LibreView* Quick Reference Guide

Save time by using LibreView*

- See your patients' complete glycemic profiles
- View easy-to-understand reports[1]
- Make more informed treatment decisions[1]

LibreView

Not actual patient data; for illustrative purposes only.

***** The LibreView data management software is intended for use by both patients and healthcare professionals to assist people with diabetes and their healthcare professionals in the review, analysis and evaluation of historical glucose meter data to support effective diabetes management. The LibreView software is not intended to provide treatment decisions or to be used as a substitute for professional healthcare advice.

Reference: 1. Unger J, et al. *Postgrad Med* (2020): https://doi.org/10.1080/00325481.2020.1744393.

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Incorporating LibreView* into your practice

Follow these steps to get the most out of LibreView

1 Select a LibreView report:

- Compare patient glucose data and time in ranges with American Diabetes Association (ADA) recommendations (*A1c <7% or TIR† >70%, with time below range <4%, for most adults‡*)[1]

2 Assess patient safety by identifying[2]:

- Any hypoglycemic events or patterns
- Postprandial spikes in glucose
- Periods of high glycemic variability

3 Discuss with the patient[2]:

- What are possible causes of hypoglycemic events?
- Where can improvements be made?
- How can we replicate what is working well?

4 Identify and celebrate positive modifications[2]:

- Amount of time CGM is active (*recommend 70% time active*[3])
- Periods of sustained time in range
- Days without severe highs or lows

5 Set or reassess individual goals[2]:

- Discuss physical activity, diet, and medication changes[4]

6 Schedule a follow-up appointment or monitor remotely§

7 Document the visit[5]:

- Current procedural terminology (CPT) covers CGM implementation and interpretation in your practice
- Recommended codes **95251** and **95249**

CGM = Continuous glucose monitor.

95251: Analysis, interpretation, and reporting of CGM data for a minimum of 72 hours of data collection[5]

95249: Ambulatory CGM of interstitial tissue fluid via a subcutaneous sensor for a minimum of 72 hours; patient-provided equipment, sensor placement, hook-up, calibration of monitor, patient training and printout of recording[5]

Practice these steps with the LibreView reports available to you.

Abbott provided this information as a courtesy and does not guarantee payment or coverage.

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References: 1. ADA. *Diabetes Care* (2025): https://doi.org/10.2337/dc25-SINT. **2.** ADCES: CGM Data and Report Interpretation. Accessed September 2025. https://www.adces.org/education/danatech/glucose-monitoring/continuous-glucose-monitors-(cgm)/cgms-in-professional-practice/interpreting-cgm-patient-data. **3.** Bergenstal, RM. *ADA Clinical Compendia* (2018): https://doi.org/10.2337/db20181-20. **4.** Aleppo, G. *JDST* (2018): https://doi.org/10.1177/1932296818813581. **5.** American Medical Association CPT. *Professional Codebook* (2023).

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Using the Ambulatory Glucose Profile report

Mirroring the recommendations of the International Consensus[1], the Ambulatory Glucose Profile (AGP) report reveals glucose variations that can help focus treatment[1,2]

See your patient's glucose metrics and times in range compared to goals

Significance of Time in Range* (TIR):

- Every 10% increase in TIR* = ~0.8% decrease in A1c[3]
- Each 5% increase in TIR* is clinically significant[1]

Review a 14-day glucose profile to see patterns, trends, and glycemic variability

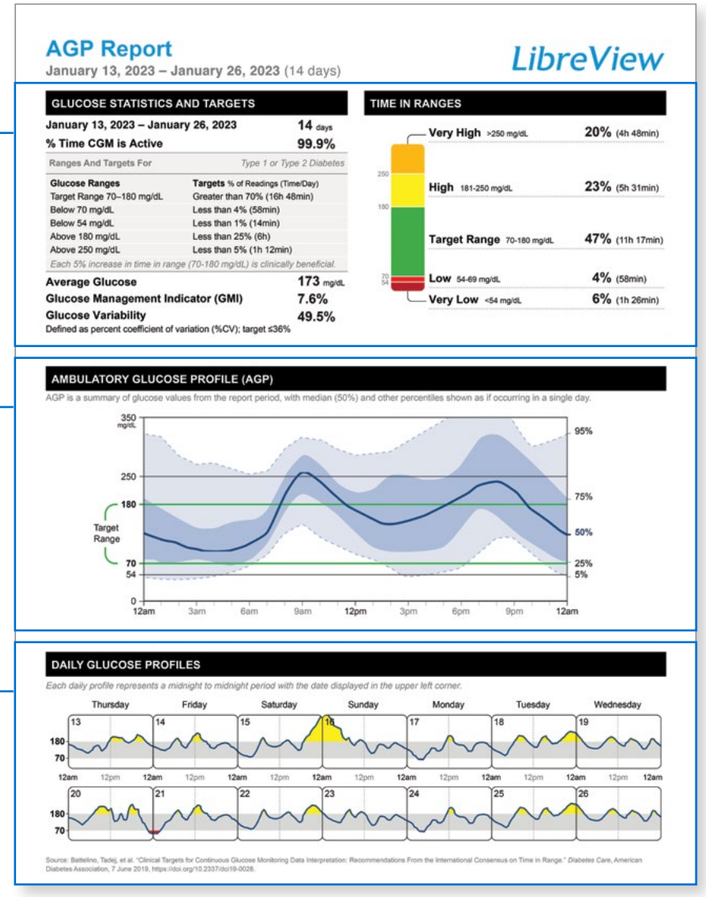
Quick tips[4]:

- FLAT is better than jagged
- NARROW is better than broad
- IN RANGE is better than outside of target range*

Identify specific glycemic events not visible in weekly averages

Patient discussion tip:

Highlight glucose spikes or lows and ask the patient what may have caused the glycemic event



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Make more informed decisions with individualized data not reflected by A1c[1] with the AGP report.

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References: 1. Battelino, T. *Diabetes Care* (2019): https://doi.org/10.2337/dci19-0028. **2.** ADA. *Diabetes Care* (2025): https://doi.org/10.2337/dc25-SINT. **3.** Vigersky, R. *Diabetes Technol Ther* (2019): https://doi.org/10.1089/dia.2018.0310. **4.** Bergenstal, RM. *ADA Clin Compend* (2018): https://doi.org/10.2337/db20181-20.

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Using the Glucose Pattern Insights report

The Glucose Pattern Insights (GPI) report provides a guided interpretation of your patient's CGM data to highlight important patterns

Compare glucose metrics with expert recommendations[1,2]

Quick tips:

- Teach your patient to aim for more green and less red[1]
- Glucose Management Indicator (GMI) approximates a patient's A1c based on CGM data

Personalize treatment with suggested clinical considerations

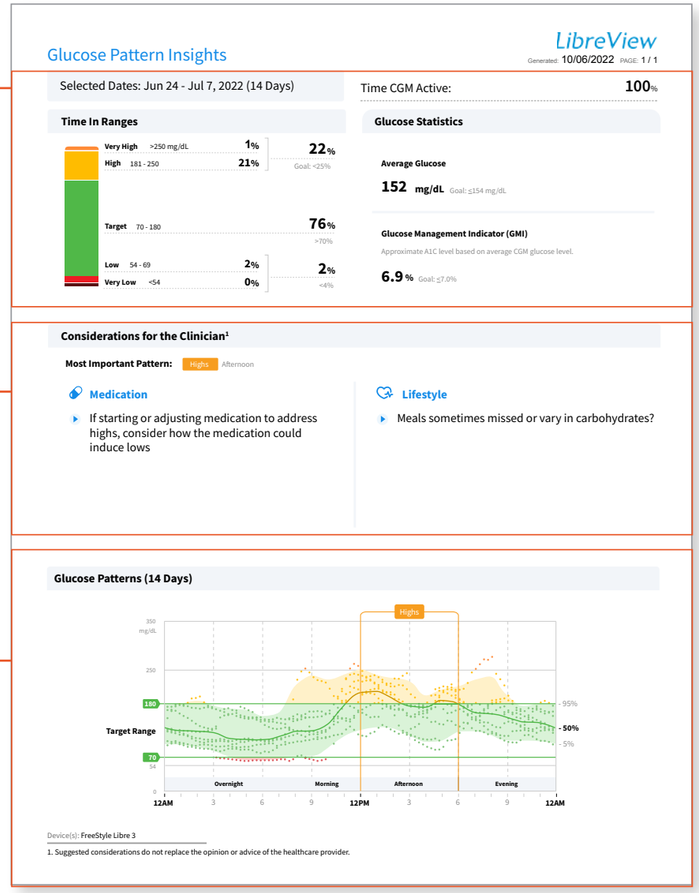
Quick tip:

Discuss medication and lifestyle changes that prioritize addressing the most important glucose patterns

Identify when the most important glucose patterns occurred

Significance of GPI:

Glucose patterns give context to a patient's time spent out of range*



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Use the GPI report to elevate patient care and interpret CGM data.

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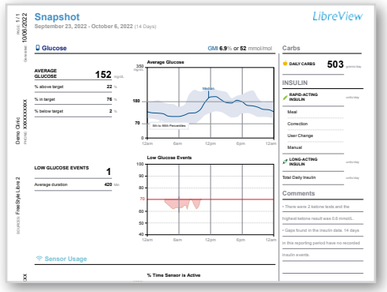
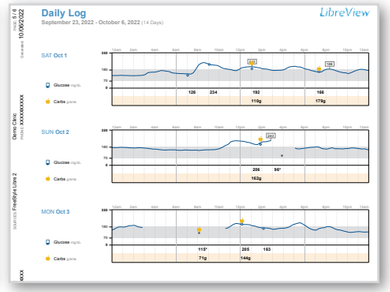
Assessing additional reports

Using patient-specific data, LibreView* reports uncover hidden glucose patterns for a complete picture[1]



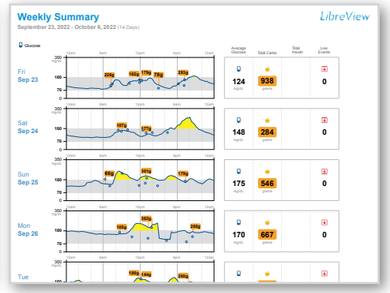
SNAPSHOT

An overview of your patient's average glucose and hypoglycemic events.



DAILY LOG

Entries for each time the patient scanned/viewed their glucose, performed a blood glucose test, and entered carbohydrates, insulin, and exercise.



WEEKLY SUMMARY

Shows average glucose, scans/views, carbs, and insulin entered for a full week.

Additional reports include:

Monthly Summary

Monthly list of daily average glucose readings, glucose scans/views per day, and low glucose events.

Mealtime Patterns

Highlights pre- and post-meal glucose levels throughout the day, and daily averages for the 15-day wear period.

Daily Patterns

Shows glucose, carbohydrate, and insulin data over the "typical" day.

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Use different LibreView* reports to tailor your discussions to your patient's needs.

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Getting started is easy with LibreView*

1. Visit LibreView.com to set up a LibreView professional account, or scan the QR code:
2. Set up a LibreView Practice account
3. Add Care Team members
4. Choose an option to connect with your patients for data sharing

You can do this in 2 ways:

Option 1: Share Practice ID

Write your ID in the box to share with your patients

Customize your Practice ID with something memorable (*e.g., consider using a phone number, name of practice, or the last name of a provider as your Practice ID)*

Option 2: Invite new or existing patients

Add their email to your LibreView Practice through the patient dashboard

Make the most of LibreView* data and reports today!

LibreView Specialist Team

Call
Toll Free: (855) 450-3563 ext 3,
Monday-Friday 9:00am - 8:00pm ET

Email
libreviewsupport@abbott.com

Book
1:1 session with the LibreView Specialist Team via their Team Booking Site - diabetescare.abbott/lvs

LibreView

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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

FreeStyle Libre 14 day, FreeStyle Libre 2 and FreeStyle Libre 3 systems: Failure to use FreeStyle Libre 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 reading and alarms (if enabled) do not match symptoms or expectations, use a fingerstick value from a blood glucose meter for treatment decisions. Get medical attention when appropriate. Abbott Customer Service at 855-632-8658 or visit https://www.FreeStyleprovider.abbott/us-en/safety-information.html for safety info.

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