



Specifications

Component	Transmitter
Device	
Radio Frequency	2.4GHz
Transmission Range	6m
Dimensions	3.8x2.3x1.3cm (Length/Width/Height)
Weight	10g including sensor pod
Moisture Protection	IPX 8 – temporary submersion (2.5m for 30min)
Limited Warranty	6 months

Component	Sensor
Device	
Glucose Range	40-400 mg/dL 2.2-22.2mmol/L
Sensor Warm Up	2 Hours
Insertion Needle	26 gauge
Sensor Life	Up to 7 days
Site Placement	Abdomen
Calibration	Any approved meter Ave 2 SMBG/day
Storage Conditions	2-25 degrees C
Moisture Protection	IPX 8

Receiver

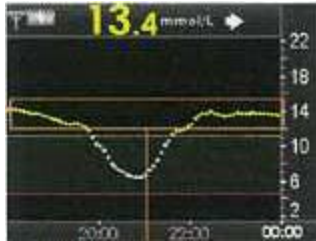
- Colour graphs available on LCD screen.
- Customisable alarms.
- 6 meter range from receiver to transmitter.
- Reports glucose readings 2.2 – 22.2mmol/L
- 1, 3, 6, 12 and 24 hour graph displays.
- Offers some protection from rain drops (IP54)



Dexcom Studio: Report



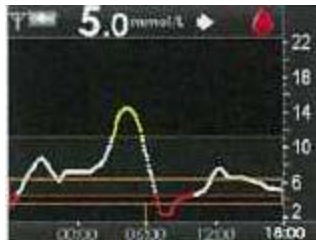
Glucose Alerts



High Glucose Alert

Default 11.1mmol/l

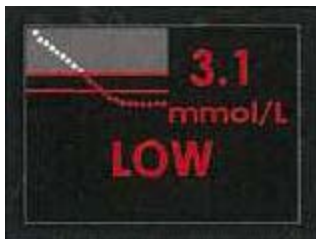
Glucose > alert setting will display in **yellow**



Low Glucose Alert

Default 4.4mmol/l

Glucose < alert setting will display in **red**



Low Glucose Alarm (Fixed Hypo Alert)

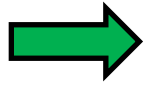
3.1mmol/l

Cannot be deactivated

- Alerts will continue until glucose returns to range or is acknowledged
- Snooze time can be set 15minutes – 5 hours

Recommended initial settings 4mmol/l and 17mmol/l with 2 hour snooze

Trend Arrows



Constant

Glucose steady.
Could increase by 0.8mmol/l in 15 minutes



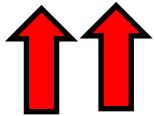
Slowly rising

Glucose rising 0.06- 0.11mmol/l each minute.
If rate continues, glucose could increase up to 1.7mmol/l in 15 minutes



Rising

Glucose rising 0.11- 0.17mmol/l each minute.
If rate continues, glucose could increase up to 2.5mmol/l in 15 minutes



Rapidly Rising

Glucose rising > 0.17mmol/l each minute.
If rate continues, glucose could increase >2.5mmol/l in 15 minutes



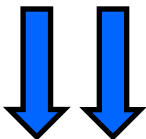
Slowly falling

Glucose falling 0.06- 0.11mmol/l each minute.
If rate continues, glucose could decrease up to 1.7mmol/l in 15 minutes



Falling

Glucose falling 0.11- 0.17mmol/l each minute.
If rate continues, glucose could decrease up to 2.5mmol/l in 15 minutes



Falling Rising

Glucose falling > 0.17mmol/l each minute.
If rate continues, glucose could decrease >2.5mmol/l in 15 minutes

No Arrow

No ROC information Receiver cannot calculate how fast glucose changing

Continuous Glucose Monitoring System

Analysis of Data : Meter Patients

AIMS	REPORTS
Assess Overall Glucose Control	Quick View Summary Daily Summary Trend Summary Model day Periods Model Day Hourly
Investigate Therapy Adherence	Quick View Summary Daily Summary Device settings
Monitoring Insulin Dosing	Quick View Summary Daily Summary Trend Summary
Set Glucose Targets	Quick View Summary Model Day Hourly

Continuous Glucose Monitoring System

Analysis of Data : Sensor Patients

AIMS	REPORTS
Assess Overall Glucose Control	Sensor daily overlay- Sensor MAD, calibration Sensor weekly logbook Sensor overlay by meals assess pre, post meal excursions Quick View Summary Daily Summary- frequency and timing of alarms Trend Summary
Investigate Therapy Adherence	Quick View Summary Daily Summary Device settings Sensor Daily Overlay
Monitoring Insulin Dosing	Sensor weekly Logbook 1:C ratio Quick View Summary Daily Summary Trend Summary
Set Glucose Targets	Sensor Daily Overlay Quick View Summary Data Table

Continuous Glucose Monitoring System Criteria for Patient Usage

- Hypoglycaemia Unawareness
- Nocturnal Hypoglycaemia
- Basal rate information
- Blood glucose level review (record book not reflecting HbA1c)
- Pregnancy
- Insulin Pump Therapy

Continuous Glucose Monitoring System

How to get Access

Referral from Endocrinologist

Referral from Hospital Medical Consultant

Credentialed Diabetes Educator

(for pump Pts or Pregnancy)

Continuous Glucose Monitoring System Documentation

All referrals are filed into the patient medical records under correspondence

All data is analysed by the CDE unless they feel incapable of understanding what has happened.

All analysis is documented onto the data download and into the out patient notes

All data downloads are printed and a copy put into the patient records sent to the referee and given to the patients.

Continuous Glucose Monitoring System

Facts to take home

- F** **Fingerstick** readings are still needed before making therapy adjustments and calibrating the system.
- A** **Alarms** need to be customised to balance the importance of detecting highs and lows with each individual's tolerances for alerts
- C** **Continuous** glucose monitoring and blood glucose meter readings are both accurate ways to measure glucose. However at any moment in time, exact readings will rarely match.
- T** **Trends** are the cornerstone. It takes time to learn to focus less on the actual numbers and focus more on the speed and direction of glucose trends.
- S** **Sensors** are the Future. Glucose sensors will significantly improve the way diabetes is managed.

QUESTIONS

