

For our investors, current news and developments in key areas of the medical diagnostics field.

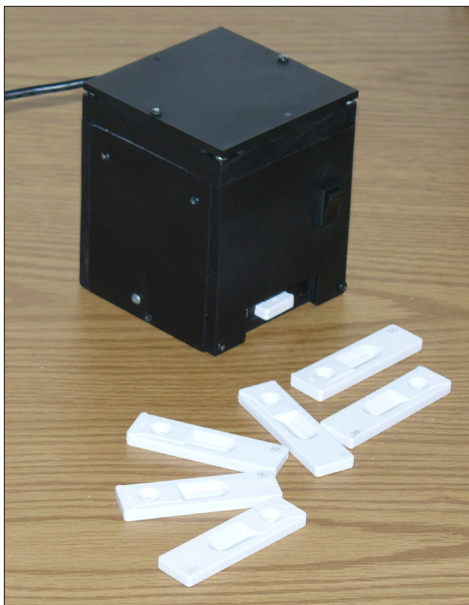
G1A™ Test Development Advances in Key Areas

Advances in Hardware, Software and Antibody Development Set Stage For Commercial Test

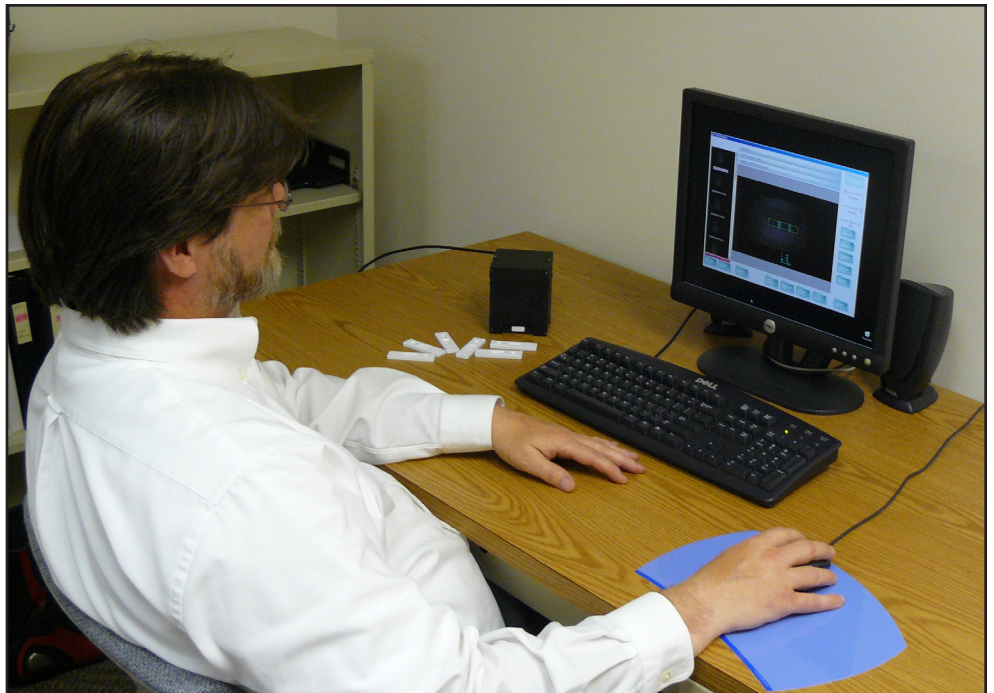
In the past several months the Epinex Research & Development team has made key advances in several areas critical to moving the G1A™ Rapid Diabetes Monitoring Index Test to its final form. These developments represent crucial milestones on the way to initiating manufacture of the test in its final commercialized form.

HARDWARE

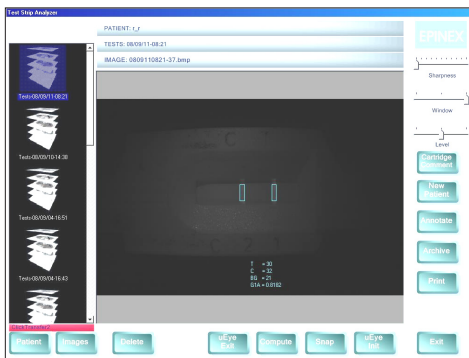
The next stage desktop reader prototype is capable of simultaneous detection of glycated albumin and total albumin in diluted whole blood. It is used in conjunction with the Epinex dual-channel test strip.



Desktop Reader & Test Strips



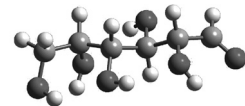
SOFTWARE



G1A™ Test Software

Development of the software algorithms that will automate the process of detecting albumin and glycated albumin on the test strip and provide the resulting G1A™ index has also advanced from earlier prototype stages. This software will be incorporated into the miniaturized handheld version of the G1A™ reader device for in-home patient use.

ANTIBODY DEVELOPMENT



Antibody Peptide Sequence

The Epinex research team has synthesized a new peptide that will help in the further development of raw material to be used in its test system.



Handheld Reader
(design rendering)

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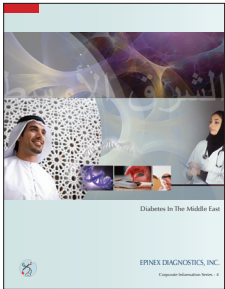
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EPINEX DIAGNOSTICS INC.
CREATING A REVOLUTION IN BIOTECH-BASED DIAGNOSTICS

G1A™ TEST RECEIVES SUPPORT FROM MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT IN MIDDLE EAST

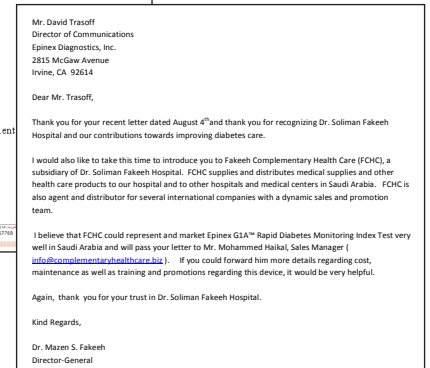
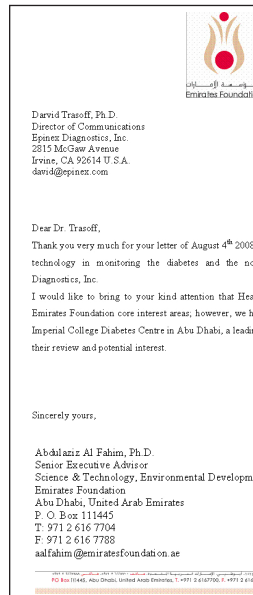
Positive Response to Latest Epinex Corporate Information Series Report



Epinex has received many positive responses to the latest publication in the Company's series of Corporate Information Reports, entitled "Diabetes In The Middle East: Scope and Solution." The report presents detailed information on the state of the diabetes epidemic in the Middle East, which has the highest rate of diabetes prevalence in the world, with the intent to encourage discussion to improve the available options for patient diagnosis and treatment, and help manage the potentially serious long-term consequences for the region's health and

economy. Issues presented and analyzed included current trends and prevalence of the disease, efforts to control its spread, and treatment methods implemented in the region. Problems involving the management of diabetes specific to the region were presented, concluding with a discussion of new possibilities to help stem the tide of the epidemic.

The report was sent to regional Ministries of Health, diabetes treatment centers and hospitals, prominent individuals in regional public health policy, and investment companies specializing in the Middle East and Gulf Region.



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THE M.D. Pre-diabetes is worth treating

Millions of Americans fall in between normal blood glucose levels and diabetic. Treatment, including exercise, better diet and weight loss, may prevent the full-on disease.

By Valerie Ulene, Special to The Times
September 8, 2008

DIAGNOSING disease is not always a black-and-white undertaking. There is often a gray zone between sickness and health -- a time when, technically speaking, people can't be classified as either diseased or well. Diabetes serves as a perfect example -- so much so that the gray zone has earned its own name: pre-diabetes.

As its name implies, pre-diabetes is essentially a precursor to diabetes. People with pre-diabetes have blood glucose levels above those considered normal but not yet high enough to qualify as diabetic.



Photos by Lawrence K. Ho, Ricardo DeAraoz and Damon Winter / Los Angeles Times
Simple lifestyle changes such as exercise, weight loss and improved diet are often enough to bring blood glucose levels down to normal.

NEED FOR PRE-DIABETES SCREENING FOCUS OF RECENT NEWS REPORTS

A recent article in the Los Angeles Times focused on pre-diabetes and the growing need to screen for this condition in order to prevent those affected from progressing to full-blown diabetes. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, nearly 57 million Americans 21 and older have the condition, roughly twice as many as have diabetes itself.

Pre-diabetics have problems responding to insulin, the hormone that processes glucose in the body, causing blood sugar levels to rise. While mild elevations in glucose levels cause no obvious symptoms there are significant long-term consequences. The persistent buildup of glucose in the body damages blood vessels and other tissues throughout the body.

Many of the complications of diabetes -- such as cardiovascular, kidney and eye disease -- actually begin during this early stage. People with pre-diabetes already have a 50% higher risk of heart disease and stroke than those with normal blood glucose levels. Pre-diabetics are also far more likely to go on to develop full-blown diabetes. If left untreated, about 25% of individuals with pre-diabetes progress to diabetes within three to five years, and many more will develop the disease within a decade. With appropriate treatment, however, individuals with pre-diabetes can prevent -- or at least delay -- their condition from worsening.

To screen for pre-diabetes, doctors now use one of two tests, the fasting plasma glucose test or the oral glucose tolerance test. There is little consensus about which of the two tests is better, with many diabetes experts divided in their views. However, many experts suggest that a test that is simpler to perform may be more valuable for screening purposes. Epinex believes that the G1A™ test will be a candidate to fulfill this role.



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