A guide for patients







The benefits of continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) & digital health

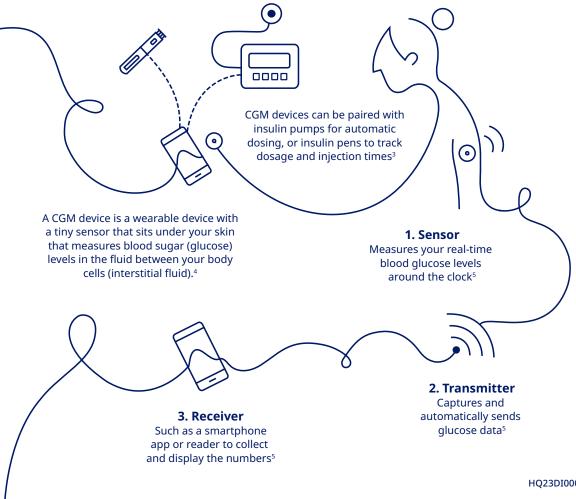
Increasing your power to manage diabetes¹

First, some CGM and diabetes digital health terms

Telemonitoring	Telemedicine (virtual appointments) ²
 Using a CGM device to monitor and share glucose data with a diabetes care team Allows remote patient care, using mobile phones and other connected devices Enables CGM data to be stored and reviewed by you and your diabetes care team 	 Managing diabetes care using telecommunications, including telephone and video conferencing, to deliver care at a distance Allows an HCP in one location to provide a medical consultation, including treatment modifications, to a patient in another location Can also involve multiple HCPs in group patient consultation or care review

Showing how CGM + digital health work together

1) Taking a look at starting with a CGM device





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2) Taking a look at your CGM data

The numbers immediately show if your blood glucose is too high or low, and the 14-day AGP report shows how much time you spent in (time in range), below (time below range) or above (time above range) the target blood sugar range.^{5,6}



3) Taking a look at your AGP with telemonitoring and telemedicine

Telemonitoring:

Your HCP or diabetes care team reviews your AGP remotely. They can contact you if you need to make changes, or to arrange a telemedicine or face-to-face appointment²

Telemedicine:

An online or phone appointment where you discuss your uploaded AGP and make shared decisions about changes to increase your TIR, stabilise your blood glucose levels and lower your risk of diabetes complications^{2,6}

4) Taking a look at your extra power to improve your diabetes management

You can learn to interpret the AGP yourself to help make decisions on your own about lifestyle, food and medication changes to increase your TIR, in between appointments with your HCP⁸

Visit www.diabeteswhatsnext for patient-friendly downloadable guides to CGM, Time in Range and how to read the AGP report.

AGP, Ambulatory Glucose Profile; HCPs, healthcare professional; TAR, Time above Range; TBR, Time below Range; TIR, Time in Range.

References

1. Carlson AL, Martens TW, Johnson L *et al.* Continuous Glucose Monitoring Integration for Remote Diabetes Management: Virtual Diabetes Care with Case Studies. *Diabetes Technol Ther* 2021; 23(S3): S56-S65 2. Danne T, Limbert C, Puig DM, *et al.* Telemonitoring, Telemedicine and Time in Range During the Pandemic: Paradigm Change for Diabetes Risk Management in post-COVID Future. *Diabetes Ther.* 2021; 12(9): 2289–2310. 3. Martens TW, Parkin CG. How use of continuous glucose monitoring can address therapeutic inertia in primary care. *Postgrad Med.* 2022; 134(6): 576–588. 4. National Health Service. Continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) and flash. 2021. Available at: https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/type-1-diabetes/managingbloodglucose-levels/continuous-glucose-monitoring-cgm-and-flash/. [Accessed February 2023]. 5. Quest Health Solutions. 2021. Continuous Glucose Monitors – Uncovering the Myths. Available at: https://questhealthsolutions.com/blog/continuousglucosemonitors/continuous-glucose-monitors-uncovering-the-myths. [Accessed February 2023]. 6. Battelino T, Danne T, Bergenstal RM, *et al.* Clinical Targets for Continuous Glucose Monitoring Data Interpretation: Recommendations From the International Consensus on Time in Range. *Diabetes Care* 2019; 42:1593–1603. 7. Wilmot EG, Lumb A, Hammond P, *et al.* Time in range: A best practice guide for UK diabetes healthcare professionals in the context of the COVID-global pandemic. *Diabet Med.* 2021; 38(1): e14433. 8. Novo Nordisk. Data on file: Harris Poll 2022. TIR Patient Qualitative Research Global Summary Report.