Dexcom CLARITY®
Get Clinically Relevant Insights in Minutes

We found 2 patterns during this date range. The best day was 29 April 2016.
Six Unique, Interactive Reports

Patients and healthcare professionals focus on the same issues when it comes to hyper- or hypoglycemia. Dexcom CLARITY brings these to the forefront - presenting the most relevant patterns and trends to help make better diabetes management decisions.

1. Nighttime Lows
2. Daytime Lows
3. Nighttime Highs
4. Daytime Highs

Contributing factors:

- Contributing Patterns
- Rebound Lows and Highs
- Sustained Lows and Highs
Overview Report

The Overview report presents up to four clinically relevant patterns, as well as the patient’s Best Day. This quick summary can help focus the discussion on problem areas contributing to hyper- and hypoglycemia.

This report has two main parts:

1. **Dashboard**
   - Average glucose control based on CGM readings
   - Time spent in glucose ranges
   - Calibration Adherence

2. **Patterns overview**
   - Variability around average glucose
   - Glycemic variability and risk for hypoglycemia adds context to AIC
   - Variability around average glucose

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![Dashboard](image)

- **Estimated A1C**: 6.1%
- **Average glucose (CGM)**: 7.1 mmol/L
- **Standard deviation (CGM)**: 3.1 mmol/L
- **Hypoglycemia risk**: 24.7% high, 57.9% in range, 17.4% low
- **Time in range**: 2.9
- **Average daily CGM calibrations**: 2.9

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### We found 2 patterns during this date range. The best day was 14 May 2016.

1. **Pattern 1**
   - Anna had a pattern of nighttime lows
   - Anna had a pattern of significant lows between 03:10 and 06:50.
   - 12 low events contributed to this pattern. 2 of the contributing events were rebound lows.

2. **Pattern 2**
   - Anna had a pattern of daytime highs
   - Anna had a pattern of significant highs between 12:50 and 13:10.
   - 8 high events contributed to this pattern. 1 of the contributing events was a rebound high.

3. **Pattern 3**
   - Anna’s best glucose day
   - Anna’s glucose data was in the target range about 87% of the day.

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Each pattern highlights:

- Time of event
- Number of events
- Contributing events
Patterns Report

With the Patterns report, you can dive deeper into each of the four clinically relevant patterns. Each pattern is represented by a series of graphs of the days that contribute to that pattern. If a home user inputs an event into their CGM device, such as exercise, it is shown as an icon below the graph.

Two of the four clinical patterns were found with this patient.

Anna had a pattern of nighttime lows

Anna had a pattern of significant lows between 19:15 and 21:10. 2 low events contributed to this pattern. None of the contributing events were rebound lows.

Statistics for these days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average glucose (CGM)</th>
<th>Standard deviation (CGM)</th>
<th>Time in range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1 mmol/L</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>65.6% IN RANGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.5% LOW</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some possible considerations

Consult your Healthcare Professional before making changes.

- Consider adjusting basal insulin.
- Consider adjusting meal-time insulin or bedtime snack.
- Consider effects of evening activity.
Data Report: Trends

The Trends view shows aggregate data for CGM glucose readings. In this report:
- Longer bars represent greater glycemic variability.
- Clinically significant hypoglycemia patterns are red - the most significant are bright red.
- Hyperglycemia patterns are yellow - the most significant are bright yellow.
- Outlier data is removed - top 25% and bottom 15% of data.

Glucose Pattern Management*

CLARITY may not identify a clinical pattern. The best practice is a stepwise approach that will help you identify patient challenges with hypo- and hyperglycemia.

1. **Hypoglycemia.** Determine when hypoglycemia occurs and prioritize hypoglycemia overnight (1st) and hypoglycemia day/night (2nd). In this example the patient is experiencing overnight hypoglycemia (1st) as well as hypoglycemia during the morning and evening hours (2nd).

2. **Overnight glucose control.** Determine if there is overnight hyperglycemia. Appropriate levels of basal insulin should keep glucose values in target range throughout the night. This is a problem in the above example.

3. **Pre-prandial glucose control.** Determine if there is pre-meal hyperglycemia. In this example patient’s lunchtime was at 11:00. No pre-prandial hyperglycemia is detected.

4. **Post-prandial glucose control.** Determine if there is post-meal hyperglycemia. In this example a pronounced post-prandial hyperglycemia is after lunchtime.

* Use your professional judgement when interpreting CGM data
Data Report: Overlay

The Overlay view features CGM tracings to spot trends and compare data from different days. Each line on the graph represents one day’s data over time. Each graph can contain up to 7 days of all sensor data from the selected date range.

Customize reports by applying filters to the graphs.

View data from only certain days of the week
Choose between nighttime and daytime patterns
Compare different High and Low glucose events, rebound and sustained high and low events
View days when patient did not calibrate or CGM did not record data
Data Report: Daily

The Daily view displays glucose data over time in daily graphs. The graphs are displayed with the most recent day first. Every glucose reading is displayed in this report.
Compare Report

The Compare report encourages progress and highlights the challenges patients may be facing each visit.

Customize the date range for each column by clicking the date range.

Arrows indicate the direction of change from the compared date range.

Statistics for this date range

- Estimated A1C: 5.4%
- Average glucose (CGM): 5.9 mmol/L
- Standard deviation (CGM): 2.5 mmol/L
- Hypoglycemia risk:
  - High
  - Medium
  - Low
- Time in range:
  - 12.9% High
  - 59.3% In Range
  - 27.2% Low
- Average daily CGM calibrations: 2.4

Statistics for this date range

- Estimated A1C: 6.1%
- Average glucose (CGM): 7.1 mmol/L
- Standard deviation (CGM): 3.1 mmol/L
- Hypoglycemia risk:
  - High
  - Medium
  - Low
- Time in range:
  - 24.7% High
  - 57.5% In Range
  - 17.4% Low
- Average daily CGM calibrations: 2.9
Save or Print Reports

The Overview report is just one of five reports you can save or print that can be easily referenced during each patient visit.

Settings

Use the Settings page to customize glucose time periods for target ranges. Changes you make to a patient’s settings only apply at the clinic and do not change the patient’s personal CLARITY account or any CGM settings.

Reports are generated based on these settings.
Dexcom CLARITY is not yet available for all countries.
See www.clarity.dexcom.eu for details.

BRIEF SAFETY STATEMENT
The web-based Dexcom CLARITY® software is intended for use by both home users and healthcare professionals to assist people with diabetes in the review, analysis, and evaluation of historical CGM data to support effective diabetes management. It is intended for use as an accessory to CGM devices with data interface capabilities. The software should not be relied on for medical advice. Home users must consult a healthcare professional before making any medical interpretation or therapy adjustments from the information. Healthcare professionals should use information from the software in conjunction with other clinical information available to them.