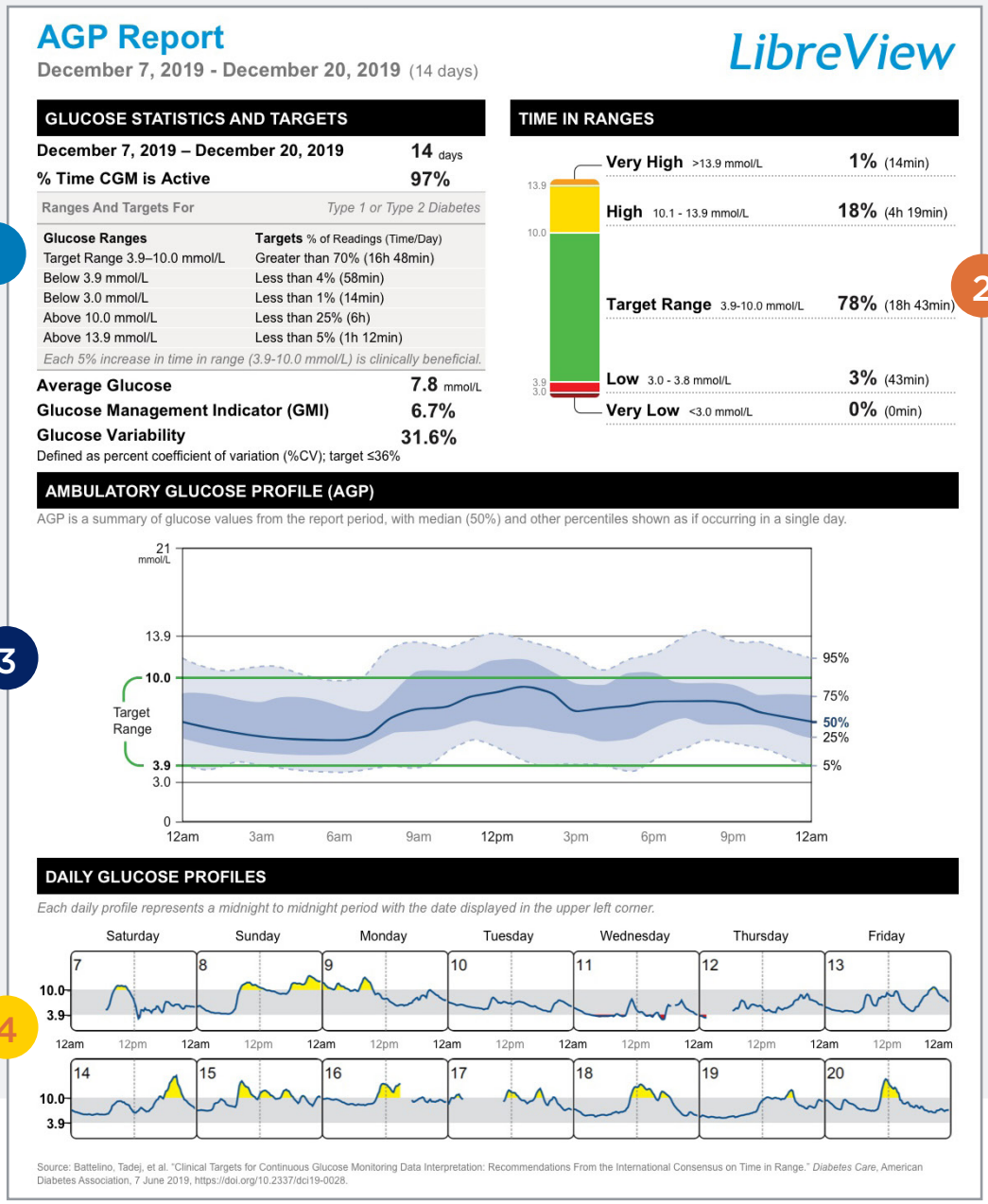
NEW IN LIBREVIEW:
AGP REPORT WITH TIME IN RANGE

FreeStyle Libre
FLASH GLUCOSE MONITORING SYSTEM

A single page comprehensive report that displays all the key metrics referred to in the Australian Diabetes Society Consensus Statement[1] and the International Consensus on Time in Range guidelines.[2]

1. Patient Glucose Statistics International Glucose Ranges and Targets
2. Patient Time In Ranges
3. Ambulatory Glucose Profile (AGP)
4. Daily Glucose Profiles



AGP Report

December 7, 2019 - December December 20, 2019 (14 days)

LibreView

GLUCOSE STATISTICS AND TARGETS

December 7, 2019 – December 20, 2019	**14** days
% Time CGM is Active	**97%**

Ranges And Targets For *Type 1 or Type 2 Diabetes*

Glucose Ranges	**Targets** % of Readings (Time/Day)
Target Range 3.9–10.0 mmol/L	Greater than 70% (16h 48min)
Below 3.9 mmol/L	Less than 4% (58min)
Below 3.0 mmol/L	Less than 1% (14min)
Above 10.0 mmol/L	Less than 25% (6h)
Above 13.9 mmol/L	Less than 5% (1h 12min)

Each 5% increase in time in range (3.9-10.0 mmol/L) is clinically beneficial.

Average Glucose	**7.8** mmol/L
Glucose Management Indicator (GMI)	**6.7%**
Glucose Variability	**31.6%**

Defined as percent coefficient of variation (%CV); target ≤36%

TIME IN RANGES

Very High	>13.9 mmol/L	**1%** (14min)
High	10.1 - 13.9 mmol/L	**18%** (4h 19min)
Target Range	3.9-10.0 mmol/L	**78%** (18h 43min)
Low	3.0 - 3.8 mmol/L	**3%** (43min)
Very Low	<3.0 mmol/L	**0%** (0min)

AMBULATORY GLUCOSE PROFILE (AGP)

AGP is a summary of glucose values from the report period, with median (50%) and other percentiles shown as if occurring in a single day.

DAILY GLUCOSE PROFILES

Each daily profile represents a midnight to midnight period with the date displayed in the upper left corner.

Source: Battelino, Tadej, et al. "Clinical Targets for Continuous Glucose Monitoring Data Interpretation: Recommendations From the International Consensus on Time in Range." *Diabetes Care*, American Diabetes Association, 7 June 2019, https://doi.org/10.2337/dci19-0028.

*Data presented is representative only and not of an actual patient.

1: https://diabetessociety.com.au/position-statements.asp

2: Battelino, Tadej, et al. "Clinical Targets for Continuous Glucose Monitoring Data Interpretation: Recommendations From the International Consensus on Time in Range." Diabetes Care, American Diabetes Association, 7 June 2019, https://doi.org/10.2337/dci19-0028.

1 See Time In Target guidelines and an overview of patient glucose data

A

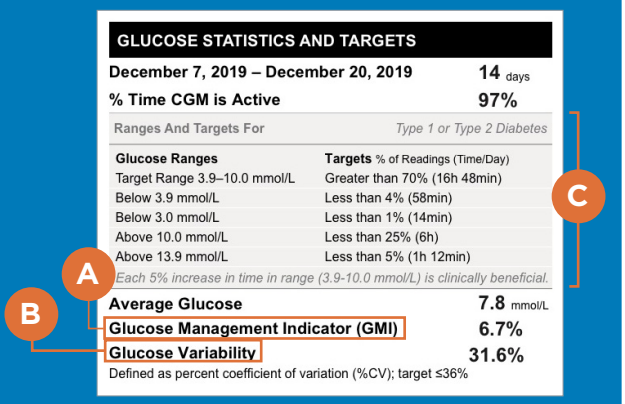
Glucose Management Indicator (GMI)
GMI indicates what the patient's approximate A1c level is likely to be, based on the average glucose level from CGM readings for 14 or more days

B

Glucose Variability
The glucose variability is how far the patient's readings are from their average glucose level

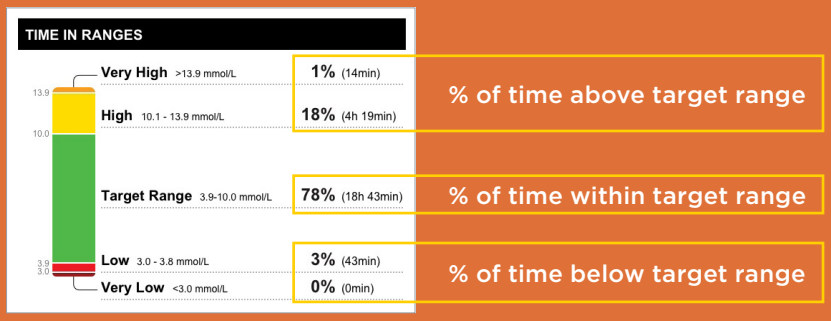
C

The **recommended Time In Ranges** for adult patients with Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes who are not pregnant, not older, or at risk, are provided in this section of the report[1]

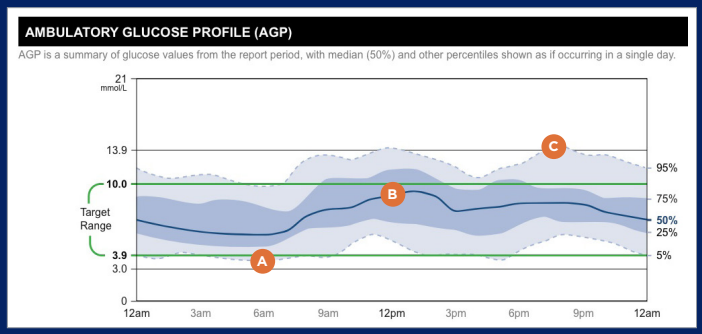


2 Quickly assess your patients' Time In Ranges

The primary goal for effective and safe glucose control is to increase Time In Range while reducing Time Below Range[1]



3 The AGP makes it easy to identify trends and patterns at a glance



A Hypoglycaemia
Uncover patterns of hypoglycaemia

B Variability
Show how glucose levels vary throughout the day

C Hyperglycaemia
Identify when patients are out of their target range

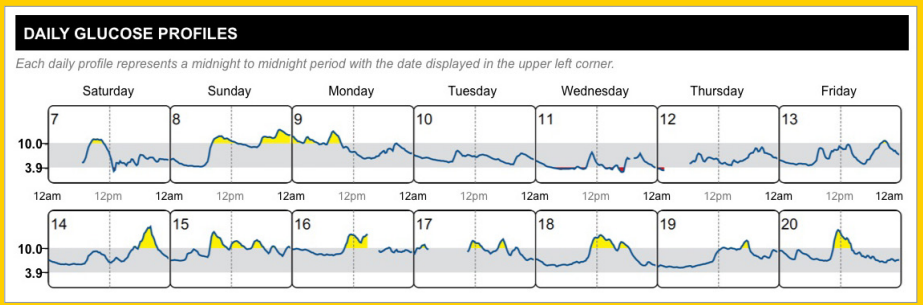
Uncover patterns of hyper- and hypoglycaemia and **see glycaemic variability**

AGP when used with Time In Range can reveal when patients are out of their range

4 Identify specific times of deviation with the Daily Glucose Profiles

A way for you and your patients to **see specific daily glucose activity,** which could help identify causes for deviations from Time In Range

Use these daily glucose values profiles to help guide your patients through a clinical and engaging dialogue



For illustrative purposes only. Not actual patient data.
AGP=ambulatory glucose profile. The AGP requires a minimum of 5 days of glucose data to generate reports and can use a maximum of 90 days of data.
1: 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(8):1593-1603.