



# MARGARET: TYPE 2 DIABETES METFORMIN WITH BASAL INSULIN

FreeStyle  
Libre

The Glucose Pattern Insights (GPI) report uncovers  
a pattern of hyperglycemia and some hypoglycemia

## 1 Compare Glucose Metrics with Expert Recommendations<sup>1</sup>

Margaret spent **33% of her average day in hyperglycemia**, which was more than the expert recommendation of **<25%**<sup>1</sup>

### Glucose Pattern Insights

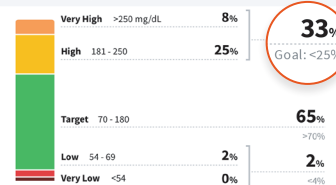
Generated: 02/07/2024 Page: 1 of 1

Selected Dates: Jan 25 - Feb 7, 2024 (14 Days)

Time CGM Active:

100%

#### Time in Ranges



33%  
Goal: <25%

#### Glucose Statistics

##### Average Glucose

163 mg/dL Goal: ≤154 mg/dL

##### Glucose Management Indicator (GMI)

Approximate A1C level based on average CGM glucose level.

7.2% Goal: ≤7.0%

**Most Important Pattern:** Highs with some Lows Overnight, Afternoon

#### Medication

- ▶ If starting or adjusting medication to address highs, consider how the medication could induce lows
- ▶ Consider different therapy to address glucose variability

#### Lifestyle

The following behaviors may contribute to high glucose variability:

- ▶ Medication sometimes missed?
- ▶ Meals sometimes missed or vary in carbohydrates?
- ▶ Activity level varies daily?
- ▶ Alcohol consumption varies daily?

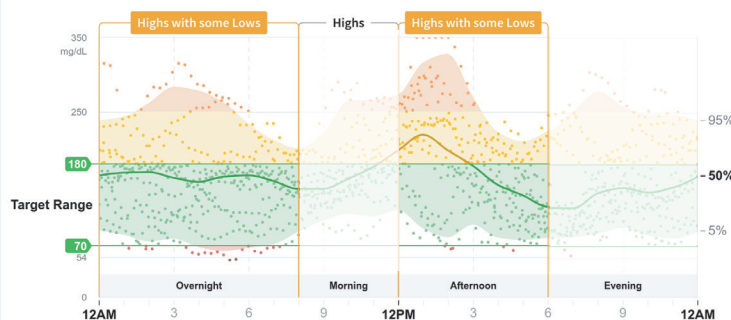
## 2 Personalize Treatment with Suggested Clinical Considerations

For Margaret, addressing **Highs with some Lows** overnight/afternoon is the priority and considerations are provided to help you address her glycemic variability

## 3 Identify the Most Important Glucose Patterns and When They Occurred

Notice the periods of **Highs with some Lows**, detected both overnight and in the afternoon

### Glucose Patterns (14 Days)



Readings: ● Very Low ● Low ● Target ● High ● Very High

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Not actual patient data; for illustrative purposes only.

Reference: 1. Battelino, T. *Diabetes Care* (2019): <https://doi.org/10.2337/dci19-0028>.

See back for Important Safety Information.



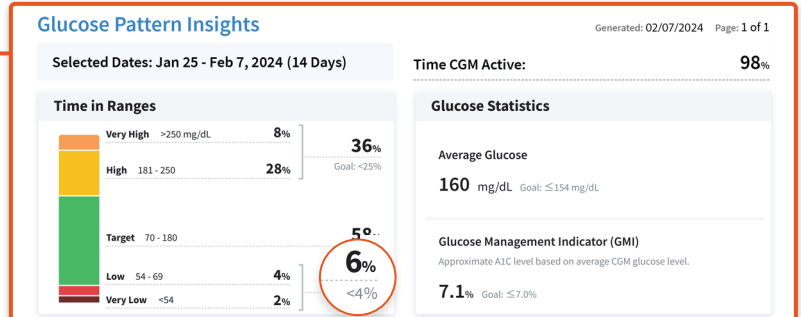
# MARC: TYPE 1 DIABETES BASAL-BOLUS INSULIN REGIMEN

FreeStyle  
Libre

The Glucose Pattern Insights (GPI) report uncovers a pattern of hypoglycemia and high glucose variability

## 1 Compare Glucose Metrics with Expert Recommendations<sup>1</sup>

Marc spent **6% of his average day in hypoglycemia**, which was above the expert recommendation of **<4%**<sup>1</sup>



Most Important Pattern: **Lows** Overnight

### Medication

- ▶ Medications contributing to lows?
- ▶ Medication added to address highs may worsen lows

### Lifestyle

Lows are often associated with high glucose variability. The following behaviors may contribute to glucose variability:

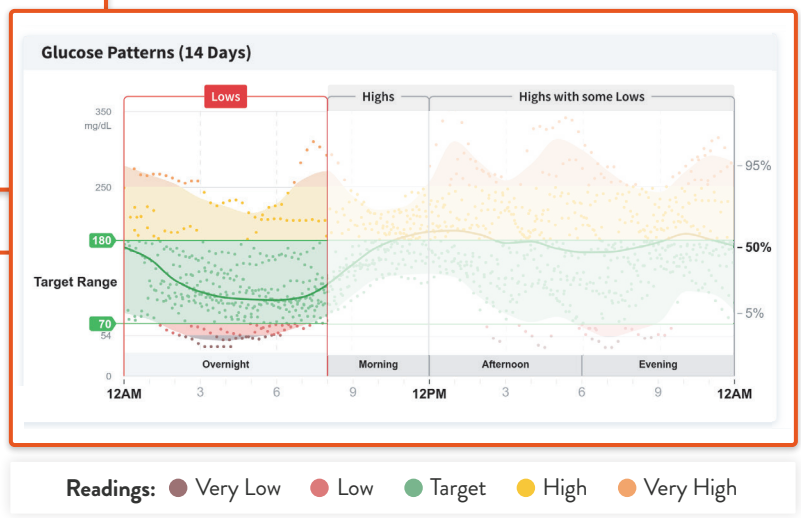
- ▶ Meals sometimes missed or vary in carbohydrates?
- ▶ Activity level varies daily?
- ▶ Alcohol consumption varies daily?

## 2 Personalize Treatment with Suggested Clinical Considerations

For Marc, addressing **Lows** overnight is the priority and considerations are provided to help you personalize his treatment

## 3 Identify the Most Important Glucose Pattern and When It Occurred

See how the **Lows** pattern helped detect Marc's nocturnal hypoglycemia



Not actual patient data; for illustrative purposes only.

Reference: 1. Battelino, T. *Diabetes Care* (2019); <https://doi.org/10.2337/dci19-0028>

### IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Failure to use FreeStyle Libre 2 or FreeStyle Libre 3 systems as instructed in labeling may result in missing a severe low or high glucose event and/or making a treatment decision, resulting in injury. If glucose alarms and readings do not match symptoms or expectations, use a fingerstick value from a blood glucose meter for treatment decisions. Seek medical attention when appropriate or contact Abbott at 855-632-8658 or <https://www.freestyle.abbott/us-en/safety-information.html> for safety info.

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