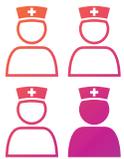


Needlestick injuries from insulin injections are an ongoing threat to the safety of healthcare workers¹



In a survey, **almost 1 in 4 nurses (~24%)** experienced a **needlestick injury** from giving injections to patients with diabetes^{1,2*}



In a study, insulin pens accounted for the **most frequent cause of needlestick injuries in nursing homes (40%)**^{3†}

Consequences run far beyond the moment of accidental needlestick injury^{1,4,5}



Biological

Needlestick injuries put healthcare workers at risk of bloodborne pathogens, such as **HBV, HCV, and HIV**⁴



Financial

Managing a needlestick injury incurs **direct and indirect costs**, with both present and future implications⁵



Psychological

Needlestick injuries may leave a lasting impact on healthcare workers' **emotional well-being**¹

Needlestick injuries occur at the front and back end of the pen needle.⁶

In a survey, 1 in 10 nurses reported a needlestick injury from the back end of a pen needle.^{6†}

The AutoShield Duo™ Safety Pen Needle

automatically conceals both ends of the needle after use, reducing the risk of accidental needlestick injury

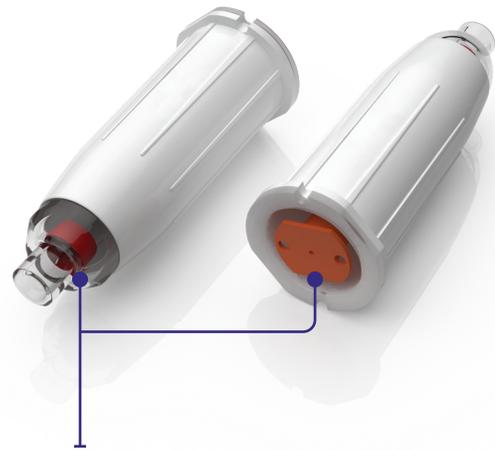
Before injection



Compatible with widely used
insulin pens in diabetes treatment⁷

Clear safety shield covers the needle prior to injection, while enabling user to visualize the needle

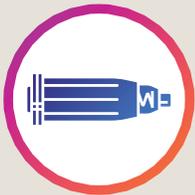
After injection



Red indicator band and orange shield
confirm protection on both ends

AutoShield Duo™ features a 5mm needle. Using 5mm safety pen needles without a pinch-up technique is recommended, minimizing the risk of needlestick injury through a skinfold.^{8§}

Catalog Number: 329515 • NRC Number: 83017-9515-03 • Needle Size: 30G × 3/16 in. (5mm) • Quantity: 100 / Box



embecta is committed to being your trusted safety partner for diabetes injections

embecta offers a multifaceted approach to needlestick injury prevention with safety-engineered devices supported by comprehensive resources, education, and training. To learn more, visit [embecta.com](https://www.embecta.com)

[§]400 nurses in 381 different hospitals in the US voluntarily completed a survey. [†]The study was conducted in 45 nursing homes from April 2002 through December 2007. ^{*}Survey of 634 nurses in 13 countries in western Europe and Russia who inject diabetes treatment. ^{*}Patients ≤6 years old and very thin adults may require a pinch-up.

1. Frid AH, Kreugel G, Grassi G, et al. New insulin delivery recommendations. *Mayo Clin Proc.* 2016 (suppl appendix 14):1-3. 2. Lee JM, Botteman MF, Nicklasson L, Cobden D, Pashos CL. Needlestick injury in acute care nurses caring for patients with diabetes mellitus: a retrospective study. *Curr Med Res Opin.* 2015;21(5):741-747. 3. Kiss P, De Meester M, Braeckman L. Needlestick injuries in nursing homes: the prominent role of insulin pens. *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol.* 2008;29:1192-1194. 4. Yang L, Mullan B. Reducing needle stick injuries in healthcare occupations: an integrative review of the literature. *ISRN Nursing.* 2011:1-11. 5. Mannocci A, De Carli G, Di Bari V, et al. How much do needlestick injuries cost? A systematic review of the economic evaluations of needlestick and sharps injuries among healthcare personnel. *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol.* 2016; 37:635-646. 6. Costigliola V, Frid A, Letondeur C, Strauss K. Needlestick injuries in European nurses in diabetes. *Diabetes Metab.* 2012;38:S9-S14. 7. BD Pen Needle Compatibility Status Summary with Diabetes Care & Non-Diabetes Drug Delivery Devices; Document Number: 1490TH-0004-02 Rev W Dated: 02 Feb 2021. 8. Frid AH, Kreugel G, Grassi G, et al. New insulin delivery recommendations. *Mayo Clin Proc.* 2016;91(9):1231-1255.

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