

ACCELERATE DECISIONS. OPTIMIZE PATIENT FLOW.

OBTAIN CHEMISTRIES, ELECTROLYTES, HEMATOCRIT, AND HEMOGLOBIN
WITHOUT LEAVING THE PATIENT'S SIDE.¹



**~3 MIN
TIME TO RESULTS**

Whole blood,
fewer process steps



**95 µL
SAMPLE VOLUME**

Arterial
or venous



**8+
ANALYTES REPORTED**

Including Anion Gap
& Hgb (calculated)

USE i-STAT CHEM8+ TO EMPOWER CLINICIANS AND SUPPORT ED EFFICIENCY IN TRIAGE AND DISPOSITION

ACCELERATE CLINICAL DECISIONS

- Shorten turnaround time (TAT)
- Optimize the Emergency Department (ED) diagnosis and disposition process

OPTIMIZE CLINICAL PATHWAYS

- Prompt clinical intervention
- Reduce length of stay (LOS) and increase ED bed/efficacy capacity²

OPTIMIZE TRIAGE

- Prioritize patients
- Discharge or further treatment
- Evaluate patient acuity

SEE THE IMPACT OF i-STAT

FLORIDA HOSPITAL^{*2}

65,000 Annual ED Visits | Cartridges: CHEM8+, hs-TnI, CG4+



**91 MINUTES
LOS REDUCTION
164 TO 73
MINUTES**



**2.4X
PATIENT
VOLUME 70
TO 167 VISITS**



**3.3X
SATISFACTION
25TH TO
82ND %ILE**

"Accelerating test results has a cascading effect throughout the ED. We've created efficiencies that impact so many aspects of performance. Eliminating wait times and getting patients home faster is a major draw for our ED in the community."²

MICHAEL WHITE, MD, ED PROCESS CONSULTANT

NEWARK 24/7 URGENT CARE^{*3}

Outpatient Use Model | Cartridges: CHEM8+, hs-TnI



**\$650K
SAVED**



**225
TRANSFERS
AVOIDED**



**6% → 2%
TRANSFER
RATE**

"We've avoided 180 ED transfers, saving time, reducing costs, and dramatically improving patient experience. i-STAT is accurate and gives us the confidence to keep the right patients out of the ED."³

ERIN WATSON, MD, PRESIDENT,
NEWARK 24/7 URGENT CARE CENTER

^{*}Results specific to one facility and may differ from those achieved by other institutions.

i-STAT CHEM8+ MAY INFORM CARE FOR ~50% OF ED PATIENTS⁴

Approximately half of the 155 million annual U.S. ED visits present with chief complaints that commonly require a BMP to inform clinical decision-making.⁴

CLINICAL SCENARIO*	CLINICAL DECISIONS ENABLEMENT
 ACUTE ABDOMINAL PAIN	• Immediate CT with contrast if creatinine normal (no delay for lab results)^{5,6} • Fluid resuscitation strategy based on BUN/Cr ratio and electrolytes^{6,7} • Identify diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) presenting as abdominal pain (glucose plus anion gap)⁸
 CHEST PAIN/STEMI WORKUP	• STEMI patients to Cath lab (creatinine for contrast safety)^{9,10} • Potassium correction before catheterization or electrical cardioversion^{9,11} • Medication dosing adjustments for renal function⁹
 DIABETIC KETOACIDOSIS	• DKA diagnosis and severity — differentiate from surgical causes of abdominal pain¹²⁻¹⁴ • Fluid resuscitation and electrolyte replacement strategies¹²⁻¹⁴ • Safe initiation of insulin therapy (potassium must be monitored and replaced)^{12,14,15}
 ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE	• Initial non-contrast CT within 25 minutes of arrival^{16,17} • Glucose confirms thrombolytic eligibility (>50 mg/dL required for alteplase)^{17,18} • Immediate creatinine enables faster advanced imaging decisions^{17,19}
 ACUTE HEMORRHAGE	• Immediate transfusion decision based on Hct (<30% triggers consideration)²⁰⁻²² • Serial Hct monitoring detects ongoing hemorrhage^{21,22} • Electrolyte monitoring during resuscitation²¹⁻²³

*Clinical scenarios are provided to illustrate how *CHEM8+* analytes may be considered in broader clinical contexts. *CHEM8+* provides quantitative analyte measurements; results are interpreted by clinicians in conjunction with patient history, clinical assessment, and other diagnostic information, in accordance with the Instructions for Use (IFU).

LEARN HOW i-STAT CHEM8+ CAN HELP YOU ACCELERATE DECISIONS AND OPTIMIZE PATIENT FLOW.

Contact your Abbott Point of Care Representative or visit www.globalpointofcare.abbott.

References: 1. Abbott. Data on file. *i-STAT CHEM8+* Cartridge. Instructions for use. 2. Abbott. Data on file. Speaker presentation by: Dr. Michael White. 2021. 3. Information presented based on a telephonic discussion with Erin Watson, MD, 2025. 4. National Center for Health Statistics. Estimates of emergency department visits in the United States, 2016–2020. www.cdc.gov. Published December 15, 2022. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/dhcs/ed-visits/index.htm> 5. Moris D, Paulson EK, Pappas TN. Diagnosis and management of acute appendicitis in adults: a review. *JAMA*. 2021;326(22):2299–2311. doi:10.1001/jama.2021.20502 6. Breidhardt T, Brunner-Schaub N, Balmelli C, et al. Inflammatory biomarkers and clinical judgment in the emergency diagnosis of urgent abdominal pain. *Clin Chem*. 2019;65(2):302–312. doi:10.1373/clinchem.2018.296491 7. Rogers SO Jr, Kirtan OC. Acute abdomen in the modern era. *N Engl J Med*. 2024;391(1):60–67. doi:10.1056/NEJMr2304821 8. Mederos MA, Reber HA, Girgis MD. Acute pancreatitis: a review. *JAMA*. 2021;325(4):382–390. doi:10.1001/jama.2020.20317 9. Rao SV, O'Donoghue ML, Ruel M, et al. 2025 ACC/AHA/ACEP/NAEMSP/SCAI guideline for the management of patients with acute coronary syndromes: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Joint Committee on Clinical Practice Guidelines. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2025;85(22):2135–2237. doi:10.1016/j.jacc.2024.11.009 10. Jacobs AK, Ali MJ, Best PJ, et al. Systems of care for ST-segment-elevation myocardial infarction: a policy statement from the American Heart Association. *Circulation*. 2021;144(20):e310–e327. doi:10.1161/CIR.0000000000001025 11. Bergmark BA, Mathenge N, Merlini PA, et al. Acute coronary syndromes. *Lancet*. 2022;399(10332):1347–1358. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(21)02391-6 12. Veauthier B, Levy-Grau B. Diabetic ketoacidosis: evaluation and treatment. *Am Fam Physician*. 2024;110(5):476–486. 13. Dhatariya KK, Glaser NS, Codner E, Umpierrez GE. Diabetic ketoacidosis. *Nat Rev Dis Primers*. 2020;6(1):40. doi:10.1038/s41572-020-0165-114. Long B, Willis GC, Lentz S, et al. Evaluation and management of the critically ill adult with diabetic ketoacidosis. *J Emerg Med*. 2020;59(3):371–383. doi:10.1016/j.jemermed.2020.06.059 15. American Diabetes Association Professional Practice Committee. 6. Glycemic goals and hypoglycemia: standards of care in diabetes-2025. *Diabetes Care*. 2025;48(1 Suppl 1):S128–S145. doi:10.2337/dc25-S006 16. Choi EY, Nieves GA, Jones DE. Acute stroke diagnosis. *Am Fam Physician*. 2022;105(6):616–624. 17. Ashcraft S, Wilson SE, Nyström KV, et al; American Heart Association Council on Cardiovascular and Stroke Nursing and the Stroke Council. Care of the patient with acute ischemic stroke (prehospital and acute phase of care): update to the 2009 comprehensive nursing care scientific statement: a scientific statement from the American Heart Association. *Stroke*. 2021;52(5):e164–e178. doi:10.1161/STR.0000000000000356 18. Powers WJ. Acute ischemic stroke. *N Engl J Med*. 2020;383(3):252–260. doi:10.1056/NEJMcpl917030 19. Sarraj A, Pujara DK, Campbell BCV. Current state of evidence for neuroimaging paradigms in management of acute ischemic stroke. *Ann Neurol*. 2024;95(6):1017–1034. doi:10.1002/ana.26925 20. King DR. Initial care of the severely injured patient. *N Engl J Med*. 2019;380(8):763–770. doi:10.1056/NEJMr1609326 21. LaGrone LN, Stein D, Cribari C, et al. American Association for the Surgery of Trauma/American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma: clinical protocol for damage-control resuscitation for the adult trauma patient. *J Trauma Acute Care Surg*. 2024;96(3):510–520. doi:10.1097/TA.0000000000004088 22. Lippi G, Muller F, Thonon H, et al. Overview of laboratory diagnostics for immediate management of patients presenting to the emergency department with acute bleeding. *Clin Chem Lab Med*. 2025;cclm-2025-0775. doi:10.1515/cclm-2025-0775 23. Cannon JW. Hemorrhagic shock. *N Engl J Med*. 2018;378(4):370–379. doi:10.1056/NEJMr1705649

Intended Use

The *i-STAT CHEM8+* cartridge with the *i-STAT[®] 1* System is intended for use in the *in vitro* quantification of sodium, potassium, chloride, ionized calcium, glucose, blood urea nitrogen, creatinine, hematocrit, and total carbon dioxide in arterial or venous whole blood in point of care or clinical laboratory settings.

The *i-STAT CG4+* cartridge with the *i-STAT 1* System is intended for use in the *in vitro* quantification of pH, oxygen partial pressure, carbon dioxide partial pressure, and lactate in arterial, venous or capillary whole blood. pH, PO₂, and PCO₂ measurements are used in the diagnosis, monitoring, and treatment of respiratory disturbances and metabolic and respiratory-based acid base disturbances. Bicarbonate is used in the diagnosis and treatment of numerous potentially serious disorders associated with changes in body acid-base balance. The *i-STAT* lactate test is useful for (1) the diagnosis and treatment of lactic acidosis in conjunction with measurements of blood acid/base status, (2) monitoring tissue hypoxia and strenuous physical exertion, and (3) diagnosis of hyperlactatemia.

The *i-STAT hs-TnI* cartridge with the *i-STAT 1* System is intended for use in the *in vitro* quantification of cardiac Troponin I (cTnI) in whole blood or plasma samples in point-of-care or clinical laboratory settings. The *i-STAT hs-TnI* cartridge with the *i-STAT 1* System is intended to be used as an aid in the diagnosis of myocardial infarction. For *in vitro* diagnostic use only. For complete product information, visit www.globalpointofcare.abbott.

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