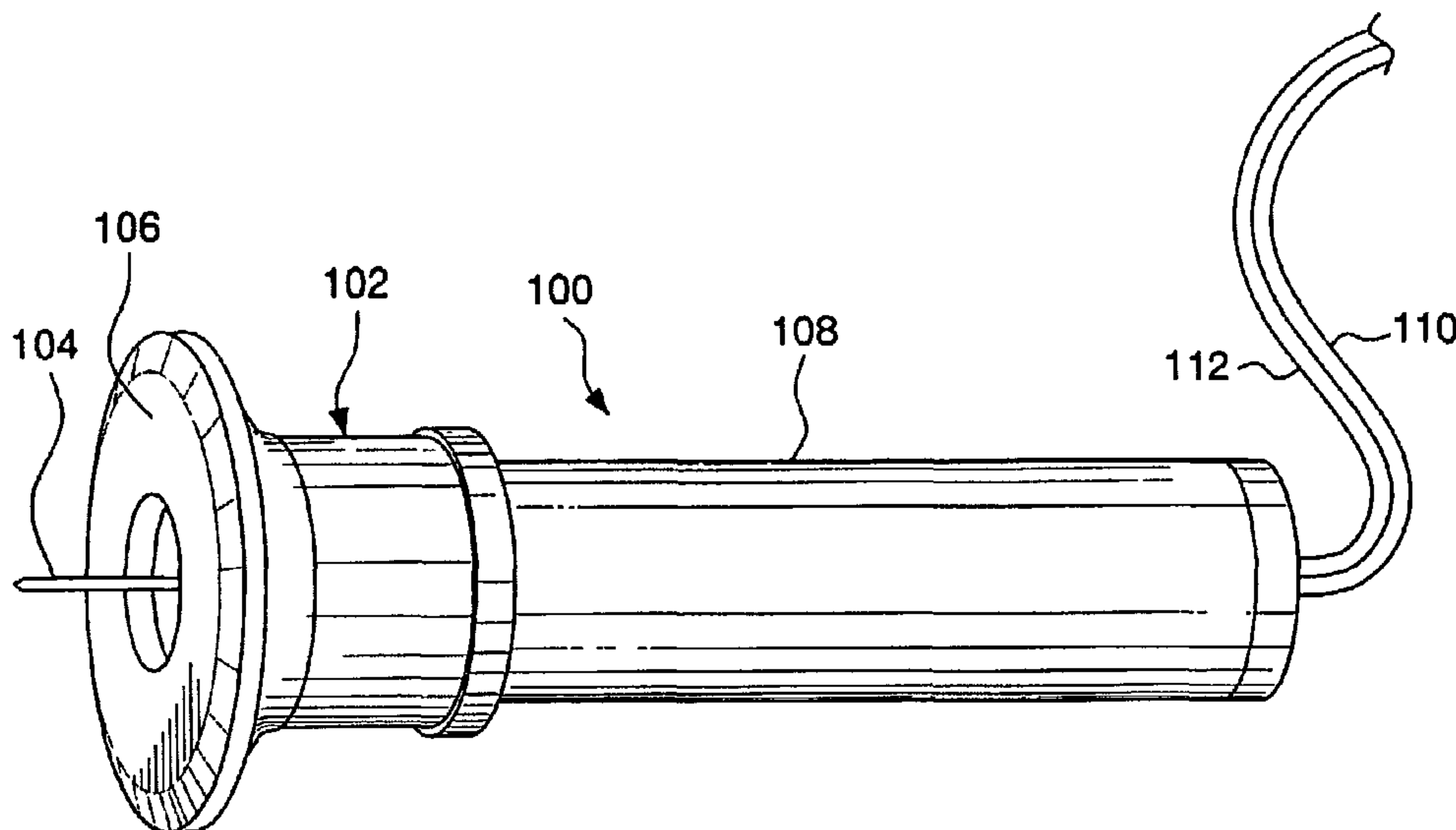
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(54) Titre : SYSTEME DES MOINS EFFRACTIF PERMETTANT DE CONTROLER DES CONCENTRATIONS
D'ANALYSAT ET METHODE AFFERENTE

(54) Title: A MINIMALLY-INVASIVE SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MONITORING ANALYTE LEVELS



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A minimally-invasive analyte detecting device (100) and method for using the same. The system and method employ a device having an active electrode (104) optionally coated with a substance (126), and a counter-electrode (106) that is configured at least partially surround the active electrode (104). The configuration of the auxiliary electrode (106) and active electrode (104) improves the current flow through the device

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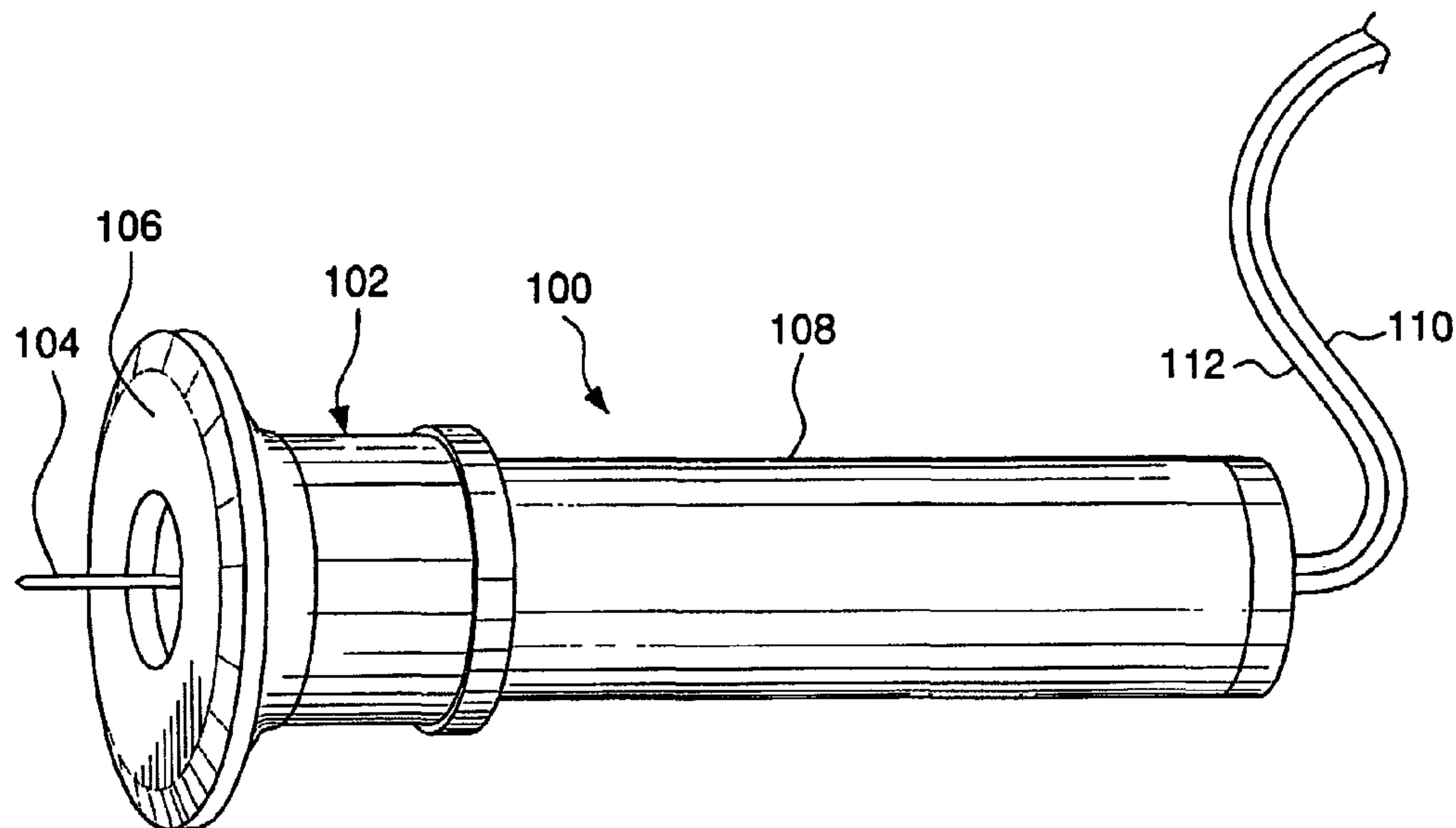
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(54) Title: A MINIMALLY-INVASIVE SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MONITORING ANALYTE LEVELS



(57) Abstract: A minimally-invasive analyte detecting device (100) and method for using the same. The system and method employ a device having an active electrode (1

Patent Application

for

A MINIMALLY-INVASIVE SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR
MONITORING ANALYTE LEVELSBACKGROUND THE INVENTIONField of the Invention:

[0001] The present invention relates to a minimally-invasive system and method for monitoring analyte levels in a patient. More particularly, the present invention relates to a system and method employing a device which includes a micro probe functioning as an active electrode and a auxiliary electrode surrounding at least a portion of the active electrode, arranged to be placed against the skin of a patient to detect analyte levels in the patient with minimal pain and damage to the patient's skin.

Description of the Related Art:

[0002] People having diabetes must monitor their blood glucose level on a regular basis to assure that their blood glucose level remains within normal limits necessary to maintain a healthy living condition. Low glucose levels, known as hypoglycemia, can cause mental confusion and, in more extreme instances, coma and ultimately death. On the other hand, high blood glucose levels, known as hyperglycemia, can cause chronic symptoms such frequent urination and thirst, and if sustained over long periods of time, can result in damage to blood vessels, eyes, kidneys and other organs of the body.

said substance is selected from glucose oxidases, glucose dehydrogenases, and electrochemically responsive receptors.

