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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 professionals 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 professionals' **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 BD AutoShield Duo[™] Safety Pen Needle automatically conceals both ends of the needle after use, reducing the risk of accidental needlestick injury



After injection



The BD AutoShield Duo[™] Safety Pen Needle features a 5mm needle. Using 5mm safety pen needles without a pinch-up technique is recommended, minimising the risk of needlestick injury through a skinfold.⁸⁹

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

embecta offers a multifaceted approach to needlestick injury prevention with BD AutoShield Duo™ Safety Pen Needles supported by comprehensive resources, education, and training.



*400 nurses in 381 different hospitals in the US voluntarily completed a survey. ¹The study was conducted in 45 nursing homes from April 2002 through December 2007. ¹Survey 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.

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