User Guide

for Dexcom G5® Mobile Continuous Glucose Monitoring (CGM) System
IMPORTANT CONTACTS AND NUMBERS

Emergency Phone Number: ______________________________________________

Your Healthcare Professional: _____________________________________________

Your Receiver Serial Number: ___________________________________________

Your Transmitter Serial Number: _________________________________________

Dexcom® Technical Support/Patient Care Team: 1.888.738.3646

Dexcom Website: dexcom.com

Nearest Hospital: ______________________________________________________
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GETTING STARTED

• Glossary
• Getting Started
• Indications for Use and Safety Statement
• Risks and Benefits
### Glossary

| **A1C** | Blood test used to diagnose type 1 or 2 diabetes and to gauge how well you’re managing your diabetes. The A1C test result reflects your average blood sugar level for the past two to three months. |
| **Accessory Device (Accessory)** | A device meant to connect to a smart device, to add or extend features. For example, a smart watch or headphones. |
| **Alternative Site Testing** | Using a blood sample from non-fingertip (alternative) sites such as the palm, forearm or upper arm for meter readings.  
Do not use alternative site testing to calibrate the Dexcom G5® Mobile CGM System (G5 Mobile). Only use fingerstick measurement. |
| **App** | A software application on a smart device.  
The G5 Mobile app was developed as a display for continuous glucose monitoring. |
| **Blood Glucose (BG) Value** | An abbreviation of blood glucose. Blood glucose (BG) value is the amount of glucose in the blood measured by a BG meter. |
| **Blood Glucose Meter/Meter/BG Meter** | A medical device used to measure how much glucose is in the blood. |

(Continued on next page)
| **Calibration** | A comparison or measurement between your meter’s fingerstick BG values and the sensor’s interstitial fluid glucose readings. Although blood and interstitial fluids are similar, glucose concentration is higher in your blood. Calibration allows alignment between your sensor and meter readings. When you calibrate, you take a fingerstick measurement from your meter then enter the value into your receiver or smart device. The system uses that value to verify that the sensor glucose reading is on track. |
| **Continuous Glucose Monitor (CGM)** | A system that uses a sensor inserted under the skin to check glucose levels in interstitial fluid. A transmitter sends sensor glucose readings to a display device. |
| **Contraindication** | A safety statement outlining specific situations where the G5 Mobile should not be used because it may be harmful to you. The risk of use clearly outweighs any possible benefit. |
| **Hyperglycemia** | High BG. Same as “high” or high blood sugar. Hyperglycemia is characterized by an excess of glucose in the bloodstream. It’s important to treat hyperglycemia. If left untreated, hyperglycemia can lead to serious complications. The default High Glucose Alert in the G5 Mobile is set to 200 mg/dL. Consult your healthcare professional to determine the appropriate hyperglycemia setting for you. |
| **Hypoglycemia** | Low BG. Same as “low” or low blood sugar. Hypoglycemia is characterized by a low level of glucose in the bloodstream. It’s important to treat hypoglycemia. If left untreated, hypoglycemia can lead to serious complications. The default Low Glucose Alert in the G5 Mobile is set to 80 mg/dL. Consult your healthcare professional to determine the appropriate hypoglycemia setting for you. |

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Indication</strong></th>
<th>A condition making a particular treatment or procedure advisable. Indications let you know who should use the G5 Mobile and when.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>IP</strong></td>
<td>The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a nonprofit, non-governmental, international organization created to produce safety standards for electronics. One of the safety standards it designed is the Ingress Protection (IP) Marking, which classifies and rates how protected an electronic device is against dust, water, accidental contact, etc. IP ratings are numerical, with the number based on the conditions the electronic device comes across. An IP22 rating lets you know your electronic device won’t allow you to stick your fingers in it and won’t get damaged or be unsafe during specific testing with water dripping down. An IP28 rating tells you your electronic device won’t let you stick your fingers in it and is safe for long-term immersion in liquid up to a specified pressure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jailbreak, Root</strong></td>
<td>The removal of limitations and security measures set by the manufacturer on a smart device. The removal poses a security risk and data may become vulnerable. Do not use, install or run the G5 Mobile app on a jailbroken or rooted smart device. The app may not work correctly on such a device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Landscape</strong></td>
<td>When your smart device is oriented sideways.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mg/dL</strong></td>
<td>Milligrams per deciliter. The standard unit of measure for glucose readings in the United States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Portrait</strong></td>
<td>When your smart device is oriented vertically.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Precaution</strong></td>
<td>A safety statement regarding any special care to be exercised by you or your healthcare professional for the safe and effective use of the Dexcom G5 Mobile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RF</strong></td>
<td>Radio-frequency (RF) transmission used to send glucose information from the transmitter to the receiver or smart device. Also used to send calibration data from the receiver or smart device to the transmitter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Safety Statement</strong></td>
<td>A statement of the intended uses of G5 Mobile and relevant warnings, precautions, and contraindications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sensor Session</strong></td>
<td>The seven-day monitoring period after inserting a new sensor. During this time frame, your glucose is being monitored and reported every five minutes, with data being sent to your display device(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Smart Device</strong></td>
<td>A mobile device that can wirelessly connect to networks over Wi-Fi or a cellular data connection (3G, 4G, etc). Examples are smartphones and tablets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Smart Watch</strong></td>
<td>A watch with wireless connectivity, typically designed to pair with a smart device. An example is the Apple Watch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stacking Insulin</strong></td>
<td>Taking a dose of insulin soon after your most recent dose. This can result in low blood sugar. Doesn’t apply to taking insulin doses to cover what you just ate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Today View</strong></td>
<td>Swipe down, then right, to access information and notifications on your iPhone, iPad®, and iPod®.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Warning</strong></td>
<td>A safety statement letting you know the following feature has important hazard information. Describes serious and life-threatening circumstances of using the G5 Mobile, their consequences, and how to avoid the hazard.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 1

Getting Started:
Beginning Your Dexcom G5 Mobile® Continuous Glucose Monitoring (CGM) System Journey

1.1 Introduction

Welcome to the Dexcom G5 Mobile CGM System (G5 Mobile) family!

We are excited you chose us to partner with you in your journey to manage your diabetes. As a continuous glucose-monitoring (CGM) device, the G5 Mobile System allows you to break free from constant fingersticks. But how do you use the G5 Mobile? What are its features? Do you need to avoid anything?

Where do you even begin?

This chapter is the first step to answering these and many other questions.

After this chapter, you will be able to:

• Describe different training resources
• Locate tutorials about using the Dexcom G5 Mobile in your diabetes management
• Find step-by-step instructions for the Dexcom G5 Mobile
• Recall how to use the User Guide
• Explain why you need a Dexcom® account

We have numerous resources available to help you get the most out of your Dexcom G5 Mobile. Between our self-paced training resources and our friendly and knowledgeable Dexcom customer support teams, help is always available.

First Things First—Learning How to Learn

Knowing about the Dexcom G5 Mobile is your first step in creating a successful CGM experience. Before using it, learn about it.

You have numerous self-paced resources, helping you get to know the Dexcom G5 Mobile:
1. Tutorials
2. Getting Started Guide
3. User Guide

No matter which resource(s) you select, make sure you review them prior to using your new CGM system.

1.2 Self-Paced Resources

Tutorials
Along with step-by-step instructions, our tutorials illustrate how real-time CGM can assist in your daily diabetes management. The following is a list of tutorials and how to access them.

Online Tutorials

First Steps With Your Dexcom CGM
Designed for those who have never used a Dexcom CGM, this tutorial covers what to expect in your first week and includes links to step-by-step videos on how to insert your sensor, calibrations, ending a sensor session, etc.

Next Steps With Your Dexcom CGM
Just finished First Steps or already familiar with how a CGM can benefit you? This tutorial covers looking at trends and introduces some advanced features including our reporting tools (see Chapter 10).

Accessing Online Tutorials:
Go to dexcom.com, click the menu, then Support.
Once you have viewed the online tutorials you should be pretty comfortable with what CGMs do and how the Dexcom G5 Mobile can help you.

Offline Tutorials
You don’t need to be tied to the Internet to view our instructional tutorials, they’re also available offline.

Accessing Offline Tutorials:
Use the USB card in the receiver package.
Written Mobile Resources

Getting Started Guide (GSG)
The Dexcom G5 Mobile GSG complements the tutorials by providing in booklet form the same step-by-step instructions seen in the app.

One of the great things about the GSG is you can use it in conjunction with the videos, taking notes as you go!

Accessing the GSG:
Use the GSG booklet in the receiver package

Both the tutorial and the GSG give you a brief look at the Dexcom G5 Mobile. But what if you want more detailed information?

User Guide
Your Dexcom G5 Mobile encyclopedia!

This user guide gives you the most extensive overview of the system detailing features, important safety information, and so much more.

To download an eBook of the user guide or request a printed user guide, visit dexcom.com/guides.

The Dexcom G5 Mobile user guide is grouped into six separate parts:

Part 1: Getting Started
- Glossary
- Getting Started
  - Getting more information about the Dexcom G5 Mobile
  - Registering at dexcom.com
- Indications for Use and Safety Statement
- Risks and Benefits

Part 2: Let’s G5! The Basics
- Introduction to the Dexcom G5 Mobile
- Initial Setup
- Starting a Sensor Session: Inserting the Sensor and Attaching the Transmitter
- Calibration
• Ending a Sensor Session and Transmission Session

Part 3: Next Steps - Getting the Most Out of Your G5 Mobile
Once you are up and running, how you can maximize the Dexcom G5 Mobile features:
• Reading Trend Graph Screens and Recognizing Trends
• Events
• Alarm and Alerts
• Sounds for Alarm, Alerts, and System Messages
• Using Dexcom G5 Mobile for Treatment Decisions

Part 4: Everything Else G5
• Warranty
• Maintenance
• Travel Tips
• Customer Service Contacts
• Technical Information
• Troubleshooting
• Symbols on Package Labels

At the end of your Dexcom G5 Mobile user guide is the Dexcom Share® user guide.

Part 5: Sharing Is Caring
• Dexcom Share
  – What Is Dexcom Share?
  – Setting Up Dexcom Share
  – How to Use Dexcom Share
  – Your Followers
  – Troubleshooting

Part 6:
• Index for Dexcom G5 Mobile and Dexcom Share
How to Use Your User Guide

All chapters in the Dexcom G5 Mobile user guide are laid out the same way:

The beginning of each chapter lists what you'll be able to do after you have finished. After that, it shows any applicable safety statements you need to know, followed by the chapter’s content. At the end, there's a recap of what was covered and what’s in the next chapter.

1.3 Your Dexcom Account

You'll need a username and password to set up the Dexcom G5 Mobile app and for reordering supplies.

If you haven’t already done so, go to dexcom.com and set up your own account.

Or, if you prefer, the Dexcom G5 Mobile app walks you through creating your login credentials as part of your initial app setup.

Summary

Now You Can:

- Describe different training resources
- Locate tutorials about using real-time CGM in your diabetes management
- Find step-by-step instructions for the Dexcom G5 Mobile
- Recall how to use the user guide
- Explain why you need a Dexcom account

What’s Next?

Now you are familiar with how to use this user guide and where to go for help.

Throughout the user guide you’ll see color-coded boxes containing Safety Statements. The next chapter, Indications for Use and Safety Statement, lists all Safety Statements along with how to read and interpret them.

Next you’ll learn about when and how to use the Dexcom G5 Mobile safely.
Chapter 2

Getting Started:
Indications for Use and Safety Statement

2.1 Introduction

We want the Dexcom G5 Mobile System to be a valuable tool in your diabetes management. Like any system, there are steps to take to get the most out of it. As excited as you are about getting started, did you know that if you just took Tylenol®, maybe you should wait? Did you know taking Tylenol is contraindicated?

In this chapter, you'll learn about some key areas that might prevent you from having the best CGM experience or if you're not careful might even harm you or the system. You'll even learn what a contraindication is!

2.2 Important User Information

Each part of your system has instructions including indications, contraindications, warnings, precautions, and other important user information. Please review the instructions for each part of the system in this user guide before using the system.

This chapter is important to read. It helps you use the system safely and covers:

• What is a Safety Statement?
  – Telling the difference between an indication and a contraindication
  – Explaining why warnings are so important
  – Defining precautions

• How to read a chapter’s Safety Statement

• Overview of Safety Statements

Let’s start with definitions, then look at a Safety Statement example used throughout the user guide, and then review the Safety Statements.
Safety Statement

A Safety Statement is a brief statement of the system’s indications, contraindications (when to avoid using it), relevant warnings, and precautions. The Safety Statements are meant to keep you and the system safe while using the system:

1) Indications
   How, for what purposes, and under what circumstances you should use the system. Indications let you know who should use the system and when. Indications are the who, what, and why of the system.

2) Contraindications
   Contraindications let you know when not to use the system. If used during these situations, you may hurt yourself or the system, the risk of use clearly outweighs the benefit.

3) Warning
   Important hazard information: Describes serious or life-threatening circumstances to stay away from while using the system, their consequences, and how to avoid danger.

4) Precaution
   Special steps you need to take while using the system preventing minor or moderate injury to either you or the system.

2.3 Safety Statements

This user guide presents Safety Statements two ways:

1. In this chapter’s Overview of Safety Statements
   – Lists all Safety Statements
   – Includes a section reviewing how the statements are formatted

2. Within each chapter
   – Lists only those statements applicable to that specific chapter

Chapter’s Safety Statements

Each chapter will list all applicable indications, contraindications, precautions, and warnings. Some chapters will have multiple Safety Statements; others have none. Safety Statements are located toward the beginning so you can keep them in mind as you learn about that chapter’s topic. The same statement may be repeated throughout the user guide. It’s important to recognize which factors could prevent the system from working correctly, or even harm you.
Within chapters, each color-coded Safety Statement is in a box, broken down into four sections:

1. **Type of statement**
   a. **Bold** and color-coded
      - **INDICATION**-Green
      - **CONTRAINDICATION**-Purple
      - **WARNING**-Red
      - **PRECAUTION**-Blue

2. **Do's/Don’ts**
   a. An action you should or should not take
   b. *Italicized*

3. **Why**
   a. A statement of the potential harm

4. **Consequences**
   a. What could happen if you don’t follow the instructions

The following is an example of a chapter’s Safety Statement and how to read it.

---

**WARNING**

**Do:** Calibrate at least once every 12 hours.

**Why:** Calibrating less often than every 12 hours might cause inaccurate sensor glucose readings.

**Consequences:** Missing a severe low or high glucose event or making a treatment decision that results in injury.

---

Since this is a **Warning**, you know it covers important safety information. Italics are the **Do/Don’t** steps to follow: *Calibrate at least once every 12 hours*. Below the italics is a statement explaining **Why** you need to follow the steps: Calibrating less often than every 12 hours might cause inaccurate sensor glucose readings. And finally what happens, or the **Consequences**, if you don’t: Missing a severe low (hypoglycemia) or high (hyperglycemia) glucose event or making a treatment decision that results in injury.
2.4 Overview of Safety Statements

This section provides a review of Safety Statements containing the same elements described above (type of Safety Statement, an action, a statement of potential harm, and consequences) but listed in a narrative, not boxed, format. Here you’ll learn what indications and contraindications are and what to do to keep you safe and the system in proper working order.

Indications for Use

The Dexcom G5 Mobile Continuous Glucose Monitoring System (Dexcom G5 Mobile) is a glucose monitoring system indicated for the management of diabetes in persons age 2 years and older. The Dexcom G5 Mobile is designed to replace fingerstick blood glucose testing for diabetes treatment decisions.

Interpretation of the Dexcom G5 Mobile results should be based on the glucose trends and several sequential readings over time. The Dexcom G5 Mobile also aids in the detection of episodes of hyperglycemia and hypoglycemia, facilitating both acute and long-term therapy adjustments.

The Dexcom G5 Mobile is intended for single patient use and requires a prescription.

Important User Information

Failure to use the Dexcom G5 Mobile and its components according to the instructions for use and all indications, contraindications, warnings, precautions, and cautions may result in you missing a severe hypoglycemia (low blood glucose) or hyperglycemia (high blood glucose) occurrence and/or making a treatment decision that may result in injury. If your glucose alerts and readings from your Dexcom G5 Mobile do not match your symptoms or expectations, use a fingerstick blood glucose value from your blood glucose meter to make diabetes treatment decisions. Seek medical attention when appropriate.

Please review the product instructions before using the Dexcom G5 Mobile. Indications, contraindications, warnings, precautions, cautions, and other important user information can be found in the product instructions that are included with, or accompany, the Dexcom G5 Mobile. Discuss with your healthcare professional how you should use the information displayed on the Dexcom G5 Mobile to help manage your diabetes. The product instructions contain important information on troubleshooting the Dexcom G5 Mobile and on the performance characteristics of the system.
Contraindications

So what are contraindications? They let you know when not to use the system; you may hurt yourself or damage the system. Remember, if used during certain situations, the risk of use may clearly outweigh any potential benefit. Within the chapters, contraindications are in purple boxes.

MRI/CT/Diathermy

Do not wear the Dexcom G5 Mobile (sensor, transmitter, and receiver) during Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Computed Tomography (CT) scan, or high-frequency electrical heat (diathermy) treatment.

The Dexcom G5 Mobile has not been tested during MRI or CT scans or with diathermy treatment. The magnetic fields and heat could damage the components of the Dexcom G5 Mobile, which may cause it to display inaccurate blood glucose readings or may prevent alerts.

Medications

Taking medications with acetaminophen (such as Tylenol or Excedrin® Extra Strength) while wearing the Dexcom G5 Mobile may inaccurately raise the glucose readings generated by the Dexcom G5 Mobile. The level of inaccuracy depends on the amount of acetaminophen active in your body and is different for each person. Do not rely on continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) data produced by the Dexcom G5 Mobile if you have recently taken acetaminophen.

Warnings

What are warnings for? They outline important hazard information, describing any serious and/or life-threatening situations, their consequences, how to avoid danger while using the system and how to protect the system from harm.

Sensor Fractures

Do not ignore sensor fractures. Sensors may fracture or detach from the sensor pod on rare occasions. If a sensor breaks and no portion of it is visible above the skin, do not attempt to remove it. Seek professional medical help if you have symptoms of infection or inflammation—redness, swelling, or pain—at the insertion site. If you experience a broken sensor, please report this to our Technical Support department at 1.888.738.3646 (toll free) or 1.858.200.0200.
Do Not Use Damaged Goods

If the Dexcom G5 Mobile receiver or Dexcom G5 Mobile transmitter is damaged or cracked, do not use it. This could create an electrical safety hazard or malfunction, causing possible electrical shocks resulting in injury. In addition, a damaged or cracked Dexcom G5 Mobile receiver or Dexcom G5 Mobile transmitter may cause the Dexcom G5 Mobile System not to function properly.

Choking

Do not allow young children to hold the sensor or transmitter without adult supervision. The sensor and transmitter include small parts that may pose a choking hazard.

Avoid Strangulation

Use USB cable only as directed and store safely. Misuse of the USB cable can present a strangulation risk.

The following warnings may result in the consequence of missing severe hypoglycemia (low blood glucose) or hyperglycemia (high blood glucose) or making a treatment decision that results in injury:

Review Training Materials

Thoroughly review the training materials included with your Dexcom G5 Mobile before use. Incorrect use of the Dexcom G5 Mobile could lead you to misunderstand information produced by the system or might affect the system’s performance.

Diabetes Treatment Decisions

If your Dexcom G5 Mobile does not display a sensor glucose reading and an arrow or if you are getting inaccurate or inconsistent readings, use a fingerstick blood glucose value from your blood glucose meter to make diabetes treatment decisions.

Do Not Ignore Low/High Symptoms

Do not ignore symptoms of low or high glucose. If your glucose alerts and readings do not match your symptoms or expectations, you should obtain a fingerstick blood glucose value from your blood glucose meter to make diabetes treatment decisions or seek immediate medical attention.

Who Should Not Use

The Dexcom G5 Mobile was not evaluated or approved for the following persons:

- Pregnant women
• Persons on dialysis

**Warnings (continued)**

*The following warnings may result in the consequence of missing severe hypoglycemia (low blood glucose) or hyperglycemia (high blood glucose) or making a treatment decision that results in injury:*

Do not use the Dexcom G5 Mobile CGM System in critically ill patients. It is not known how different conditions or medications common to the critically ill population may affect performance of the system. Sensor glucose readings may be inaccurate in critically ill patients.

The Dexcom G5 Mobile’s accuracy has not been tested in people within these groups and the system’s glucose readings may be inaccurate.

**Calibrate on Schedule**

What is calibrating and why it is important? Calibration is the process of making sure your sensor continues to be accurate. Your sensor doesn’t automatically know what your glucose levels are—you have to teach your system what a given BG value is by entering in a KNOWN glucose value from your BG meter.

Calibrate the Dexcom G5 Mobile at least once every 12 hours. The Dexcom G5 Mobile needs to be calibrated in order to provide accurate readings. Do not use the Dexcom G5 Mobile for diabetes treatment decisions unless you have followed the prompts from the device and calibrated every 12 hours after the initial calibration.

**Placement**

Do not insert the sensor component of the Dexcom G5 Mobile in a site other than the belly/abdomen (ages 2 years and older) or the upper buttocks (ages 2 to 17 years). The placement and insertion of the sensor component of the Dexcom G5 Mobile is not approved for other sites. If placed in other areas, the Dexcom G5 Mobile may not function properly.

**Prior to Initial Calibration: Data/Alarm/Alert**

Do not expect sensor glucose readings or Alarms/Alerts from the Dexcom G5 Mobile until after the 2-hour startup. The Dexcom G5 Mobile will NOT provide any sensor glucose readings or Alarms/Alerts until after the 2-hour startup ends AND you complete the startup calibration. Use fingerstick glucose values from your blood glucose meter during the 2-hour startup.
Warnings (continued)

The following warnings may result in the consequence of missing severe hypoglycemia (low blood glucose) or hyperglycemia (high blood glucose) or making a treatment decision that results in injury:

Sensor Storage

Store the sensor at temperatures between 36°F-77°F for the length of the sensor’s shelf life. You may store the sensor in the refrigerator if it is within this temperature range. The sensor should not be stored in the freezer.

Storing the sensor improperly might cause the sensor glucose readings to be inaccurate.

Smart Device Settings

Your smart device’s internal settings override any Dexcom G5 Mobile app setting. In addition, accessory devices (like a smart watch or other wearable smart devices) might override your smart device’s Alarm, Alert, and notification settings.

To receive Alarm or Alerts you must:

- Make sure the notifications for the Dexcom G5 Mobile app are turned on in the setting’s menu of your smart device
- Check that the Dexcom G5 Mobile app hasn’t been shut down by your smart device
- Turn on Bluetooth on your smart device
- Turn off the Do Not Disturb feature on your smart device (if available)
- Restart the Dexcom G5 Mobile app after your smart device is restarted
- Set the volume on your smart device at a level you can hear
- Do not close app; always run the app in the background
- Make sure accessory devices do not override your smart device settings

If the settings on your smart device are incorrect, your Dexcom G5 Mobile may not function properly.

The Dexcom G5 Mobile Alarm/Alert vibrations are not any different from other vibrating apps on your smart device. Medical device apps, like the Dexcom G5 Mobile app, may not always have special priorities over your smart device’s features.

App notifications or Alerts may sound or feel the same as notifications from another app. The only way to know is to look at the screen.
Warnings (continued)

The following warnings may result in the consequence of missing severe hypoglycemia (low blood glucose) or hyperglycemia (high blood glucose) or making a treatment decision that results in injury:

Missed an Alarm or Alert?

An Alarm or Alert from the G5 Mobile app cannot be heard through your smart device’s speakers if headphones are plugged in. Make sure you unplug your headphones when you are done using them, otherwise you might not hear an Alarm or Alert from the Dexcom G5 Mobile.

Precautions

Sensor Package

Do not use the Dexcom G5 Mobile sensor if its sterile package has been damaged or opened. Using a non-sterile sensor might cause infection.

Clean and Dry Before Using

Do not open the sensor package until you have washed your hands with soap and water, and let them dry. You may contaminate the insertion site and suffer an infection if you have dirty hands while inserting the sensor.

Do not insert the sensor until you have cleaned the skin near the insertion site with a topical antimicrobial solution, such as isopropyl alcohol, and allowed the skin to dry. Inserting into unclean skin might lead to infection. Do not insert the sensor until the cleaned area is dry so the sensor adhesive will stick better.

Reusable: Don’t Throw Away

Do not discard your transmitter. It is reusable. The same transmitter is used for each session until you have reached the end of the transmitter’s battery life.

The following precautions may result in the consequence of missing severe hypoglycemia (low blood glucose) or hyperglycemia (high blood glucose) or making a treatment decision that results in injury:

Be Accurate, Be Quick

To calibrate the system, enter the exact blood glucose value displayed on your blood glucose meter within five minutes of a carefully performed fingerstick.
Precautions (continued)

The following precautions may result in the consequence of missing severe hypoglycemia (low blood glucose) or hyperglycemia (high blood glucose) or making a treatment decision that results in injury:

Do not enter Dexcom G5 Mobile sensor glucose readings for calibration. Entering incorrect blood glucose values, blood glucose values obtained more than 5 minutes before entry, or sensor glucose readings might affect sensor performance.

Treatment Decisions

Make diabetes treatment decisions based on the combination of the sensor glucose reading, trend arrow, and/or alerts generated by the Dexcom G5 Mobile.

Expiration Date

Do not use Dexcom G5 Mobile sensors beyond their expiration date. Before inserting a sensor, confirm the expiration date that is listed on the package label in the following format: YYYY-MM-DD.

Do not use sensors that are beyond their expiration date, because the sensor glucose readings might not be accurate.

Sensor Placement

Avoid using the same spot repeatedly for sensor insertion. Rotate your sensor placement sites, and do not use the same site for two sensor sessions in a row. Using the same site might cause scarring or skin irritation.

Avoid inserting the sensor in areas that are likely to be bumped, pushed, or compressed or areas of skin with scarring, tattoos, or irritation as these are not ideal sites to measure glucose. Insertion in these areas might affect sensor accuracy.

Avoid injecting insulin or placing an insulin pump infusion set within three inches of the sensor. The insulin might affect sensor performance.

Use Correct Transmitter, Receiver, and Sensor

Different generations of Dexcom CGM System transmitters and receivers are not interchangeable with each other.

The Dexcom G5 Mobile transmitter and receiver are not compatible with the Dexcom G4® PLATINUM CGM System transmitter and receiver.
Precautions (continued)

The following precautions may result in the consequence of missing severe hypoglycemia (low blood glucose) or hyperglycemia (high blood glucose) or making a treatment decision that results in injury:

The Dexcom G5 Mobile will not work if you mix the transmitter and receiver from different generations.

You can use a Dexcom G4 PLATINUM sensor with the Dexcom G5 Mobile System. Before using the sensor, make sure the sensor label says “Dexcom G5 Mobile/G4 PLATINUM Sensor” or “Dexcom G4 PLATINUM Sensor.”

Communication Range

Do not separate the transmitter and receiver by more than 20 feet. The transmission range from the transmitter to the receiver is up to 20 feet without obstruction. Wireless communication does not work well through water so the range is much less if you are in a pool, shower, etc.

Types of obstruction differ and have not been tested. If your transmitter and receiver are farther than 20 feet apart or are separated by an obstruction, they might not communicate or the communication distance may be shorter.

Setting Alarm/Alert Notifications

When using both a receiver and a smart device with your Dexcom G5 Mobile, you must set your settings separately in each. If you set up one device and then use another, you might not get an Alarm or Alert.

Using an accessory device (like a smart watch) might override your smart device sounds. Alarm or Alerts might vibrate or be heard on the accessory instead of your smart device. After connecting any accessories, make sure that the smart device settings allow you to continue receiving Alarm or Alerts on the smart device.

Is It On?

If the receiver or smart device is turned off (Shut Down), it will not display sensor data, information, Alarm or Alerts generated by the Dexcom G5 Mobile. Make sure the display devices are turned on; otherwise you won’t get sensor glucose readings or Alarm or Alerts.
Precautions (continued)

The following precautions may result in the consequence of missing severe hypoglycemia (low blood glucose) or hyperglycemia (high blood glucose) or making a treatment decision that results in injury:

Test Receiver

Test your receiver speaker and vibration often. To test the speaker and vibration use the Speaker Test or go through the Try It menu option. Always test if your receiver gets wet or dropped.

To use the Speaker Test, plug the receiver in to charge to see the Speaker Test screen. Proceed through the speaker test. To use the Try It menu option, go to the Sounds menu and select Try It. Either way, if it doesn’t vibrate and beep, contact Technical Support.

If the vibration motor and/or speaker on your receiver is not functioning properly you may miss a severe low or high Alarm/Alert. Use the app on your smart device until this issue is resolved.

Keep Receiver Clean and Dry

Do not get dirt or water in the USB port and do not submerge in water.

If dirt or water gets into the USB port, the receiver could become damaged and stop displaying readings or providing Alerts; you might miss a severe low or high glucose event.

No Alternative Site Testing—Fingerstick Only

Do not use alternative site blood glucose testing (blood from your palm or forearm, etc.) for calibration. Alternative site blood glucose values may be different from those taken from a fingerstick blood glucose test and may not represent the timeliest blood glucose value. Use a blood glucose value taken only from a fingerstick for calibration. Using alternative site blood glucose values for calibration might affect Dexcom G5 Mobile accuracy.

When Not to Calibrate

Do not calibrate if your blood glucose is changing at a significant rate, typically more than 2 mg/dL per minute. Do not calibrate when your receiver screen is showing the rising or falling single arrow or double arrow, which indicates that your
Precautions (continued)

The following precautions may result in the consequence of missing severe hypoglycemia (low blood glucose) or hyperglycemia (high blood glucose) or making a treatment decision that results in injury:

blood glucose is rapidly rising or falling. Calibrating during rapid rise or fall of blood glucose may affect sensor accuracy.

Don’t Share Your Transmitter

Do not share your transmitter with another person or use a transmitter from another person. The Dexcom G5 Mobile is a prescription-only medical device and is meant, or indicated, for individual use only.

The transmitter is tied to the sensor glucose readings. If the transmitter is used by more than one person, the glucose readings, alerts, and reports may be wrong.

Airport Scanners

Be aware of airport body scanners and baggage x-rays when you travel. Do not place any part of the Dexcom G5 Mobile system in the baggage x-ray machine or body scanner. Ask for visual inspection instead:

- Baggage x-ray machine: Instead of putting any part of your Dexcom G5 Mobile through the baggage x-ray, ask the TSA officers to visually inspect it
- Body scanner: When you are wearing your Dexcom G5 Mobile, request hand-wanding or full-body pat-down and visual inspection instead of going through the Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) body scanner. AIT is also called millimeter wave scanner

Do not rely on CGM readings while being checked by an x-ray or hand-wand metal detector. Once you have cleared the security checkpoint area, you can resume using CGM data. Although the system has been tested with several metal detectors and hand-wands, it is unknown if exposure to certain x-ray, hand-wands, and/or AIT body scanners can affect the system performance and results in you missing a severe low or high glucose event.

If you are unsure of whether the airport scanner is a metal detector, an AIT body scanner or an x-ray, ask the TSA officer or request hand-wanding or full-body pat-down.
Caution

U.S. law restricts the sale of the Dexcom G5 Mobile to sale by or on order of a physician.

Summary

Now You Can:

- Define a Safety Statement
- Explain the difference between an indication and a contraindication
- Describe what a precaution is
- Describe the importance of warnings Correctly read a chapter’s Safety Statement
- Provide an overview of Safety Statements by category

What’s Next?

In our next chapter, you will learn about the risks and benefits of using the system.
Chapter 3

Getting Started:
Risks and Benefits

When using any medical device, there are risks and benefits. In this chapter, you’ll learn what they are, helping you decide if Dexcom G5 Mobile is right for you.

First, let’s review some possible risks.

3.1 Risks
There are some risks with using real-time CGM.

Not Receiving Alarm/Alerts
If you aren’t getting your CGM Alarm/Alerts, you run the risk of not knowing you are having a severe low or high glucose event.

Some hardware issues preventing Alarm/Alerts:

- Alert function is turned off
- Transmitter and display device are out of range
- Receiver or smart device isn’t showing sensor glucose readings. For example, when there are data gaps due to being out of range or a system error
- Receiver or smart device battery is dead
- Unable to hear Alarm/Alerts or feel vibration
- Speaker or vibration motor not working
- App not running in the background
- On Apple devices, Signal Loss Alert won’t be heard if smart device is silenced or in Do Not Disturb

See Troubleshooting (Chapter 19) and, for the app, Suggested Device Settings (Chapter 5).
Using CGM for Treatment Decisions

If you are taking acetaminophen, your sensor glucose readings may be falsely high, causing you to potentially miss a low glucose event or treat a high glucose event with insulin. Do not make any treatment decision based on your CGM when acetaminophen is active in your body.

In order to use CGM for your treatment decisions, you must calibrate a minimum of once every 12 hours to help keep your CGM system accurate. If you do not calibrate at this minimum frequency and make treatment decisions based on your CGM, you may not be getting the most accurate information and could miss a high or low glucose event.

In order to use CGM for your treatment decisions, you must have:

1. Sensor glucose reading
2. Trend arrow

For more information on how to make treatment decisions using your Dexcom G5 Mobile, see Chapter 13.

If you have symptoms of low or high glucose, but your CGM is not showing low or high glucose sensor readings, take a fingerstick blood glucose measurement with your BG meter. If you are a caregiver of someone using the Dexcom G5 Mobile, watch how they act. If their symptoms don’t match the CGM, take a fingerstick BG measurement.

Your BG meter is your backup when/if your CGM is not showing a sensor glucose reading or your symptoms do not match your sensor readings. Remember to wash your hands before taking a fingerstick.

Sensor Glucose Reading Different From Your Expectations or Symptoms

The sensor glucose reading can be different from your expectations and symptoms. In this case, wash your hands and take a fingerstick blood glucose measurement with your BG meter to confirm your expectations and symptoms. If your sensor readings and BG meter values are different, you can calibrate your CGM system. Wash and dry your hands, repeat the BG measurement, and, if still different, recalibrate.

If you’re not receiving an Alarm/Alert, and not taking fingerstick BG measurements, you may be unaware of low or high glucose levels.
Sensor Insertion Risks

Inserting the sensor and wearing the adhesive patch might cause infection, bleeding, pain, or skin irritations (for example, redness, swelling, bruising, itching, scarring, or skin discoloration). The chance of this happening is low.

The Dexcom G5 Mobile uses the same sensor as the previous CGM system—the Dexcom G4 PLATINUM. The Dexcom G4 PLATINUM System clinical studies and compliant data showed slight redness and swelling occurring only in a few patients.

During the Dexcom G4 PLATINUM System's clinical study, no sensor wires broke; however, there is a remote chance a sensor wire could break or detach and remain under your skin. Sterile broken sensor wires don’t pose a significant medical risk.

If a sensor wire breaks off or detaches and remains under your skin, contact your healthcare professional and call Dexcom’s Technical Support toll free, 24/7, at 1.888.738.3646 or toll at 1.858.200.0200 within 24 hours.

Those are the risks, let’s now review the benefits!

3.2 Benefits

Daily habits impact your BG levels. With the Dexcom G5 Mobile, you can track how your exercise, carbs, stress levels, medication, or illness influence your glucose levels.

Knowing Your Trends

Providing sensor glucose readings every five minutes, for up to seven days, the Dexcom G5 Mobile helps you detect trends and patterns. Trend information as well as the trend arrow reveals where your glucose is now, where it has been, where it’s heading, and how fast it’s changing. This provides you with a more complete picture of your glucose.

Making Treatment Decisions Based on Your CGM

With Dexcom G5 Mobile, you can now use the sensor glucose readings to make your diabetes treatment decisions (like how much insulin to take, when to treat a low glucose, etc.) when you have the key pieces of CGM information: your trend arrow and sensor glucose reading. If you are using the Dexcom G5 Mobile to make treatment decisions, make sure your Alerts are on. Talk to your healthcare professional to determine your best Alert levels.
Helping Your Diabetes Management

The Alarm/Alerts features (see Chapter 11) keep you aware of your glucose levels. Alerts notify you when your glucose goes outside your target range or is rapidly falling or rising, letting you take action before you get too low or too high. The Urgent Low Glucose Alarm lets you know when you are dangerously or urgently low, going below 55 mg/dL. By taking corrective measures, you lessen the time spent in your low/high range, while increasing time in your targeted range (Battelino, 2011; Garg, 2006). If you are using the Dexcom G5 Mobile to make treatment decisions, make sure your Alerts are on. See Chapter 13 for Treatment Decisions.

Real-time CGM can help improve your A1C as well as improve the quality of your glucose control. If your A1C is at or below 7%, using a CGM such as the Dexcom G5 Mobile helps reduce hypoglycemia (Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation Continuous Glucose Monitoring Study Group et al, 2008).

Lowering your A1C, increasing your time in your target range while decreasing time in low/high BG range is believed to reduce your risk of diabetes-related complications (Ohkubo, Y., 1995).

Some people perceive an increase in their quality of life and peace of mind when using real-time CGM (Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation Continuous Glucose Monitoring Study Group, 2010).

What's Next?

You’ve read the Safety Statements, reviewed the risks and benefits; now let’s take a look at the Dexcom G5 Mobile!

References:


Introduction to the Dexcom G5 Mobile

Initial Setup

Starting a Sensor Session: Inserting the Sensor and Attaching the Transmitter

Calibration

Ending a Sensor Session and Transmitter Session
Chapter 4

Let’s G5! The Basics:
What’s the Dexcom G5 Mobile?

4.1 Introduction
Now it’s time to get an overview of the Dexcom G5 Mobile.

After this chapter, you’ll be able to:
• Explain the Dexcom G5 Mobile
• Describe options to view trends
• Locate your historical readings
• Recognize system components
• Explain each part’s function

4.2 Safety Statement
If you’ve used the Dexcom G4 PLATINUM CGM System, you might still have its transmitter or receiver. While you can use the sensors across the different generations (look for “G5 Mobile,” “G4 PLATINUM,” or “Dexcom G5 Mobile/G4 PLATINUM” on the sensor’s package), you can’t mix the transmitter or receiver between the two systems.
WARNING

Don’t: The Dexcom G5 Mobile was not evaluated for the following persons:

- Pregnant women
- Persons on dialysis

Do not use the Dexcom G5 Mobile System in critically ill patients. It is not known how different conditions or medications common to the critically ill population may affect the performance of the system. Sensor glucose readings may be inaccurate in critically ill patients.

Consequences: The system’s accuracy hasn’t been tested in people falling into these groups and sensor glucose readings may be inaccurate, resulting in missing a severe low or high event.

PRECAUTION

Don’t: Never mix the Dexcom G5 Mobile transmitter or receiver with the Dexcom G4 PLATINUM transmitter or receiver.

Why: The Dexcom G5 Mobile transmitter and receiver are not compatible with the Dexcom G4 PLATINUM CGM System transmitter and receiver. The Dexcom G5 Mobile won’t work if you mix receiver and transmitter components from different generations.

Consequences: Missing a severe low or high glucose event or making a treatment decision that results in injury.
Only the components in the table below are compatible with each other within the Dexcom G5 Mobile System.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dexam G5 Mobile System Components</th>
<th>Sensor</th>
<th>Transmitter</th>
<th>Display Device</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brand Name</td>
<td>Dexcom G5 Mobile/G4 PLATINUM Sensor</td>
<td>Dexcom G5 Mobile Transmitter</td>
<td>Dexcom Receiver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part Number(s)</td>
<td>9500-27</td>
<td>9438-06</td>
<td>MT22949</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.3 The Dexcom G5 Mobile

**CGM**

The Dexcom G5 Mobile is a medical device you use on yourself. It allows you to continually see your sensor glucose readings, updated every five minutes for up to seven days, without the bother of taking constant fingerstick measurements. Your sensor glucose readings are measured by a single use sensor inserted under your skin. A reusable transmitter sends your data to your display device.

The Dexcom G5 Mobile provides personalized trend Alerts, prompting you to proactively react when your glucose levels are getting too low or too high. Dexcom provides web-based reports reflecting your glucose trends and patterns. Share the reports with your healthcare professional (HCP) when developing your diabetes management treatment plans.

Some users of the Dexcom G5 Mobile System may need a caregiver involved in their care. Please consult your physician for guidance.

### Options to View Your Trends

The Dexcom G5 Mobile transmitter works with a number of display devices, giving you flexibility to use what’s best for you, your situation, or your lifestyle.
What’s the Dexcom G5 Mobile?

- Dexcom Receiver
- Dexcom G5 Mobile app on your smart device

While the system works with different smart devices, they’re not interchangeable during a sensor session, so before starting one, select which smart device you want to use and stick with it throughout your session. You can’t use multiple smart devices at the same time, but you can combine the receiver with a smart device during a session.

The Dexcom G5 Mobile is the first CGM system where a smart device acts as a receiver. For a list of current devices and operating systems go to: dexcom.com/compatibility.

Chapter 5 covers how to set up your smart device with the Dexcom G5 Mobile app.

The primary difference between the receiver and app is not the information they give you, but how that information is presented. The following are some of the shared CGM data and system information features.

**Tracking Real-Time CGM Data**

The receiver and app give you the ability to track your glucose trends in a number of different ways. Each device’s home screen opens to your glucose trend screen.

**View Glucose Levels**

The receiver and app share many of the same glucose-monitoring features. Your glucose values are color-coded to highlight what zone you are in, allowing you, at a glance, to see what your levels are.

Color-coded glucose levels:
- **Red** - Low
- **Grey** - Within your target range
- **Yellow** - High

**Trend Arrows**

Glucose levels are not just about the numbers. The Dexcom G5 Mobile includes trend arrows so you know the speed and direction of your glucose, allowing you to proactively react before your glucose gets too high or too low. See Chapter 13 and learn how to make treatment decisions based on your Dexcom G5 Mobile.
**Alarm/Alerts**

Being warned when your glucose value is too high or too low, falling or rising too quickly, or trending toward a severe low or high is very important. Warnings in the form of Alerts or an Alarm help you avoid getting too low or high. Alarm and Alert notifications help keep you aware of your glucose trends and are made up of a combination of sounds, vibrations, and screens.

There are a number of Alerts, but only one Alarm: when your glucose level dips below 55 mg/dL. Some customization options are available and are part of the setup process for the receiver and smart device.

In Chapter 11, you can learn more about the Alarm and Alerts feature.

**Viewing Your Glucose Values**

The Dexcom G5 Mobile allows you to see the last 1-, 3-, 6-, 12-, 24-hours of your sensor glucose readings. On the receiver, from the home screen, tap `graph` to view. On a smart device, hold upright in `portrait` mode to see the most recent three hours; turn sideways to `landscape` mode to view your glucose levels over the last 1-, 3-, 6-, 12-, 24-hours.

Go to Chapter 9 to learn more about viewing your glucose trends.

**4.4 What’s New to the Dexcom G5 Mobile?**

With this system, you:

- Can make treatment decisions using your Dexcom G5 Mobile
- Get a new receiver

**Treatment Decisions**

The Dexcom G5 Mobile allows you to make treatment decisions, including help in determining your insulin doses.

Use the glucose readings and trend arrow to determine the speed and direction of your glucose changes. Based on your Dexcom G5 Mobile, you determine if you should dose, eat carbs, or do nothing without a fingerstick.

You still need your BG meter to calibrate the Dexcom G5 Mobile and as a backup when your CGM data does not reflect how you feel or if you don’t have enough information on your home screen.
For more information on how to use your Dexcom G5 Mobile to make treatment decisions, go to Chapter 13.

**New Receiver**

With the new touchscreen receiver, your sensor glucose readings, calibrations, events, menu options, etc. are accessible by just a tap or two.

**4.5 System Information**

The receiver and app also keep you informed on the system’s status. Technical notifications provide information about your sensor session and about the system’s hardware. Each chapter provides a table of the prompts, system, and error messages applicable to its subject. As an example, the Calibration chapter will review all calibration messages you may see.

Now that you know what the Dexcom G5 Mobile does and what’s new, let’s open your Dexcom G5 Mobile packages, see what’s inside, and review each item.

**4.6 System Components**

**Package**

The Dexcom G5 Mobile comes to you in a number of boxes; after opening, keep each box until you are no longer using its contents.

Throughout this guide, all images are representational. Your product may look slightly different.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor Box</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Sensor Box" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single use sensor(s)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
## Overview of System Components

This section is meant as a quick overview of each part; specifics for each are found in following chapters. For detailed product specifications and technical information, please go to Chapter 17.

The Dexcom G5 Mobile is comprised of four key parts:

1. Single-use sensor
2. Reusable transmitter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transmitter Box</th>
<th>Receiver Box</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Reusable transmitter" /></td>
<td>Receiver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Two extra colored cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Welcome Card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Getting Started Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tutorial USB Card</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receiver</th>
<th>Receiver’s USB charging and download cable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="AC power adapter" /></td>
<td>AC power adapter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transmitter Box**

- Reusable transmitter

**Receiver Box**

- Receiver
- Two extra colored cases
- Welcome Card
- Getting Started Guide
- Tutorial USB Card

**Receiver**

- Receiver’s USB charging and download cable
- AC power adapter
3. Rechargeable receiver
4. Dexcom G5 Mobile app
   a. Downloaded to your smart device
   b. Dexcom G5 Mobile optional: Dexcom Share

**Sensor Overview**

For your safety, the sensor is packaged in a sterile sealed pack. When you first open the pack, your sensor looks like one item; however, it’s actually three: sensor applicator, sensor pod, and sensor wire.

The applicator helps you insert the sensor wire inside the sensor pod under your skin. After inserting the sensor wire, remove the applicator. The sensor wire stays in the sensor pod with the pod attached to your skin by adhesive.

The sensor wire is made of silver and platinum with polymer membranes. Once inserted, the thin and flexible wire measures your glucose levels in the fluid between your cells (interstitial fluid) for up to seven days.

This section is meant as a quick overview. More information on using the applicator to insert the sensor wire can be found in Chapter 6.

![Dexcom G5 Mobile Sensor Applicator and Pod](image)

*Figure 1. Dexcom G5 Mobile Sensor Applicator and Pod*
## Applicator and Sensor Pod

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What it’s called</th>
<th>What it does</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Applicator</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicator Barrel</td>
<td>Contains small insertion needle and sensor wire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inserts sensor wire under the skin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disposable, for single use only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Removed after insertion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety Lock</td>
<td>Keeps all moving parts in place before insertion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prevents accidental sensor insertion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tool to remove transmitter after sensor session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Put in transmitter box after removal to use later.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collar</td>
<td>Collar removes insertion needle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plunger</td>
<td>Inserts sensor wire into your body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmitter Latch</td>
<td>Securely snaps transmitter into sensor pod.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sensor Pod</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensor Pod</td>
<td>Holds transmitter and sensor wire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water resistant when transmitter is properly installed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Discarded after sensor session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adhesive Patch</td>
<td>Keeps sensor pod attached to your skin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmitter Cradle</td>
<td>Holds transmitter in place during sensor session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensor Wire</td>
<td>Wire measures glucose levels in fluid in between your cells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Attached to sensor pod.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Discarded with pod after session.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transmitter Overview

Snapping into the sensor pod, the gray plastic transmitter wirelessly sends your glucose information to your display devices—receiver and/or smart device. If you have a new transmitter, open the package when you are ready to use it.

Transmitter features:
- Reusable
  - Do not discard after sensor session
  - Only for you, don’t share transmitter
- Water resistant
- Can transmit data to your display devices for up to 20 feet
  - Range is less if you are in or under water
- Battery lasts approximately three months
  - Receiver or smart device prompts you when battery is running low
- Transmitter’s serial number is on the back

More transmitter features and insertion information are in Chapter 6.

Now that you are familiar with the sensor and transmitter, let’s review the receiver.

Receiver

Your receiver, as well as your smart device, shows your sensor glucose readings, trend graphs, and trend arrows and alerts you when your glucose is too high or too low or if there is something you should be aware of or need to do.
The receiver is neither water resistant nor waterproof and can get damaged if moisture gets inside, so keep it away from any liquids and very high humidity as well as dirt and dust. If your receiver does get wet or dirty, test it to make sure the speaker and vibrations still work (see Chapter 11).

The small hole on the back of the receiver is not to be used to reset the receiver. Do not push anything through the hole.

If your receiver isn’t charged, see Chapter 14 for charging your receiver’s battery.

You can change the protective case. Just take off the black one and put on one of the colored ones. Be sure to line up the cover’s speaker holes with the receiver speaker.

If you want to use the receiver along with a smart device, you need to set them up separately.

Remember, you can’t use a combination of smart devices during a sensor session; select just one.

**Receiver Overview**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it’s called</th>
<th>What it does</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Receiver" /></td>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td>Provides data about your glucose trends via screen display, sounds and vibration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Micro USB Port" /></td>
<td>Micro USB Port</td>
<td><strong>Plug USB cable into port</strong> for recharging.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
What's the Dexcom G5 Mobile?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it’s called</th>
<th>What it does</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Wall Charger" /></td>
<td>Wall Charger</td>
<td><strong>Plug</strong> USB cable into adapter/wall charger. <strong>Plug</strong> wall charger into an electrical outlet to charge receiver’s battery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Display Screen" /></td>
<td>Display Screen</td>
<td>Shows sensor glucose readings, trend graphs and arrows, Alarm/Alerts, sensor session status. Change settings on Menu screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Charging Indicator" /></td>
<td>Charging Indicator</td>
<td>Turns on when receiver is being charged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Speaker" /></td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td>Allows you to hear your Alarm/Alerts sounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Power Button" /></td>
<td>Power Button</td>
<td><strong>Press and hold</strong> button for two seconds to turn it on. Press briefly to turn the screen on or off.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.7 Smart Device Overview

The Dexcom G5 Mobile app was created to work with your smart device, giving you even more options in monitoring your glucose trends and patterns. The app is similar to all other apps.

This user guide is not meant to show you how to use your smart device. Please contact your smart device support or read your smart device’s user guide for assistance.

Summary

Now You Can:

• Explain what Dexcom G5 Mobile does
• Describe options to view trends
• Locate your historical readings
• Recognize system components
• Explain each part’s function

What’s Next

Your next step in getting started with the Dexcom G5 Mobile is selecting how to continuously receive your sensor glucose readings: the Dexcom G5 Mobile app, the receiver, or a combination.

Our next chapter helps you set up both!
Chapter 5

Let’s G5! The Basics:
Set Up Your Display Devices

5.1 Introduction
In the previous chapter, you received a high level overview of the Dexcom G5 Mobile and learned you can monitor your glucose levels with different display devices. Now it’s time to set up your Dexcom G5 Mobile app and your receiver.

After this chapter, you will be able to:
• Determine which display device(s) you’ll use
• Create a Dexcom username and password
• Download the Dexcom G5 Mobile app
• Set up the Dexcom G5 Mobile app with the suggested settings
• Successfully set up your receiver

5.2 Safety Statement
If you’ve used the Dexcom G4 PLATINUM CGM System, you might still have its transmitter or receiver. While you can use the sensors across the different generations (look for the Dexcom G5 Mobile/G4 PLATINUM sensor package), you can’t mix the transmitter or receiver between the two systems.

PRECAUTION
Don’t: Never mix the Dexcom G5 Mobile transmitter or receiver with the Dexcom G4 PLATINUM transmitter or receiver.

Why: The Dexcom G5 Mobile transmitter and receiver are not compatible with the Dexcom G4 PLATINUM transmitter and receiver. The Dexcom G5 Mobile won’t work if you mix receiver and transmitter components from different generations.

Consequences: Missing a severe low or high glucose event or making a treatment decision that results in injury.
5.3 Why Different Monitoring Methods?

Your convenience!

By offering two separate monitoring systems, the app or receiver, you can choose to monitor your glucose levels in the handiest method at that moment. Forgot your receiver at home? Use your smart device! Battery died on your smart device? Smart device memory full? Your receiver has you covered!

With the exception of Dexcom Share, the primary difference between the two monitoring systems is not the data itself, but how it’s presented.

The next section walks you through the initial setup for the app. To set up the receiver, go to Chapter 5.5. If you want to use both the Dexcom G5 Mobile app and the receiver, you need to set up each individually.

Once you have completed the initial setup, you’re one step closer to beginning your sensor session!

5.4 Dexcom G5 Mobile App

Before starting your first sensor session, pick the smart device you want to use. As mentioned in the previous chapter, you can use the receiver with one smart device during a session; however, you can’t use multiple smart devices during the same session.

While your smart device can have the app installed, part of your initial setup is entering the transmitter’s serial number (SN). If by accident you enter the SN into more than one smart device, the system warns you and you won’t be able to complete the setup process.

Suggested Device Settings

Get the best G5 app experience by using these tips. They help ensure you’ll get your Alarm/Alerts and readings.

See your smart device instructions to learn how to change its settings.

• **Bluetooth:** Your transmitter talks to your app with Bluetooth wireless technology. Bluetooth is designed for wireless communication between devices (unlike Wi-Fi, which wirelessly connects devices to the Internet). Make sure your smart device Bluetooth is on. If not, you will not get Alarm, Alerts or CGM information.
• **Alarm/Alert notifications:**
  – To get Alarm/Alerts, app notifications must be allowed.
  – Make sure your smart device settings allow Dexcom app notifications to show on your lock screen.
  – Android: All Alarm/Alerts are silent if you use the most restrictive Do Not Disturb setting.
  – Apple: Your Signal Loss Alert can't sound in Silent or Do Not Disturb.

• **Battery:** The app must always be running in the background and may drain your smart device battery. Keep the battery charged. Avoid using power saving modes that could turn off Bluetooth or vibration.

• **Update manually:** Automatic updates of the app or your device operating system can change settings or shutdown the app. Always update manually and verify correct device settings afterwards.

• **Compatibility:** Before upgrading your smart device or its operating system, check dexcom.com/compatibility.

• **Time:** Don’t change your smart device time because it can make the time on the trend screen wrong and the app may stop displaying data.

The receiver is a stand-alone medical device and used solely to monitor your glucose trends. If you are concerned about missing an Alarm/Alert (for example, due to smart device settings, app shutting off due to lack of storage, low smart device battery, etc.), bring your receiver with you. If your smart device is broken or lost, use the receiver.

**Dexcom G5 Mobile App Installation**

Installing the app is easy! Simply download the Dexcom G5 Mobile app from your smart device’s store. However, if your smart device has been jailbroken or rooted, do not install the app.

**Initial Dexcom G5 Mobile App Setup**

Setting up your app is easy! You'll need your Dexcom account *username* and *password*, along with your *transmitter box*. Once inside, simply follow the setup wizard instructions. The setup wizard walks you through safety information, suggested settings, entering transmitter SN, setting your high/low glucose levels, and receiving CGM notifications.
Your initial setup will require a Dexcom username and password. You can create them by tapping *Sign Up* within the app, or by going to dexcom.com.

But what if you are unclear about a step?

The Dexcom G5 Mobile app has prompts allowing you to get more information. If you are unsure of something during your initial setup process, look at the screen for additional information prompts. Informational prompts include, but aren’t limited to: *I don’t understand, Learn More,* or *Question Mark.* **Tap** your informational prompt to get more information.

To close out of the information prompt, **tap** the X in the upper right-hand corner.

**Initial App Setup**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introductory Screens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Dexcom app icon" /></td>
<td><strong>Tap</strong> <em>Dexcom G5 Mobile app</em> icon to open app.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Login screen" /></td>
<td><strong>Tap</strong> <em>Log In.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
Need a Dexcom username and password? Tap Sign Up.

Enter username and password Tap Login.

Tap Let's Get Started.
The next screens go over the safety warnings, treatment decisions information, and alerts. Once each screen is read, tap the appropriate answer to move forward. **Tap Full Safety Statement** or, when available, **I don’t understand** to get more information.

### Setting Up Your App Alarm/Alerts and Basic Settings

**Set** your Low Glucose Alert. Default is 80 mg/dL. Scroll to select your level. **Tap Save** to continue. Once your Low Glucose Alert is set, you’ll receive an Alert if your glucose dips below your set level.
## Setting Up Your App Alarm/Alerts and Basic Settings

### 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High Glucose Alert</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You will be alerted when your sensor glucose readings rise above:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170 mg/dL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Set** your High Glucose Alert.  
**Scroll** to select your level.  
**Tap** Save to continue.  
Once your High Glucose Alert is set, you’ll receive an Alert if your glucose rises above your set level.

### 8a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receiving CGM Alerts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In order to receive CGM alerts, such as the Low glucose alert and High glucose alert, you must allow Dexcom to send your iPhone notifications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tap “OK” when you receive the following notification on the next screen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*“Dexcom” Would Like to Send You Notifications. Notifications may include alerts, sounds, and icon badges. These can be configured in Settings.|

**Apple:**  
Make sure you get your Alarm/Alerts notifications.  
**Tap** the appropriate response to move forward and set your notifications.
8b

“Dexcom” Would Like to Send You Notifications
Notifications may include alerts, sounds, and icon badges. These can be configured in Settings.

Don’t Allow  OK

Apple:
Tap OK or Allow to get Alarms and Alerts.

9

Device Sound Settings

Always Sound
Setting allows alerts to sound even when Silent or Do Not Disturb is on.

These can’t be silenced:
- Urgent Low
- Transmitter Failure
- Sensor Failure

NEXT

The next screens provide suggestions for device volume, Do Not Disturb, and other basic settings.
Tap the appropriate answer to move forward.

(Continued on next page)
### Connecting/Pairing Transmitter With App

#### 10

**Tap Next.**

#### 11a

**Verify Bluetooth** is on.

The app will check to see if Bluetooth is turned on.
### Connecting/Pairing Transmitter With App

**11b**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bluetooth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Dexcom CGM app will check to see if Bluetooth is turned “on” after you tap “next”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tap “allow” when prompted to allow Dexcom CGM access to your device’s location.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Android 6+:**

To use *Bluetooth*, you must let the app use your location.

**11c**

![Location Access](image)

**Android 6+:**

To use *Bluetooth*, tap Allow.

**12a**

![Transmitter Box](image)

**Get** your transmitter box.

**Turn** transmitter box **upside down** on a flat surface with barcodes facing up.

For information on how to pair transmitter after initial setup, see Chapter 8.

(Continued on next page)
### Connecting/Pairing Transmitter With App

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12b</th>
<th><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Take Photo of Barcode</strong></td>
<td>Using your iPhone, take a photo of the barcode found on the bottom of the transmitter box.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Center</strong> longest barcode within green brackets.</td>
<td><strong>Tap</strong> Take Photo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enter transmitter SN by hand</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12c</th>
<th><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Take Photo of Barcode</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Check mark confirms successful transmitter SN scan.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
If unable to use app’s scanning device:
**Tap Enter transmitter SN by hand.**

**Use keyboard to enter transmitter SN.**
**Confirm** correct SN.
**Tap Save.**
## Connecting/Pairing Transmitter With App

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13</th>
<th>Insert sensor and attach transmitter following video’s instructions. See Chapter 6 for more information.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><strong>Wait</strong> up to 30 minutes for smart device and transmitter to connect.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
### Connecting/Pairing Transmitter With App

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Instructions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td><strong>Apple:</strong> Tap <strong>Pair</strong> to pair app with transmitter, when asked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Tap</strong> the <strong>Sensor warmup</strong> circle to start your two-hour sensor warmup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When you see the sensor warmup timer, your initial setup is complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Congratulations!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you have any issues setting up the Dexcom G5 Mobile app, always contact Technical Support (available 24/7) at:

- TechSupport@dexcom.com
- Toll free: **1.888.738.3646**
- Toll call: **1.858.200.0200**

If you are having problems with your smart device, contact your smart device’s support line. After completing your initial app setup, set up the receiver or go to Chapter 6 to start your initial sensor session.
5.5 Receiver

In the previous chapter, you learned about the receiver’s components. The following is a refresher to help in your initial setup.

Display Screen:
- Trend screen
- Menu bar, meter, and events icons

Initial Setup of the Receiver

Press and hold power button for two seconds to turn receiver on.

The first screen you see is the startup screen with ascending green bars. Once complete, a setup wizard guides you through the initial setup steps. Your receiver has a touchscreen. Be sure your fingers are dry when you touch it. Don’t be alarmed if your receiver buzzes or makes other sounds during this process.

After your initial setup is complete, you won’t see the setup wizard again. Your settings can always be adjusted using menu options.

How you complete your initial setup differs between the receiver and your smart device; however, the data are the same.

Setup Wizard Prompts:
- Date/Time
- Transmitter Serial Number
  - Back of transmitter
  - Back of transmitter’s box
- Setting Low Alert
- Setting High Alert

Before starting a session, you may want to check the receiver’s battery level. If it is less than half, go to Chapter 14 for charging instructions.
## Initial Receiver Setup

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Initial Screens</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Press and hold power button for two seconds to turn receiver on. <strong>Wait</strong> for the Dexcom screen to appear.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Loading...</strong></td>
<td><strong>Wait</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>Introduction</strong> Welcome! Let’s set up your Dexcom Receiver <strong>Tap OK.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
### Date/Time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4a</th>
<th>Green box shows what is selected.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ![Date/Time](image) | **Tap** up/down arrow to change year.  
**Tap** mm to select it.  
**Tap** up/down arrow to change month.  
**Tap** dd to select it.  
**Tap** up/down arrow to change day.  
**Tap** hh to select it.  
**Tap** up/down arrow to change hour.  
**Tap** mm to select them.  
**Tap** up/down arrow to change minutes.  
**Tap** AM/PM to select it.  
**Tap** up/down arrow to change between AM and PM.  
**Tap** Save to save and close.  
**NOTE:** After initial setup, if battery is drained, receiver will vibrate once and you will need to reset date and time. |

(Continued on next page)
**Transmitter**

| 5a       | Turn *transmitter box upside down* to locate SN number.  
For information on how to pair transmitter after initial setup, see Chapter 8. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5b</td>
<td>If transmitter package isn’t available find the SN on the back of the transmitter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5c</td>
<td>Green box shows what is selected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 5d       | Tap *up/down arrows* to select and enter transmitter SN.  
Tap *a grey box* to select it.  
To choose a letter, tap up from 9 or down from 0.  
Tap *Save* to save and close. |
### Setting Low Alert

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>6a</strong></td>
<td>Set your Low Alert level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To change value:

*Tap up/down arrows to change value at 5 mg/dL increments, starting at 80.*

*Tap Save to save and close.*

### Setting High Alert

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>7a</strong></td>
<td>Set your High Alert level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
Setting High Alert

To change value:
- **Tap up/down arrows** to change value at 10 mg/dL increments, starting at 200.
- **Tap Save** to save and close.

These steps are enough to get you going; now you can start your sensor session!

**Summary**

**Now You Can:**
- Create a Dexcom username and password
- Download the Dexcom G5 Mobile app
- Set up app with the suggested settings
- Successfully set up your receiver

**What’s Next?**
Now that you have completed setting up your app and/or the receiver, your next step is starting a sensor session.

No matter what monitoring method you choose, starting a sensor session is the same:
1. Inserting the sensor.
2. Attaching the transmitter.
3. Pairing the transmitter to your device.
4. Two-hour sensor warmup.
5. Initial calibrations.
Chapter 6

Let’s G5! The Basics:
Starting a Sensor Session: Inserting Sensor, Attaching Transmitter, and Starting Your Session

6.1 Introduction

Now that your display devices are set up, you’re ready to begin a sensor session. If this is your first time inserting a sensor, you may want to watch the sensor insertion video to get a better understanding of the process.

There are three ways to get the sensor insertion video:

1. Through the app
2. On the USB card in your receiver package
3. Online at dexcom.com. Click Menu, then click Support.

After inserting the sensor, start the sensor warmup on your smart device and receiver. The sensor warmup takes approximately two hours, during which your body is getting used to the new sensor, allowing for more accurate sensor glucose readings. Once the two-hour sensor warmup has passed, you enter two back-to-back fingerstick measurements to calibrate the sensor’s glucose readings with your fingerstick measurements (Calibration is covered in the next chapter).

Make sure you give yourself enough time to finish the startup session. Remember that your smart device’s Bluetooth needs to pair with the transmitter, adding up to 30 minutes to your wait time. Good news is you don’t need to sit around waiting—as long as you have your display device near, you can go about your day running errands, gardening, personalizing the Dexcom G5 Mobile settings, whatever you choose during that time frame.

Keep your display device(s) handy during the warmup period—it shows how much time has passed, notifying you with beeps and an icon when your sensor session is ready for its initial calibrations.

After this chapter you will be able to:

• Identify sensor applicator features
• Properly prepare for sensor insertion
• Choose the best location to insert your sensor
• Correctly insert your sensor
• Prepare transmitter for placement
• Correctly attach transmitter to sensor
• Outline what happens during the sensor warmup
• Identify countdown icon

6.2 Safety Statements

Following are some important Warnings and Precautions to review; we want to make sure you and the system are safe before starting a sensor session.

**WARNING**

Don’t: If a sensor breaks under the skin with no portion visible above the skin, don’t remove it.

Do: Seek professional medical help if you have symptoms of infection or inflammation (for example, redness, swelling or pain) at the insertion site.

If your sensor breaks under your skin, report it to Technical Support (available 24/7) as soon as possible:

Email: TechSupport@dexcom.com
Toll free: **1.888.738.3646**
Toll call: **1.858.200.0200**

Why: Sensors may fracture on rare occasions.

**MRI with broken wire**

For patients undergoing an MRI with a retained wire broken off from a Dexcom G5 sensor, in vitro MRI testing did not detect any safety hazards. There was no significant migration or heating of the wire, and imaging artifacts were limited to the area around the wire.
**WARNING**

Don’t: Insert the sensor component of the Dexcom G5 Mobile in a site other than the belly/abdomen (ages 2 years and older) or the upper buttocks (ages 2 to 17 years).

*Why:* The placement and insertion of the sensor is not approved for other sites.

*Consequences:* The system has not been tested in other areas and may not work properly if inserted in other areas.

---

**WARNING**

Do: Store sensor between 36° F-77° F during its shelf life.

*Why:* Storing the sensor incorrectly might cause the sensor glucose readings to be inaccurate.

Never store sensors in the freezer.

*Consequences:* If stored outside of 36° F-77° F, your sensor glucose readings may not be accurate, resulting in you missing a severe low or high glucose event or making a treatment decision that results in injury.

---

**WARNING**

Do: Use BG values from your BG meter for treatment decisions (e.g., how much insulin to take) if your Dexcom G5 Mobile does not display a sensor glucose reading or if you are getting inconsistent readings.

*Why:* Inconsistent readings may indicate that your sensor glucose readings are inaccurate.

*Consequences:* Using inconsistent sensor glucose readings for treatment decisions could result in you missing a severe low or high blood glucose event or making a treatment decision that results in injury.
**PRECAUTION**

**Do:** Select sensor insertion site with care.

*Choose a site:*
- At least 3 inches from insulin pump infusion set or injection site
- Away from waistband, scarring, tattoos, irritation
- Unlikely to be bumped or pushed

*Why:* Insertion in these areas might affect sensor performance.

*Consequences:* Inaccurate sensor glucose readings may result in you missing a severe low or high event or making a treatment decision that results in injury.

**PRECAUTION**

**Do:** Check sensor package before opening.

*Why:* Make sure the sterile sensor pack has not been damaged or previously opened. If opened or damaged, sensor may be unsterile.

*Consequences:* Using an unsterile sensor may cause an infection.

**PRECAUTION**

**Don’t:** Never get dirt or water in the receiver’s USB port or submerge in water.

*Why:* If dirt or water gets into the USB port, the receiver could become damaged and stop displaying readings or providing Alerts.

*Consequences:* You might miss a severe low or high glucose event.

### 6.3 Prepping for Sensor Insertion

Before inserting a sensor, make sure you have everything you need. Some items are included in the Dexcom G5 Mobile packages, others are not.

**Included in Your Dexcom G5 Mobile Packages**

For sensor insertion, you need the sensor and transmitter.
### Sensor Applicator

#### Inside Sensor Box

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it is</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Sterilized sensor pack" /></td>
<td>Sterilized sensor pack with important label information. <strong>Check expiration date.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Single use sensor applicator" /></td>
<td>Single use sensor applicator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Knowing what each applicator piece does helps you successfully insert your sensor. Chapter 4.6 gave you overview of the sensor applicator.

![Dexcom G5 Mobile Sensor Applicator and Pod](image)

**Figure 3.** Dexcom G5 Mobile Sensor Applicator and Pod
The following table reviews the sensor applicator components in order of use.

**Applicator Components**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order of Use</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>What it does</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sensor Pack</td>
<td>Sterilized for your protection. Open to remove applicator and sensor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Adhesive Patch</td>
<td>Holds the sensor/transmitter in place on your skin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Safety Lock</td>
<td>Prevents plunger from inserting sensor until you are ready.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Plunger</td>
<td>Inserts sensor wire into your body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Applicator Barrel</td>
<td>Contains small insertion needle and sensor wire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Disposable, for single use only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Collar</td>
<td>Collar removes insertion needle. Helps remove applicator barrel once sensor wire is inserted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sensor Pod</td>
<td>Holds sensor wire in place under skin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Holds transmitter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Transmitter Latch</td>
<td>Locks transmitter into sensor pod.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Release Tab</td>
<td>Allows you to remove applicator barrel from sensor pod.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transmitter Box

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it is</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Transmitter Box Image" /></td>
<td>Bottom of box with important label information. Keep box until transmitter battery dies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Reusable Transmitter" /></td>
<td>Reusable transmitter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the previous chapter, you entered your transmitter SN into your display devices and made sure your smart device and/or receiver connected with the transmitter. You won’t be able to start a sensor session if your transmitter isn’t paired with your receiver and/or smart device.

**Not included in packages:**
1. Alcohol wipes
2. *Your* BG meter
3. *Your* test strips

Before starting, check your BG meter; make sure it’s in good working order following manufacturer’s directions and the meter’s date and time match your display device’s date and time.

Make sure test strips haven’t expired and work with your meter.

Before removing the sensor applicator out of its sterile pack, determine the best place to insert your sensor.

### 6.4 Choosing Your Insertion Site

Choose a place on your belly (if the user is between 2 and 17 years old, you can also choose upper buttocks) to insert the sensor; the site should be either above or below your belt line. The best areas are usually flat, pinchable, and free from where rubbing can occur (along the waist band, seat belt strap, or where you lie when sleeping).

For more help on ideal sensor insertion sites, contact your HCP.
Insertion Sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Where it is</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Front of body (belly area) for ages 2 years and older.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back of body (upper buttocks) if user is between the ages of 2 and 17 years.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Do:**
- Remove the sensor and applicator from its sterile pack only at time of use
- Place at least 3 inches from your insulin pump infusion set or injection site
- If needed, shave the area so adhesive patch sticks securely
- Make sure area is clean and free of lotions, perfumes, medications

**Don’t:**
- Never use same site repeatedly for sensor insertion
- Never use same site for 2 sensor sessions in a row

If you have concerns about the sensor pod not sticking, before inserting your sensor, you can make the sensor site stickier to help ensure the sensor pod does not peel.
Optional Site Preparation

Use optional skin adhesives (Mastisol™, SkinTac™) as part of your insertion site preparation to help keep your sensor pod attached. Apply the skin adhesive after you selected and cleaned your insertion site. Create an empty sideways oval, making sure you don’t get any skin adhesive inside the oval. Let the oval dry based on skin adhesive manufacturer’s instructions. Once dry, your skin may feel slightly sticky.

See Step 3 in the next table for directions.

**NOTE:** Contact your HCP for specific questions regarding the use of medical tape, barrier wipes, and/or other adhesives as it relates to your use of Dexcom CGM.

6.5 Inserting Your Sensor

You’ve collected all of the needed items to begin a sensor session, viewed the tutorials, reviewed the sensor applicator, and prepped the sensor pod site. You’re now ready to insert your sensor!

Sensor Insertion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>![Image of hand washing]</td>
<td><strong>Wash</strong> and <strong>dry</strong> your hands.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
### Preparation

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><strong>Clean</strong> <em>insertion site</em> with alcohol wipe. Let dry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3 | ![Image](image2.png) | **Optional Step: Skin Adhesive**  
Create an *empty, sideways oval* on the skin  
- Do not get any skin adhesive inside the oval  
- Let skin adhesive dry (see manufacturer’s instructions)  
- Insert sensor on clean skin at the center of the oval |
| 4 | ![Image](image3.png) | **Check** *pack*: Is it damaged or already opened?  
**Remove** *sensor applicator* from sterile pack.  
**Closely inspect** *sensor*, check it hasn’t been damaged.  
**Keep** *sensor packaging* until sensor session is complete. |

### Attaching Sensor Pod

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 5 | ![Image](image4.png) | **Pull** off *adhesive backing tabs*.  
**Don’t touch** *sticky adhesive patch*. |

(Continued on next page)
### Inserting Sensor Wire

#### 6

*Place* sensor horizontally, not vertically, on skin.

*Move* fingers around *top of adhesive patch* several times to secure tape.

#### 7

*Hold* applicator barrel.

*Pull* out safety lock.

#### 8

*Place* fingers of one hand on edges of *adhesive patch*.

*Pinch* up your skin at the tips of the *white adhesive*.

#### 9

*Place* two fingers directly *above* collar to steady applicator barrel.

*Place* thumb on the *white plunger*.

*Push* plunger completely down the applicator barrel.

You should hear 2 clicks.

**NOTE:** Finger placement is important for correct insertion.

(Continued on next page)
Removing Applicator and Collar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><strong>Move</strong> two fingers from <em>above</em> collar to <em>below</em> collar. Keeping your thumb as a base on the white plunger. <strong>Pull</strong> back <em>collar</em> all the way towards your thumb. You should hear 2 clicks. <strong>NOTE:</strong> Finger placement is important for correct needle removal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><strong>Hold</strong> <em>transmitter latch</em> down against your body. <strong>Squeeze</strong> <em>ribbed release tabs</em> on the sides of sensor pod.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12a</td>
<td><strong>Move</strong> <em>applicator barrel</em> forward and out, away from your body. Follow local ordinances when disposing of the applicator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 12b  | **What’s left?**  
1. Sensor pod  
2. Transmitter latch |

You have successfully inserted the sensor!

At this point, you should have two items attached:

1. Sensor pod
2. Transmitter latch
Having problems?
If it’s the first time inserting a sensor, you may have questions or need help. If you do, please contact your Technical Support (available 24/7) at:
- Email: TechSupport@dexcom.com
- Toll free: **1.888.738.3646**
- Toll call: **1.858.200.0200**

The next step is attaching your transmitter to the sensor pod.

### 6.6 Attaching Your Transmitter

Now that you have inserted your sensor, you need to attach your transmitter.

Since the transmitter is reusable, you don’t need a new one every time you start a sensor session. Keep your current session’s transmitter box. The bottom label has important information you may need after you’ve attached the transmitter. Once the transmitter has been attached, you can’t remove it until your session is over. Chapter 8 reviews when and how to remove your transmitter.

Before attaching your transmitter, check you’ve entered the correct transmitter SN into your display device. Chapter 5 covers entering the transmitter’s SN during initial setup. See Chapter 8 for pairing your transmitter after the startup wizard.

#### Attaching Transmitter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1    | ![Transmitter Box](image) | **Remove** transmitter from box.  
**Keep** box.  
**Save** safety latch from sensor applicator (helps remove transmitter once sensor session is over).  
**Get** alcohol wipe. |

(Continued on next page)
## Starting a Sensor Session: Inserting Sensor, Attaching Transmitter, and Starting Your Session

(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2    | ![Image](image1.png) | **Wipe** back of transmitter with alcohol wipe.  
**Let dry** for 2-3 minutes.  
**Don’t** let the back of transmitter touch your skin.  
**Don’t** scratch transmitter’s back, this can harm the waterproof seal. |
| 3    | ![Image](image2.png) | Flat side down.  
**Slide** transmitter’s small end under the sensor pod lip located in front of pod’s ribbed tabs, away from transmitter latch. |
| 4    | ![Image](image3.png) | **Keep** finger on transmitter holding it in place.  
**Push** transmitter latch up and forward over the transmitter’s wide end with your other hand.  
You should hear 2 clicks. |
| 5    | ![Image](image4.png) | **Is transmitter secure?**  
Before removing transmitter latch, verify transmitter is securely in place.  
Make sure none of the transmitter’s sides popped out of the sensor pod.  
If transmitter isn’t completely snapped in, you may have a bad connection and it won’t be water tight. |

(Continued on next page)
Starting a Sensor Session: Inserting Sensor, Attaching Transmitter, and Starting Your Session

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Picture</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 6    | ![Image of sensor pod being held] | **Hold** sensor pod sides with one hand.  
*Twist* latch away from your body with your other hand.  
**Remove** latch.  
**Don’t** remove transmitter while sensor pod is attached to skin. |

You’re almost done starting your sensor session!

Inserting the sensor, attaching the transmitter, and the two-hour sensor warmup are the same regardless of whether you use the receiver or app.

No matter which display device you use, you’ll insert the sensor and attach the transmitter only once during your seven-day sensor session.

The remaining steps vary from app to receiver:

1. Letting your device know you need to start the sensor warmup.
2. Following your warmup countdown.
6.7 Loose Sensor Pod

The sensor pod should stay on your skin using its own adhesive.

If the patch peels up, use medical tape (such as Blenderm™, Tegaderm™, Smith & Nephew IV3000®, 3M™ tape) for extra support.

- Tape over white adhesive patch on all sides for even support
- Don't tape over the transmitter or any plastic parts of the sensor pod
- Don't tape under sensor pod
- Don't leave any substance on the skin where you insert the sensor

![Image of sensor pod taped down](image)

Figure 4. The Right Way to Use Tape for Extra Support

6.8 Starting Your Sensor Session

If you choose to use both the receiver and the app, each system requires individual setups (see Chapter 5).

After pairing the transmitter to your display device(s), inserting your sensor, and attaching the transmitter to the sensor pod, your next step is telling your device(s) you want to start a sensor session. Transmitters are reusable; pairing is required only when using a new transmitter.

During the warmup period, neither device will provide any sensor glucose readings. Your sensor glucose readings begin after the two-hour sensor warmup has passed and you entered the initial two calibration BG values into either the smart device or the receiver.

We'll first review starting the sensor session for the app.
## Dexcom App: Starting a Session

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>![Sensor Warmup Icon]</td>
<td>If starting a new transmitter, pair it first. See chapter 8.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2    | ![Sensor Warmup Icon] | **Tap** *sensor warmup* circle to start your two-hour sensor warmup.  
**NOTE:** You will NOT get any sensor glucose readings, Alarm/Alerts during your two-hour sensor warmup period. Use your BG meter during the warmup period, including when making a treatment decision. |
| 3    | ![Sensor Warmup Icon] | **Wait.**  
Screen provides countdown to sensor warmup. The orange dashes darken as the countdown moves forward.  
**Keep** *smart device* within 20 feet of transmitter during the sensor warmup period.  
You won’t get alarm, alerts, or readings during the 2-hour warmup. |

(Continued on next page)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 4    | ![Locked screen.](image) | Locked screen.  
*Initial calibration* notification tells you when warmup is complete.  
Chapter 7 covers calibrating. |
| 5    | ![Initial calibration prompt](image) | *Initial calibration* prompt tells you when warmup is complete.  
Sensor warmup is complete.  
You’re ready to calibrate! |

*Why two meter values?*

Steps:
1. Wash and dry your hands
2. Take a fingerstick with your meter
3. Tap the green circle above and promptly enter the exact value from your meter
## Receiver: Starting a Session

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1    | ![Image](image1) | **Turn on receiver:**  
  - Press and hold *power button* for two seconds to turn receiver on  
**Wake up receiver:**  
  - Press *power button* briefly to wake up receiver |
| 2    | ![Image](image2) | **Make sure** receiver and transmitter are connected/paired before starting sensor session.  
**Check** receiver 10 minutes after starting for *Bluetooth* icon:  
  - Solid: connected/paired  
  - Blinking: searching/not paired  
Don’t start a sensor session until they are paired. |
| 3    | ![Image](image3) | **Tap** *Start Sensor*. |

(Continued on next page)
### Starting a Sensor Session: Inserting Sensor, Attaching Transmitter, and Starting Your Session

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Start Sensor" /></td>
<td><strong>Thinking screen</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 5    | ![Sensor Warmup](image) | Receiver returns to the trend graph screen.  
*Sensor Warmup* confirms two-hour sensor warmup.  
Keep your receiver within 20 feet during the warmup period.  
You won’t get alarm, alerts, or readings during the warmup.  
**NOTE:** After sensor starts, *Start Sensor* option disappears from Main Menu and *Stop Sensor* appears. |

6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 6    | ![Wait](image) | **Wait.**  
In the upper right corner, icon shows countdown of the two-hour sensor warmup. |

(Continued on next page)
### 6.9 Receiver Bluetooth Tips

Your transmitter and receiver begin communicating once you start a sensor session. After approximately 30 minutes, if the Bluetooth symbol is solid, and not blinking, your transmitter and receiver are talking to each other.

- If blinking, Bluetooth is looking for your transmitter
  - Make sure your transmitter and receiver are within 20 feet of each other
  - Don’t start a sensor session until they are paired

If the Bluetooth icon is blinking and Signal Loss displays, your transmitter and receiver are not communicating.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 7 | ![Sensor warmup complete](image) | Sensor warmup is complete.  
You’re ready to calibrate! |
No Communication Between Transmitter and Receiver

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1    | ![Signal Loss](Image) | Move display device and transmitter within 20 feet of each other without obstruction (walls or water). Wait up to 30 minutes. App:  
1. Restart smart device.  
   If error remains:  
2. Open your device Bluetooth settings.  
3. Delete all Dexcom entries.  
3. Pair your transmitter. |

**6.10 Sensor Session Warmup**

The sensor takes about two hours to adjust to your body. While you are in the sensor warmup period, you can customize your settings. Chapter 12 steps you through how to personalize your Dexcom G5 Mobile display devices.

Once the sensor warmup is complete, you’re ready to enter your initial calibrations! The next chapter shows you how.
Summary

Now You Can:
- Identify sensor applicator features
- Properly prepare for sensor insertion
- Choose the best location to insert your sensor
- Correctly insert your sensor
- Prepare transmitter for placement
- Properly attach transmitter to sensor
- Outline sensor warmup
- Identify countdown icon

What's Next?
The next chapter guides you through the calibration steps.
### Chapter 7

**Let’s G5! The Basics:**

**Calibration**

#### 7.1 Introduction

In the previous chapter, you learned how to insert your sensor, attach your transmitter, and start a new sensor session. You’re now ready to begin your last step before getting your sensor glucose readings: Calibration.

This chapter reviews not just your initial calibration, but also update calibrations required throughout your sensor session.

After this chapter, you will be able to:

- Provide an overview of calibration
  - Define calibration
  - Explain the importance of calibration
  - Identify steps to ensure a successful calibration
- Recognize steps in taking accurate BG measurement
  - Identify the correct BG site for calibrations
  - Prepare finger for fingerstick measurement
- Determine if you should/should not calibrate
  - Recognize when you can enter a fingerstick measurement for calibration
  - Recognize when you shouldn’t enter a fingerstick measurement for calibration
  - Determine if you need to calibrate outside of the normal calibration requirements
- Initiate startup calibration
- Perform update calibrations
- Correctly enter your fingerstick measurement
  - App
  - Receiver
- Identify calibration errors
7.2 Safety Statements

CONTRAINDICATION

Don’t: Never take any medications containing acetaminophen during your sensor session.

Why: Taking medications with acetaminophen (such as Tylenol®, Excedrin® Extra Strength, Sudafed®, or Robitussin®) while wearing your sensor may falsely raise sensor glucose readings. Level of sensor inaccuracy:

1. Depends on amount of acetaminophen active in your body.
2. May be different for each person.

Consequences: Without correct readings, you might miss a severe low or high blood glucose event or make a treatment decision that results in injury.

WARNING

Do: Do take a BG measurement with your BG meter and use the BG value for treatment decisions (such as how much insulin to take) if your Dexcom G5 Mobile does not display both a number and a trend arrow.

Why: Not having both a number and the arrow means you may be getting inconsistent or inaccurate sensor glucose readings.

Consequences: Using inconsistent or inaccurate sensor glucose readings for treatment decisions could result in you missing a severe low or high blood glucose event or making a treatment decision that results in injury.

WARNING

Do: Calibrate at least once every 12 hours.

Why: Calibrating less often than every 12 hours might cause inaccurate sensor glucose readings.

Consequences: Missing a severe low or high glucose event or making a treatment decision that results in injury.
**PRECAUTION**

**Do:** Look at trend arrows before calibrating. Trend arrows help you determine if you can calibrate now or should wait.

**Don’t:** Never calibrate if your BG is changing at a significant rate, typically more than 2 mg/dL per minute.

Never calibrate when you see:
- A single arrow, pointing up
  - Rising 2-3 mg/dL each minute
- Two arrows pointing up
  - Rising more than 3 mg/dL each minute
- Single arrow pointing down
  - Falling 2-3 mg/dL each minute
- Two arrows pointing down
  - Falling more than 3 mg/dL each minute

**Why:** Calibrating during significant rise/fall of BG may affect accuracy of sensor glucose readings.

**Consequences:** Missing a severe low or high glucose event or making a treatment decision that results in injury.

**PRECAUTION**

**Do:** Enter the exact BG value displayed on your BG meter within five minutes of a carefully performed fingerstick measurement.

**Why:** Entering the wrong BG values, or waiting more than five minutes before entry, might affect sensor accuracy.

**Consequences:** Missing a severe low or high glucose event or making a treatment decision that results in injury.
7.3 Calibration Overview

What Is a Calibration?

As you learned earlier, the sensor glucose readings come from measuring the glucose found in fluids between your cells (interstitial fluids). Although blood and interstitial fluids are similar, sensor glucose readings can be different between your fingerstick and your CGM. Calibration provides a comparison, or measurement, between your meter’s fingerstick measurement and the sensor’s glucose readings, allowing alignment between the sensor and meter.

Your BG meter “teaches” the sensor your glucose values through calibration. Just like a clock can need adjusting, calibrations allow your CGM to adjust to your body.

Why Is Calibrating Important?

Calibrations are a must to make sure the CGM system is performing at its best.

By calibrating when the system notifies you that a calibration is due, the Dexcom G5 Mobile uses your meter’s BG value to make sure the sensor glucose readings remain accurate throughout your session.

How Do I Calibrate?

Take a fingerstick measurement from your meter, and simply enter the meter’s BG value into one display device.

When taking a fingerstick, it’s important to do it correctly. Make sure you wash and dry your hands right before. And remember: always use your finger, never another site.
This chapter lets you know what precautions you need to take before taking your BG meter value, then entering your data. Up to now, you needed to enter information such as Alerts, transmitter SN, etc., separately for the receiver and smart device. Calibration is different. You only need to enter calibrations into one display device.

Don’t enter your BG values into both devices: only enter into either the app or the receiver. If you enter your meter’s BG value into your receiver, it takes about five minutes for your sensor glucose readings to begin. In approximately ten minutes, you can view the readings in the other display device.

**How Often Do I Calibrate?**

There are three primary “must do” calibration events, each with its own prompts:

1. Two initial calibrations once your warmup session is complete.
2. Update calibrations done twice daily, once every 12 hours.
3. When you’re prompted.

If you receive a calibration prompt outside of your scheduled calibration schedule, either the system doesn’t accept your most recent calibration or your meter’s BG value is very different from the sensor’s glucose reading.

Don’t worry about keeping track of the time between calibrations, the system will prompt you when you are ready for another.

**7.4 When to Calibrate**

Calibrating on a regular schedule aligns your sensor glucose readings with your meter’s BG values. Without calibrations, your sensor may be inaccurate, and as a result, so will your display device’s sensor glucose readings, Alerts, and prompts, etc.

There are important times when you *must* calibrate:

1. Initial or Startup Calibration: two hours after you insert your sensor.
2. 12-Hour Update Calibration: every 12 hours after two-hour startup calibration.
3. When system prompts you.

With calibration prompts, your sensor and display device help you keep your calibration schedule on track. If your BG values are not between 40 and 400 mg/dL, the system won’t accept your calibration. Wait until you are within the 40-400 mg/dL range before entering your BG values.
Initial Calibration: Sensor Startup Completed

1. When notified (see next table), enter two back-to-back fingerstick measurements into just one device.
2. No need to do initial calibrations twice.
   a. Calibration data flow between the receiver and your app.
   b. Ten-minute reporting delay between devices.
3. First update calibration is 12 hours after your initial calibration.

Update Calibration

Enter an update calibration every 12 hours after your initial calibration. Below is a sample calibration schedule. As you can see from the calendar’s BG meters, you:

1. Inserted your sensor and entered initial two calibrations on Monday at 10 AM.
2. Entered update calibration at 10 PM that night.
3. For the rest of the seven-day sensor period, you enter update calibrations at 10 AM and 10 PM.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MON</th>
<th>TUE</th>
<th>WED</th>
<th>THU</th>
<th>FRI</th>
<th>SAT</th>
<th>SUN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 AM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 AM</td>
<td>2 + 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 PM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5. Example Minimum Calibration Schedule During Seven-Day Sensor Session
Update calibrations are typically performed 12 hours since your last calibration; however, they can be done sooner. As an example, if you know your next calibration is due at 10 PM, but you want to go to bed at 9 PM, you can do the calibration before bedtime, resetting the 12-hour count down.

1. Enter one fingerstick measurement at least every 12 hours.
2. Display devices provide calibration prompts.
3. You may be prompted to enter additional fingerstick measurements as needed.

7.5 Calibration Prompts

Sensor Session Startup Calibration Prompts

Once your two-hour sensor startup is complete, your display device tells you it’s time to enter the first of your two back-to-back startup calibrations. Once the system has accepted your BG values, your glucose readings begin. If you don’t enter your BG values right away, the system reminds you every 15 minutes. Remember, only use your BG meter for calibrations, and never enter values from your CGM.
## Startup Calibration Prompts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Calibration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>App Notification</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>App</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="App Notification" /></td>
<td>Sensor warmup is complete. Ready for first of two initial calibrations.</td>
<td>Follow steps in Chapters 7.6 and 7.7. Immediately prepare for next calibration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receiver</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Receiver Notification" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Second Calibration</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="App Notification" /></td>
<td>Sensor accepted first calibration. Ready for second BG meter value.</td>
<td>Follow steps in Chapters 7.6 and 7.7. Next calibration in 12 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>App</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="App" /></td>
<td>Why two meter values? Steps: 1. Wash and dry your hands 2. Take a fingerstick with your meter 3. Tap the green circle above and promptly enter the exact value from your meter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receiver</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Receiver" /></td>
<td>Enter your 2nd blood glucose reading.</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Your sensor glucose readings begin in approximately five minutes once the device(s) accepts your calibrations.
Update Calibration Prompts

Once your startup calibration is done, your update calibration schedule begins.

The steps to enter your update calibrations are the same as your initial calibration, including entering values in only one display device. The only difference is, with update calibrations, you enter your BG meter value just once.

Like the reminders you received with your initial calibration, if you don’t enter your BG meter values right away, the system reminds you.

Update Calibration Notifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>App Notification</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="App Notification" /></td>
<td>Enter update calibration.</td>
<td>Follow steps in Chapters 7.6 and 7.7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>App</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="App" /></td>
<td>If notification doesn’t go away:</td>
<td>Immediately prepare for next calibration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Receiver" /></td>
<td>• System didn’t accept calibration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• BG values are very different from sensor glucose readings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Calibration Sound/Vibration Prompts**
Both the smart device and receiver provide, with the exception of your regular 12-hour update calibration, sound/vibration notifications to let you know it’s time to calibrate or if there was a system calibration error.
For more information on setting your sound/vibration prompts, please see Chapter 9.

**Smart Device**
Calibration alerts repeat every five minutes until confirmed.

**Receiver**
The receiver prompts you with an initial vibration for calibration notifications. You will receive a vibrate/beep every five minutes until confirmed.

### 7.6 Preparing for Calibration
Your sensor depends on you to help make its sensor glucose readings accurate. If you don’t prepare properly for the calibration, your sensor may not provide you with the most accurate sensor glucose readings.

**Nine Steps to Successful Calibration:**

**Do:**

1. Wash and dry your hands before taking a fingerstick measurement.
   - a. Always use soap and water, never gel cleaners. Gel cleaners may affect your meter values.
   - b. Always use your fingertip, never another site.

2. Always use the same meter you routinely use to measure your BG.
   - a. BG meter and strip accuracy vary between meter brands.
   - b. Switching within a session might cause sensor glucose readings to be less accurate.

3. Follow meter’s instructions exactly when taking your fingerstick measurement.

4. Verify test strips are current and, if required, coded correctly with meter.

5. Check: Is Bluetooth on?

6. Use fingerstick BG values only.
   - a. Other sites are not as accurate.
b. Must enter within five minutes of taking BG meter value.
c. Enter exact BG value from your meter for each calibration.

**Don't:**

1. Never take acetaminophen-containing medication during your session (for example, Tylenol®, Excedrin® Extra Strength, Sudafed®, or Robitussin®).
   a. See your HCP to better understand how long acetaminophen is active in your body.

2. Never calibrate if your BG values are under 40 mg/dL or over 400 mg/dL.
   a. If BG value is outside of this range, receiver doesn’t understand these values and won’t calibrate.
      i. You must wait until your BG is in the range to calibrate.

3. Never calibrate if trend arrows are going straight up or down.
   a. Glucose is changing too quickly for an accurate calibration.

Be safe—if BG is low, first treat low blood sugar, and then calibrate.

**7.7 Ready? Set? Calibrate!**

You’ve followed the eight steps above, have a valid BG value from your meter, and your display device keeps alerting you: Calibrate! Calibrate! Calibrate!

**Remember:**
You don’t have to take a fingerstick measurement for each display device when calibrating; once you enter the reading into one, data is pushed to the other within ten minutes.

Next are steps to enter your calibrations using the app, followed by the steps for entering your calibrations into the receiver.
## Initial Calibrate With Your Dexcom G5 Mobile App

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
<th>Additional info</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Initial calibration" /></td>
<td>Tap <em>circle</em>.</td>
<td><strong>Initial calibration</strong>: Enter two back-to-back meter BG values. <strong>Update calibration</strong>: Enter single meter BG value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Why two meter values?" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>Steps: 1. Wash and dry your hands 2. Take a fingerstick with your meter 3. Tap the green circle above and promptly enter the exact value from your meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Wash and dry your hands" /></td>
<td>Wash and dry your hands. Always use soap and water.</td>
<td>Having clean and dry hands is key to getting a good BG meter value. Don’t use cleaning gels, they may affect your meter values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Take a fingerstick BG measurement" /></td>
<td>Take a fingerstick BG measurement using your BG meter.</td>
<td>Only use your fingertip; never use alternative sites for measuring your BG.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
<th>Additional Info</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="" /></td>
<td><strong>Enter</strong> meter's <em>BG value</em> using number pad. <strong>Tap Save.</strong></td>
<td>Double-check your numbers. Entering wrong values, or values taken more than 5 minutes ago, can affect the sensor’s accuracy. The default BG value is your current reading if available or 120 mg/dL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="" /></td>
<td><strong>Verify</strong> value is correct. <strong>Tap Save.</strong> If not correct: <strong>Tap Cancel. Reenter</strong> correct value.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
<th>Additional Info</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Tap to enter your second BG meter value" /></td>
<td><strong>Tap circle</strong> to enter your second BG value. Follow steps 2-5 and enter second reading.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="BG meter icon" /></td>
<td>BG meter icon has no red calibration badge. Calibration accepted.</td>
<td>Your calibration was successful.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
### Initial Calibration With Your Receiver

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
<th>Additional Info</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1    | ![](image)   | **Press** power button briefly to wake up receiver.  
You may have to unlock your screen. If so, tap 1, then 2.  
**Tap OK.** | You won’t see calibration prompts when receiver screen is black. |

(Continued on next page)
2. Wash and dry your hands. Always use soap and water. Having clean and dry hands is key to getting a good BG meter value. Don’t use cleaning gels; they may affect your meter values.

3. Take a fingerstick BG measurement using your BG meter. Only use your fingertip; never use alternative sites for measuring your BG.

4a. Tap up/down arrows to change numbers, starting at 120. The default BG value is your current reading if available or 120 mg/dL.
4b

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Is this correct?</strong></th>
<th><strong>Stop</strong> at meter’s BG value. <strong>Tap Done.</strong></th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Calibrate" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5a

| **Is this correct?** | **Verify BG value is correct.**  
If correct: **Tap Save.** | **If Save is not tapped:**  
• Receiver times out  
• BG level isn’t recorded |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5b

| **Is this correct?** | **Verify BG value is correct.**  
If incorrect: **Tap Cancel.** **Reenter** BG value | **Cancel and reenter BG value.**  
Fingerstick measurement must be within the last five minutes. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
## Calibration

(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Instructions</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Enter BG" /></td>
<td><strong>Wait.</strong></td>
<td>Thinking screen. BG value is accepted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 7    | ![Calibration Required](image.png) | **Tap OK.**  
Immediately take another meter reading.  
Enter meter's BG value. | First calibration accepted.  
Time for second calibration. |
| 8    | ![Default Home Screen](image.png) | **Wait** for next calibration prompt in 12 hours. | Default home screen. Calibration(s) accepted. |
### 7.8 Calibration Errors

Before or during your calibration process, your display device may show errors. If the errors don’t go away after 15 minutes, refer to Chapter 19, Troubleshooting.

Calibration Errors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>App</strong></td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Sensor can’t calibrate now.</td>
<td><strong>Wait</strong> 15 minutes. <strong>Retake</strong> fingerstick measurement at prompt. <strong>Enter</strong> BG value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receiver</strong></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Calibrate in 15 min. Tap for more info.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>App</strong></td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>System didn’t accept recent calibration.</td>
<td><strong>Additional</strong> calibration needed immediately. <strong>Calibrate</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receiver</strong></td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Calibrate again. Tap for more info.</td>
<td><strong>No sensor glucose readings.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Approximately five minutes after entering your second BG meter value, your display device(s) will start providing sensor glucose readings and glucose level trends. While each display device may have different ways of presenting sensor glucose readings and trends, the meanings are the same.

Fingerstick measurements entered into one device will be available in the other approximately ten minutes after entering data.
Summary

Now You Can:

- Provide an overview of calibration
  - Define calibration
  - Explain the importance of calibration
  - Identify steps to ensure a successful calibration
- Recognize steps required to take an accurate BG measurements
  - Identify the best BG site for calibrations
  - Prepare finger for fingerstick measurement
- Determine if you should/should not calibrate
  - Recognize when you can enter BG meter values
  - Recognize when should not enter the BG meter values
  - Determine if you need to calibrate outside of the normal calibration guidelines
- Initiate startup calibration
- Perform update calibrations
- Correctly enter your BG meter value
  - App
  - Receiver
- Identify calibration errors

What's Next?
In the next chapter, you'll learn how to end a typical seven-day sensor session and what to do if you need to end your sensor session early, along with removing the transmitter and determining if you need to replace it.
Chapter 8

Let’s G5! The Basics:
Ending Your Sensor Session and Transmitter Session

8.1 Introduction

Dexcom G5 Mobile sensor sessions last seven days. This chapter reviews what you should expect when your session is about to expire and removing the sensor and transmitter. It also covers how to determine if you need to end your session early.

After this chapter, you will be able to:

• Identify replace sensor prompts at the end of a seven-day sensor session
• Recognize when you have to end a sensor session early
• Successfully end a sensor session early
  – Identify how you can prevent sensor session failures
• Remove your sensor pod with transmitter attached
• Separate transmitter from sensor pod
• Determine if transmitter can be used for another sensor session
• Pair a new transmitter

To keep up with your glucose trends, it’s important to begin a new sensor session as quickly as possible. After a sensor session ends, the sensor stops taking your sensor glucose readings. You won’t get your trends, nor will you get any Alarm or Alerts.

Before stopping a session and removing the sensor pod and transmitter, review the following safety statements to make sure you don’t harm yourself.
8.2 Safety Statements

WARNING

Don’t: If a sensor breaks under the skin with no portion visible above the skin, don’t remove it. Don’t ignore sensor fractures.

Do: Seek professional medical help if you have symptoms of infection or inflammation (for example, redness, swelling or pain) at the insertion site.

If your sensor breaks under your skin, report it to Technical Support (available 24/7) as soon as possible:

Email: TechSupport@dexcom.com
Toll free: 1.888.738.3646
Toll call: 1.858.200.0200

Why: Sensors may fracture on rare occasions.

MRI with broken wire
For patients undergoing an MRI with a retained wire broken off from a Dexcom G5 Mobile sensor, in-vitro MRI testing did not detect any safety hazards. There was no significant migration or heating of the wire and imaging artifacts were limited to the area around the wire.

PRECAUTION

Do: Keep transmitter until its battery life has ended.

Why: Transmitter is reusable.

• Use for multiple sessions
8.3 Ending Your Sensor Session

There are different ways your sensor session might end.

The most common is your sensor’s typical seven-day time frame ended. The second is ending the sensor session early. You may end a session early based on a personal decision, or on rare occasions, the receiver or app detects sensor issues and prompts you to end the session.

Let’s review ending a normal session first. Later in this chapter we’ll review the prompts for ending the session early.

Ending Your Seven-Day Sensor Session

Just like with other prompts, you need to confirm your sensor session ending prompts:

- App
  - Tap screen
- Receiver
  - Tap OK
### End Seven-Day Sensor Session Prompts

#### Ending Sensor Session Prompts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>At Six Hours</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>App Notification</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="App Notification" /></td>
<td><strong>Prompts begin when sensor session has only six hours left.</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Clock will countdown until session has ended.</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Continue to get sensor glucose readings.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>App</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="App" /></td>
<td><strong>Your sensor session will end in six hours.</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>You will not receive alerts or alarms after this time, unless you replace your sensor.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receiver</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Receiver" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
### At Two Hours

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>App</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="App Notification" /></td>
<td><strong>Two hours remain on your current sensor session.</strong> Continue to get sensor glucose readings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Receiver" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued from previous page)
### At Thirty Minutes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>App</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="App Notification" /></td>
<td>Thirty minutes remain. Houston.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="App Notification" /></td>
<td>Continue to get sensor glucose readings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receiver</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Sensor Expiring" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Session Ended</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>App Notification</strong></td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Image of notification screen" /></td>
<td>Replace sensor now. You will not receive alerts or alarms after this time, unless you replace your sensor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **App** | ![Image of app screen](image.png) | Session has ended. **App** Tap ? for steps to:  
- Remove sensor  
- Insert new sensor |
| **Receiver** | ![Image of receiver screen](image.png) | **Receiver** Tap OK to clear.  
Your sensor session has ended. Replace your sensor. You will not receive alerts, alarms or sensor glucose readings. |
### Device | What you see | What it means
--- | --- | ---
**Session Stopped**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **App** | ![App Icon] Tap to start 2-hour sensor warmup | Sensor session has stopped.  
- No sensor glucose readings  
- Prompts for new session |
| **Receiver** | ![Receiver Icon] | In case you can’t look at your screen, both the smart device and receiver provide sound/vibration prompts to remind you your sensor session will end in 30 minutes, it has just ended, or your sensor failed and you need to start a new session.  
For more information on setting your sound/vibration prompts, please see Chapter 9. |

**End of Sensor Session Sound/Vibration Prompts**

In case you can’t look at your screen, both the smart device and receiver provide sound/vibration prompts to remind you your sensor session will end in 30 minutes, it has just ended, or your sensor failed and you need to start a new session.

For more information on setting your sound/vibration prompts, please see Chapter 9.

**Smart Device**

Your smart device prompts you with a sound and repeats every five minutes until confirmed.

**Receiver**

The receiver alerts you with an initial vibration prompt. If not confirmed, you receive a vibrate/beep twice, five minutes apart.
Once a sensor session has expired, you are ready to start your new session! If you’re not sure what to do, the app will provide instructions, or you can refer to the Getting Started Guide, view the online tutorials, or go to Chapter 6 in the user guide.

**Ending Your Sensor Session Early**

For personal reasons, you may want to force quit a sensor session early (for example, you’re getting an MRI and need to remove sensor pod).

Or, occasionally, the app or receiver may detect something is wrong with your sensor and let you know it’s stopping the current session.

This may be caused by a number of reasons:

1. Unresolved calibration issues.
2. Error symbol does not go away.
3. Wait symbol does not go away.
4. Sensor is coming out of the body (for example, the adhesive is peeling off).

You’ll receive error prompts leading to a new sensor session. If you see error prompts, before stopping a sensor session early, always contact Technical Support (available 24/7) at:

Email: TechSupport@dexcom.com

Toll free: **1.888.738.3646**

Toll call: **1.858.200.0200**

When your display device has system errors, you may not receive any sensor glucose readings and you should not calibrate.
## Prompts to End Sensor Session Early

### System Prompts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>App</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>Sensor issues detected. Session ends automatically. Replace sensor. No Alarm, Alerts, or readings until fixed. Use BG meter for readings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
The Dexcom G5 Mobile knows when a typical seven-day sensor session is over, automatically ending the session in each display device. However, if you need to end the session early, you need to let the system know by manually stopping the sensor session.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>App</strong></td>
<td>![Timer Icon]</td>
<td>Wait up to 30 minutes while the system autocorrects. Make sure you haven’t taken acetaminophen. Tap error for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receiver</strong></td>
<td>![Sensor Error Icon]</td>
<td>No Alarm, Alerts, or readings until fixed. Use BG meter for readings. If not corrected after 30 minutes, contact Technical Support (available 24/7): • <a href="mailto:TechSupport@dexcom.com">TechSupport@dexcom.com</a> • Toll free: <strong>1.888.738.3646</strong> • Toll call: <strong>1.858.200.0200</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>App</strong></td>
<td>![Question Mark Icon]</td>
<td>Wait up to 3 hours while the system autocorrects. Check transmitter—is it properly inserted into sensor pod? Tap error for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receiver</strong></td>
<td>![No Readings Icon]</td>
<td>No Alarm, Alerts, or readings until fixed. Use BG meter for readings. If not corrected after 3 hours, contact Technical Support (available 24/7): • <a href="mailto:TechSupport@dexcom.com">TechSupport@dexcom.com</a> • Toll free: <strong>1.888.738.3646</strong> • Toll call: <strong>1.858.200.0200</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
While the end result is the same (ending a sensor session), the steps differ between the app and receiver. If you’re using both, no need to stop the sensor session in each: the other display device will see the session has stopped.

Let’s first look at how to end a sensor session in the app, then the receiver.

### App: Ending a Sensor Session Early

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="Image" alt="Menu Icon" /></td>
<td>Access Main Menu.</td>
<td>Tap <strong>Menu</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="Image" alt="Menu Icon" /></td>
<td>Ends sensor session. During session:  - <em>Stop Sensor</em> option appears  Not in active session:  - <em>Start Sensor</em> option appears</td>
<td>Tap <strong>Stop Sensor</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
### Ending Your Sensor Session and Transmitter Session

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Stop Sensor" /></td>
<td>Blue ? icons provide additional information.</td>
<td>Tap <em>Stop Sensor</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Stop Sensor" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Stop Sensor" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Sensor Warmup" /></td>
<td>Confirms sensor session has ended. Ready for new session.</td>
<td>Remove <em>sensor</em>. Insert new <em>sensor</em>. Tap <em>green circle</em> when ready for new session.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Receiver: Ending a Sensor Session Early

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Go to Main Menu.</td>
<td>Tap <strong>Menu</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Ends sensor session. During session, <strong>Stop Sensor</strong> option appears.</td>
<td>Tap <strong>Stop Sensor</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Do you want to stop the sensor?</td>
<td>Tap <strong>OK</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Stop Sensor" /></td>
<td>Thinking screen.</td>
<td>Wait.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Ready to start a new session" /></td>
<td>Ready to start a new session. Not in active session: Start Sensor option appears.</td>
<td>Remove sensor. Insert new sensor. Tap Start Sensor when ready for new session.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Temporarily Shutting Down Receiver**

To save on its battery, you can temporarily shut down the receiver. When shut down, your receiver and transmitter no longer communicate and you will not get any Alarm or Alerts although your sensor session remains active.

Shutting down the receiver does not extend your sensor session past the seven days; it only stops the receiver from communicating with the transmitter. Your sensor session will stop seven days after you started the session.
## Receiver: Temporary Shutdown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Main Menu" /></td>
<td>Go to Main Menu.</td>
<td>Tap <strong>Menu</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Menu" /></td>
<td>Turns off receiver</td>
<td>Tap <strong>Shutdown</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Shutdown" /></td>
<td>Confirms you want to shut down. Shuts down receiver.</td>
<td>Tap <strong>OK</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Press *power button* for two seconds to turn the receiver back on. It may take up to 20 seconds for the receiver to turn on.
Preventing Sensor Failures

Sensor failures can happen when your display device doesn’t receive your sensor glucose readings. While it is rare to have a sensor failure, there are preventative steps you can take.

Help prevent sensor failures by checking:

1. Sensor hasn’t expired.  
2. Transmitter is snapped securely into sensor pod.  
3. Sensor pod isn’t dislodged or adhesive isn’t peeling.  
4. Nothing is rubbing against sensor pod (for example, seat belts, etc.).  
5. You selected a good insertion site (see Chapter 6).  
6. Insertion site is clean and dry before sensor insertion.

The app and receiver are ready for a new session! However before you can start a new sensor session, you need to end the current sensor session and remove the old sensor and transmitter.

8.4 Remove Sensor Pod and Transmitter

Removing Sensor Pod

Think of the transmitter as being part of the sensor pod. Do not remove the transmitter before removing the sensor pod from your body.

To remove the sensor pod:

1. Gently peel sensor pod adhesive patch from skin.  
   a. Sensor wire comes out with sensor pod.  
2. Separate the transmitter from the sensor pod.  
3. Discard the sensor pod following your local waste management regulations for disposing of blood-contacting parts (sensor and applicator).

Removing Transmitter From Sensor Pod

Remember your transmitter is reusable—do not throw away. It has a battery life of 90 days so you can use the same transmitter over a number of sensor sessions. You’ll receive prompts as you near the end of its battery life.
Before reusing the transmitter in your new sensor session, separate it from the old sensor pod.

You can detach transmitter two ways:

1. Use safety lock (see With Safety Lock table below), which you removed from the applicator barrel at the beginning of the session.

2. Manually spread out tabs holding transmitter in sensor pod (see Without Safety Lock table below).

With Safety Lock

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Picture</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1    | ![Step 1 Picture](image1.png) | **Grasp** end of *adhesive patch*.  
**Peel** *adhesive patch* up and away from your body to remove *sensor pod* and *transmitter*. |
| 2    | ![Step 2 Picture](image2.png) | **Put** *sensor pod* on flat surface. |
| 3    | ![Step 3 Picture](image3.png) | **Place** *safety latch’s* jagged edge:  
Over *transmitter’s* wide edge  
In between open slots on *sensor pod’s* sides |
| 4    | ![Step 4 Picture](image4.png) | **Lift up** *safety latch*. |
After removing your sensor and taking the transmitter out of the sensor pod, you’re ready to begin a new sensor session. The transmitter’s battery is good up to three months. If you haven’t received your final seven-day transmitter battery life warning, you can reuse the transmitter for your next session.

Remember, never use same sensor insertion site twice in a row.

**Without Safety Lock**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Picture</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Grasp end of adhesive patch. Peel adhesive patch up and away from your body to remove sensor pod and transmitter." /></td>
<td><strong>Grasp</strong> end of <em>adhesive patch</em>. <em><em>Peel</em> adhesive patch up and away from your body to remove sensor pod and transmitter.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Put sensor pod on flat surface." /></td>
<td><strong>Put</strong> sensor pod on flat surface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Grasp sensor pod’s wide end with two hands and place fingers in sides’ open slots." /></td>
<td><strong>Grasp</strong> sensor pod’s wide end with two hands and place fingers in sides’ open slots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Pull tabs away from transmitter." /></td>
<td><strong>Pull</strong> <em>tabs</em> away from transmitter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**8.5 End of Transmitter Battery**

How do you know if your transmitter battery will last through your next session? System messages help you determine if your transmitter battery will last through your next seven-day session. Starting at three weeks prior to the end of its battery life, the messages
count down the transmitter battery life until it has only seven days. If the transmitter battery life has seven days or less remaining, you won’t be able to start a new session.

# Transmitter Battery Messages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>App Notification</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="App Notification Image" /></td>
<td>Transmiter battery will expire in three weeks. Order a new transmitter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>App</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="App Image" /></td>
<td>Transmitter battery will expire in three weeks. Order a new transmitter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Receiver Image" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
Ending Your Sensor Session and Transmitter Session

(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>App Notification</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Image" /> <em>Dexcom, now: Your transmitter will stop working in about two weeks. Slide to view.</em></td>
<td>Transmitter battery will expire in two weeks. Order a new transmitter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **App**          | ![Image](image) *Your transmitter battery is low. The transmitter will stop working in about two weeks.*
                   | If you haven’t already, please order a new transmitter.                         |                                                     |
| **Receiver**     | ![Image](image) *Transmitter Battery Low*
                   | Your transmitter will expire in about 14 days.                                  |                                                     |
|                 | ![Image](image) OK                                                           |                                                     |

(Continued on next page)
(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>App Notification</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Transmitter battery critically low" /></td>
<td>Transmitter battery will expire in one week. Order a new transmitter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>App</td>
<td>Your current transmitter will stop working in about one week.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This is the last sensor session with your current transmitter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you haven’t already, please order a new transmitter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Transmitter Battery Low" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Your transmitter battery is critically low.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To make sure you have a transmitter that’s ready for a new sensor session, you may want to reorder a new one at dexcom.com, by calling Customer Service (see Chapter 17), or through the channels you used before, at your first low battery prompt.

**Transmitter Sound/Vibration Prompts**

In case you can’t look at your screen, both the smart device and receiver provide beep/vibration prompts to tell you your transmitter’s battery is low or the transmitter failed.
For more information on setting your sound/vibration prompts and how to clear them, please see Chapter 9.

**Smart Device**
Your smart device prompts you with a triple beep. If not cleared, you receive the triple beep twice, five minutes apart.

**Receiver**
The receiver alerts you with an initial vibration prompt. If not cleared, you receive a vibrate/beep twice, five minutes apart.

### 8.6 Pair New Transmitter

After the transmitter battery has died and before starting a new sensor session, you need to pair your new transmitter with your display device(s). In Chapter 5 you learned how to pair your transmitter using the set-up wizard. But how do you pair a new transmitter once your display device is already set up?

Part of pairing the transmitter is entering its SN into your display device, inserting the sensor, and attaching the transmitter. After the transmitter and display device are paired, start a new sensor session.

**Pairing New Transmitter With App**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Menu icon" /></td>
<td>Tap <strong>Menu</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Settings icon" /></td>
<td>Tap <strong>Settings</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
### Ending Your Sensor Session and Transmitter Session

(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Transmitter Settings" /></td>
<td><strong>Tap</strong> <em>Transmitter.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Transmitter Pair New" /></td>
<td><strong>Tap</strong> <em>Pair New.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
### Ending Your Sensor Session and Transmitter Session

(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5a</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Image of transmitter box upside down on a flat surface with barcodes facing up." /></td>
<td><strong>Turn</strong> transmitter box <strong>upside down</strong> on a flat surface with barcodes facing up. (If you don’t have the box, go to step 6a.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5b</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Image of taking a photo of a barcode." /></td>
<td><strong>Center</strong> longest barcode within green brackets. <strong>Tap</strong> <em>Take Photo</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
### Ending Your Sensor Session and Transmitter Session

(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5c</td>
<td>![Barcode Image]</td>
<td>Check mark confirms successful transmitter SN scan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
## Ending Your Sensor Session and Transmitter Session

(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6a</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Take Photo of Barcode" /></td>
<td>Or, if you don’t have the box, find the SN on the back of the transmitter and type it in. <strong>Tap</strong> <em>Enter transmitter SN by hand.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
### Ending Your Sensor Session and Transmitter Session

(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6b</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Transmitter SN Entry" /></td>
<td><strong>Use</strong> keyboard to enter <em>transmitter SN</em>.  &lt;br&gt;<strong>Confirm</strong> correct SN.  &lt;br&gt;<strong>Tap</strong> Save.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Sensor Insertion" /></td>
<td><strong>Insert</strong> sensor and <strong>attach</strong> transmitter.  &lt;br&gt;See Chapter 6 for more information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><strong>Wait</strong> up to 30 minutes for smart device and transmitter to connect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><strong>Apple:</strong> At notification, <strong>Tap Pair</strong> to pair app with smart device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Once the transmitter pairs, you're ready to start your sensor session.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Pairing New Transmitter With Receiver

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Receiver" /></td>
<td><strong>Press and hold</strong> the <em>power button</em> for 2 seconds to turn receiver on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Menu" /></td>
<td><strong>Tap</strong> <em>Menu</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Settings" /></td>
<td><strong>Tap</strong> <em>Settings</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Transmitter" /></td>
<td><strong>Tap</strong> <em>Transmitter</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
### Ending Your Sensor Session and Transmitter Session

(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Transmitter" /></td>
<td><strong>Tap SN.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6a</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Transmitter Box" /></td>
<td><strong>Turn transmitter box upside down</strong> to locate SN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6b</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Transmitter" /></td>
<td>If transmitter package isn’t available, SN is also found on back of transmitter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6c</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Transmitter SN" /></td>
<td>Green box shows what is selected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
### Ending Your Sensor Session and Transmitter Session

(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 6d   | ![Transmitter SN](image) | **Tap** *up/down arrows* to select and enter transmitter SN.  
**Tap** *number* to select it. To choose a letter, tap up from 9 or down from 0.  
**Tap** *Save* to save and close. |
| 7    | ![Sensor Insertion](image) | **Insert** *sensor* and **attach** *transmitter*.  
See Chapter 6 for more information. |
| 8    | ![Bluetooth Icon](image) | **Make sure** *receiver* and *transmitter* are connected/paired.  
**Check** *receiver* 10 minutes after starting for *Bluetooth* icon:  
- Solid: Connected/Paired  
- Blinking: Searching/Not Paired  
Don’t start a new sensor session until they are paired. |
Summary

Now You Can!

- Identify replace sensor prompts at the end of a seven-day sensor session
- Recognize when you have to end a sensor session early
- Successfully end a sensor session early
  - Identify how you can prevent sensor session failures
- Remove your sensor pod with transmitter attached
- Separate transmitter from sensor pod
- Determine if transmitter can be used for another sensor session
- Pair a new transmitter

What’s Next?

Congratulations, you have the basics down!

You can set up your app and receiver, start a sensor session, calibrate, as well as end your sensor session and know when to replace your transmitter and pair a new transmitter. But the Dexcom G5 Mobile can do much more.

In the next part, Part 3: Next Steps, you will learn how to get the most out of your Dexcom G5 Mobile.
NEXT STEPS - GETTING THE MOST OUT OF YOUR G5 MOBILE

- Reading Trend Graph Screens and Recognizing Trends
- Events
- Alarm and Alerts
- Using your Dexcom G5 Mobile for Treatment Decisions
Chapter 9

Next Steps - Getting the Most Out of Your G5 Mobile:
Home Screen, Rate of Change Arrows, and Errors

9.1 Introduction to Home Screens

In the previous chapter, you learned about calibrations: why they are important and how to do them. Within five minutes of entering your two initial calibrations your sensor glucose readings begin!

In this chapter, you'll learn three things. First, reading the home screen. Second, identifying your sensor glucose readings and trends: What do they mean? What's the best way to use trend information? And third, what you do if you aren’t getting your sensor glucose readings.

The purpose of this chapter isn’t to tell you how to react to your trends, but to help you recognize where your glucose was and where it’s going. Your HCP can help you with your questions on what actions to take based on your glucose trends.

After this chapter, you’ll be able to:

- Recognize home screen icons
- Locate sensor glucose reading
- Explain sensor glucose target range
- Recognize the importance of gray, yellow, and red colors
- Identify Low/High Glucose Alert levels on your trend graph
- Describe when you receive a High or Low sensor glucose reading
- Change trend graph views
- Cite differences between rate of change arrows
- Recognize status icon and error messages
9.2 Safety Statements

Take a moment and read the safety statements. If not followed, your sensor glucose readings and trends may be less accurate, and you may miss important High or Low Glucose Alerts.

CONTRAINDICATION

Don’t: Never take any medications containing acetaminophen during your sensor session.

Why: Taking medications with acetaminophen (such as Tylenol®, Excedrin® Extra Strength, Sudafed®, or Robitussin®) while wearing sensor may falsely raise sensor glucose readings.

Level of inaccuracy:
- Depends on amount of acetaminophen active in your body
- May be different for each person

Consequences: Without correct readings you might miss a severe low or high blood glucose event or make a treatment decision that results in injury.

WARNING

Do: Take a BG measurement with your BG meter and use the BG value for treatment decisions (such as how much insulin to take) if your Dexcom G5 Mobile does not display both a number and a trend arrow.

Why: Not having both a number and the arrow means you may be getting inconsistent or inaccurate sensor glucose readings.

Consequences: Using inconsistent or inaccurate sensor glucose readings for treatment decisions could result in you missing a severe low or high blood glucose event or making a treatment decision that results in injury.
WARNING

Don’t: Never ignore symptoms of high and low glucose.

Do: Measure your BG with a fingerstick measurement if sensor glucose readings don’t match your symptoms.

Why: Your sensor glucose readings may not be accurately reading your glucose.

Consequences: Ignoring your symptoms before treatment decisions could result in you having severe low or high blood glucose or making a treatment decision that results in injury.

PRECAUTION

Do: After connecting any accessories, make sure that the smart device settings allow you to continue receiving Alarm or Alerts on the smart device.

Why: Using an accessory device (like a smart watch) might override your smart device sounds.

Consequences: Alarm or Alerts might vibrate or be heard on the accessory instead of your smart device, causing you to miss severe low or high glucose Alarm or Alerts.

9.3 Home Screen Overview

The home screen shows your current sensor glucose value, glucose trend, rate of change arrow, and CGM system status. While the screen differs between the receiver and smart device, the information and color-coding are the same.

This section first familiarizes you with the app’s home screen, then the Today view, then the receiver’s home screen, and last with the Apple Watch home screen. In other chapters, you’ll see how to use the icons to enter data or make system changes.
**App Home Screen**

The app home screen has two main sections:

1. Task Bar: Change settings, enter data, calibrate, and use Share.
2. Glucose Information: Reflects sensor glucose readings and trends.

![Example App Home Screen on Smart Device](image)

Figure 6. Example App Home Screen on Smart Device
### App Task Bar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Task Bar: Complete Tasks</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| | Main Menu | Goes to other options. | **Tap Menu** to access:  
• Alerts  
• Settings  
• Help  
• Start/Stop Sensor |
| | BG Meter with red badge and number | Calibration prompt. | **Tap** icon and enter fingerstick BG value (see Chapter 7). |
| | BG Meter without red badge | No need to calibrate. | **Do nothing.** |
| | Event | Enter different events capturing activities affecting your glucose. | **Tap** icon to enter data for:  
• Carbs  
• Insulin  
• Exercise  
• Health  
(See Chapter 10.) |
| | Dexcom Share | Dexcom *Share* is only available on the app.  
Gray icon means *Share* is not active. | **Tap** icon to activate (see Chapter 21). |
| | Dexcom Share | Once activated, Dexcom *Share* icon is colored. | **Do nothing.**  
**Tap** icon to access Dexcom *Share*. |
### App Glucose Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Portrait</th>
<th>Landscape</th>
<th>What it means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ![Portrait Image](image1.png) | ![Landscape Image](image2.png) | **Home Screen**  
Landscape: Change the time shown on the graph by tapping an option at the top: 1-, 3-, 6-, 12-, or 24 hours. |
| ![Portrait Image](image3.png) | ![Landscape Image](image4.png) | **Number**  
Indicates the most recent sensor glucose reading.  
Shown in milligrams per deciliter (mg/dL):  
- **Yellow**: At or above target  
- **Gray**: Within target range  
- **Red**: At or below target |

(Continued on next page)
### Home Screen, Rate of Change Arrows, and Errors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Portrait</th>
<th>Landscape</th>
<th>What it means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| N/A      | ![Graph](image) | **Historical Readings**  
**Turn** smart device to *landscape* mode.  
**Tap time:** shows timeframe’s sensor glucose reading.  
Slide finger across screen to view rest of day’s sensor glucose readings. |
| ![Graph](image) | N/A | **Rate of Change Arrow**  
Direction and number of arrows show sensor glucose change rate. |

(Continued on next page)
### Sensor Glucose Reading Range
Shows between 40 and 400 mg/dL.

### Within Glucose Range and Alert Levels
- **Yellow**: High Alert level
- **Gray**: Within target range
- **Red**: Low Alert level or, if that’s disabled, 55 mg/dL (Urgent Low Glucose Alarm)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>App: Portrait</th>
<th>App: Landscape</th>
<th>What it means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="High glucose" /></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Your sensor glucose readings are above 400 mg/dL. You will not receive sensor readings until you are at or below 400 mg/dL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Low glucose" /></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Your sensor glucose readings are below 40 mg/dL. You will not receive sensor readings until you are at or above 40 mg/dL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>App: Portrait</td>
<td>App: Landscape</td>
<td>What it means</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ![App: Portrait](image) | ![App: Landscape](image) | **Trend Graph Time Frame**  
Default is most recent 3 hours.  
**Turn** smart device to *landscape* mode for most recent 1-, 3-, 6-, 12-, and 24-hour readings. |

When the app and transmitter connect after a Signal Loss, up to three hours of missed readings can fill in on the trend graph on your smart devices.
## App Glucose Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Status icons" /> Status icons show under the Menu on the Home screen. They show you if:</td>
<td>Status icons show under the Menu on the Home screen. They show you if:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• your alerts will sound</td>
<td>• your alerts will sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• your Alert Schedule is active (Chapter 12)</td>
<td>• your Alert Schedule is active (Chapter 12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tap an icon for a description.</td>
<td>Tap an icon for a description.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Regular Alerts are active

- ![Bell](image) Your Alerts will sound.
- ![Bell](image) Your Alerts won’t sound.

### Scheduled Alerts are active (see Chapter 12)

- ![Bell](image) Your scheduled Alerts will sound.
- ![Bell](image) Your scheduled Alerts won’t sound.

### Android: Do Not Disturb

- ![Bell](image) You won’t get any Alarm/Alerts due to using the most restrictive Do Not Disturb setting.
- **Turn off** Do Not Disturb or change its settings to be less restrictive. See your smart device instructions.
App: Optional Views

Quick Glance (Android)
Quick Glance allows access to your CGM through the notification area on your smart device. Quick Glance is on by default. To turn off go to Menu > Alerts > Quick Glance.

Apple Today View
For quick access to your CGM information, add Dexcom G5 to your Today view.
1. Open Today view by swiping right from the left edge of the Home or Lock screens.
2. Scroll to the bottom and tap Edit.

See your smart device instructions for details.

App: Smart Watches
Using a smart watch with your system may change how you get the Alarm and Alerts.

• Your smart watch will only communicate with your smart device, not the Dexcom G5 transmitter. You will not receive sensor readings or Alarm/Alerts on your watch unless it is connected with your smart device.

• Set your device settings to send notifications to both your smart device and smart watch.

• Do not disable or block notifications from the app.

• Make sure that you understand how notifications are received once you pair a watch.

When you wake your smart watch, it updates your current CGM data from your smart device. There may be a brief delay before your watch app shows current information.

For compatible devices, see dexom.com/compatibility.

Android Wear
To check your CGM on your Wear watch, use the Dexcom watch face. See your Wear device instructions to learn about setting a watch face.

Apple Watch
To check your CGM on your Apple Watch, add the Dexcom G5 app. Use the Watch app installed on your smart device.
By default, your Alarm and Alerts appear only on your Apple Watch when paired, and not your smart device. Set your notifications to appear on both devices in the Watch app.

**Receiver Home Screen**

This section gets you familiar with the receiver’s home screen. In other chapters, you’ll see how to enter data or make system changes.

Like your smart device, your receiver has a touchscreen.

*The receiver’s home screen has three sections:*

- **Status Bar:** Shows *Bluetooth* status, system time, and battery level
- **Task Bar:** Tap icons to go to the Main Menu, enter your BG numbers, or record Events
- **Glucose Information:** Shows your sensor glucose readings and trends

![Figure 7. Home Screen on Receiver](image)

- Status Bar: Shows *Bluetooth* status, system time, and battery level
- Task Bar: Tap icons to go to the Main Menu, enter your BG numbers, or record Events
- Glucose Information: Shows your sensor glucose readings and trends
## Receiver Status Bar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receiver</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>What it does</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status Bar</strong></td>
<td><strong>System Information</strong></td>
<td>At-a-glance receiver information. Icons change based on what’s happening.</td>
<td>Review and take appropriate action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Status Bar</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bluetooth</strong></td>
<td><strong>Shows Bluetooth is connected.</strong></td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Do nothing. Receiver’s Bluetooth is always on. If blinking, move receiver closer to transmitter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><strong>Time</strong></td>
<td>Shows system time.</td>
<td>Do nothing. To change, go to Settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><strong>Battery</strong></td>
<td>Shows battery level.</td>
<td>When battery is low, plug micro USB cable into receiver. Plug USB into the adapter and then into electrical outlet (see Chapter 15.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Dexcom G5 Mobile System User Guide

Home Screen, Rate of Change Arrows, and Errors

166
## Receiver Task Bar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receiver</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>What it does</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Task Bar: System Information</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="" /></td>
<td>Task Bar</td>
<td>Goes to the Main Menu, enter BG meter values, and record Events.</td>
<td><strong>Tap applicable icon.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ![](image) | Main Menu | Goes to other options. | **Tap Menu to access:**
| | | | - Alerts
| | | | - Settings
| | | | - Sounds
| | | | - Shutdown
| | | | - Start/Stop Sensor
| ![](image) | BG Meter with red circle and number | Calibration Prompt. | **Tap icon and enter fingerstick BG value (see Chapter 7).**
| ![](image) | BG Meter without red circle | No need to calibrate. | Do nothing. |
| ![](image) | Events | Enter different events, capturing activities affecting your glucose. | **Tap icon to enter data for:**
| | | | - Carbs
| | | | - Insulin
| | | | - Exercise
| | | | - Health
| | | | (See Chapter 10). |
## Receiver Glucose Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receiver</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>What it does</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Glucose Information: Review** | Glucose Information | Displays your glucose information:  
- Current glucose number  
- Direction your glucose is heading  
- Graph of glucose trend | Review and take appropriate action. |

[Image](image1.png)

| Sensor Glucose Reading | | Shows most recent sensor glucose reading.  
Color of circle changes:  
- **Yellow:** At or above target  
- **Gray:** Within target range  
- **Red:** At or below target | Take appropriate action. |

[Image](image2.png)

(Continued on next page)
### Glucose Information: Review

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend Arrow</th>
<th>Shows direction and speed your glucose is changing.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Review and take appropriate action based on fingerstick BG value.</strong> (See Chapter 9.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historical Readings</th>
<th>Graph of your recent glucose readings between 40 and 400 mg/dL. Glucose target range Alert settings:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>• Yellow:</strong> High Alert setting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>• Gray:</strong> Target range</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>• Red:</strong> Low Alert setting or, if that’s disabled, 55 mg/dL (Urgent Low Glucose Alarm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tap graph</strong> for 1-, 3-, 6-, 12-, and 24-hour trend views.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
Now that you're familiar with the Dexcom G5 Mobile screens and can locate readings, identify color coding, and view time frames, let's take a closer look at the rate of change arrows.

### 9.4 Rate of Change Arrows

Not sure how your sensor glucose readings are trending?

Rate of change arrows show the speed and direction of your glucose trends based on the last several sensor glucose readings. Arrows and the trend graph help you know when to take action before you are too high or too low.

You need a rate of change arrow when using your Dexcom G5 Mobile to make treatment decisions.

However, before doing anything, think about your most recent insulin dosing, food intake, overall trend graph, and current BG value. **Don’t overreact to the arrows.** For more information on using your Dexcom G5 Mobile for treatment decisions, please see Chapter 13.

Remember the arrows don’t reflect your latest reading: they reflect a combination of recent readings.
## Rate of Change Arrows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>App</th>
<th>What your glucose is doing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Steady</strong></td>
<td><strong>Changing:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Less than 1 mg/dL each minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Up to 15 mg/dL in 15 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Slowly Rising or Falling</strong></td>
<td><strong>Changing:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1-2 mg/dL each minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Up to 30 mg/dL in 15 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rising or Falling</strong></td>
<td><strong>Changing:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 2-3 mg/dL each minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Up to 45 mg/dL in 15 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rapidly Rising or Falling</strong></td>
<td><strong>Changing:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• More than 3 mg/dL each minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• More than 45 mg/dL in 15 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>N/A</strong></td>
<td>System can’t calculate the speed and direction of your glucose change.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are a number of reasons why you may not get rate of change arrows:

- You just started your sensor session
- No sensor glucose readings over the last few minutes
9.5 Error Messages

Sometimes the transmitter or sensor isn’t communicating with the display device(s), causing you to not get your sensor glucose readings or rate of change arrows. Each device notifies you when there is an issue; however, the notifications look different.

Before the system can move forward, you need to address the error.

**App**
1. Read message.
2. Tap Question Marks for more information and follow steps as appropriate.

**Receiver**
1. **Tap OK** to confirm message.

You will not get any sensor glucose readings or rate of change arrows on either display device until the error is fixed. Check with your BG meter to monitor your glucose or to make treatment decisions during these error periods.

### Error Messages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Signal Loss</strong></td>
<td>Move display device and transmitter within 20 feet of each other without obstruction (walls or water). Wait up to 30 minutes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**App**
1. **Restart smart device.**

   If error remains:
   1. **Open** your device Bluetooth settings.
   2. **Delete** all Dexcom entries.
   3. **Pair** your transmitter.

(Continued on next page)
### Bluetooth Off

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>App Notification</th>
<th><img src="image" alt="Bluetooth is off" /></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>App</strong></td>
<td>Bluetooth is off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receiver</strong></td>
<td>N/A; Bluetooth is always on.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**App:**

- **Turn Bluetooth on.**

---

### No Readings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>App</th>
<th><img src="image" alt="No Readings" /></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>App</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="No Readings" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receiver</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="No Readings" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**App:**

- Wait up to 3 hours while the system autocorrects.
- Check transmitter—is it properly inserted into sensor pod?
- Tap error for more information.

**Receiver:**

- No Alarm, Alerts, or readings until fixed.
- Use BG meter for readings.
- If not corrected after 3 hours, contact Technical Support:
  - TechSupport@dexcom.com
  - Toll free: 1.888.738.3646
  - Toll call: 1.858.200.0200

(See Chapter 17).
### Sensor Error

| App | ![Sensor Error Icon] | Wait up to 30 minutes while the system autocorrects. Tap error for more information. No Alarm, Alerts, or readings until fixed. Use BG meter for readings. If not corrected after 30 minutes, contact Technical Support: 
|     | ![Sensor Error Icon] | - TechSupport@dexcom.com  
| Receiver | ![Sensor Error Receiver Icon] | Tap for more info. |

| ![Sensor Error Receiver Icon] | ![Sensor Error Receiver Icon] | ![Sensor Error Receiver Icon] | ![Sensor Error Receiver Icon] |
| **TechSupport@dexcom.com** | ![Sensor Error Receiver Icon] | ![Sensor Error Receiver Icon] | ![Sensor Error Receiver Icon] |
| **1.888.738.3646** | ![Sensor Error Receiver Icon] | ![Sensor Error Receiver Icon] | ![Sensor Error Receiver Icon] |
| **1.858.200.0200** | ![Sensor Error Receiver Icon] | ![Sensor Error Receiver Icon] | ![Sensor Error Receiver Icon] |

### Calibration Error: Calibrate Now

| ![Dexcom Calibration Error Icon] | ![Dexcom Calibration Error Icon] | Error in calibrating. Verify you did not enter a BG reading outside the range of 40-400 mg/dL. Enter another BG meter value. Tap error for more information. |
| ![Dexcom Calibration Error Icon] | ![Dexcom Calibration Error Icon] | ![Dexcom Calibration Error Icon] | ![Dexcom Calibration Error Icon] |
| **Dexcom Calibration Error** | ![Dexcom Calibration Error Icon] | ![Dexcom Calibration Error Icon] | ![Dexcom Calibration Error Icon] |
| ![Dexcom Calibration Error Icon] | ![Dexcom Calibration Error Icon] | ![Dexcom Calibration Error Icon] | ![Dexcom Calibration Error Icon] |
| **Enter new BG meter value** | ![Dexcom Calibration Error Icon] | ![Dexcom Calibration Error Icon] | ![Dexcom Calibration Error Icon] |
| ![Dexcom Calibration Error Icon] | ![Dexcom Calibration Error Icon] | ![Dexcom Calibration Error Icon] | ![Dexcom Calibration Error Icon] |
| **Calibrate again** | ![Dexcom Calibration Error Icon] | ![Dexcom Calibration Error Icon] | ![Dexcom Calibration Error Icon] |
| ![Dexcom Calibration Error Icon] | ![Dexcom Calibration Error Icon] | ![Dexcom Calibration Error Icon] | ![Dexcom Calibration Error Icon] |

(Continued on next page)
If error messages don’t go away after you followed necessary steps, and you aren’t getting sensor glucose readings, contact Technical Support (see Chapter 17).

**Summary**

**Now You Can:**

- Recognize home screen icons
- Locate sensor glucose reading
- Explain glucose target range
- Recognize the importance of gray, yellow, and red colors
- Identify Low/High Glucose Alert levels on your trend graph
- Describe when you receive a high or low sensor glucose reading
- Change trend graph views
- Cite differences between rate of change arrows
- Recognize status icons and error messages

---

**Calibration Error: Calibrate Later**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>App</th>
<th>Wait 15 minutes. Enter a BG meter value. If error screen still appears, enter one more BG meter value. Wait 15 minutes. If no sensor glucose readings appear on the display, the sensor needs to be replaced. Contact Technical Support (available 24/7) at:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Receiver | • TechSupport@dexcom.com  
• Toll free: **1.888.738.3646**  
• Toll call: **1.858.200.0200** |

---

(Continued from previous page)
What’s Next?

By now you have a pretty good understanding of how your trends look on the different display devices, but did you know that what you do can affect your trends and patterns? It’s important to track actions or well-being to better understand that what you do or how you feel can change your trends.

In the next chapter, you will learn how to enter Events into your Dexcom G5 Mobile.
Chapter 10

Next Steps - Getting the Most Out of Your G5 Mobile:
Daily Events Affect Your Glucose Trends and Patterns

10.1 Introduction

Your daily activities can impact your glucose trends and patterns. In the previous chapter, you learned how to read your glucose home screen; in this chapter, you will learn how to enter situations, or Events. By tracking Events, you can determine how certain actions or circumstances affect your glucose levels.

After this chapter, you’ll be able to:

- Define Event
- Describe each Event
- Create Events
  - App
  - Receiver
- Recognize Event markers on the app
  - Describe how Event markers are different in portrait and landscape view
- Describe how to view Events entered via your receiver
- View Event markers on your smart device

10.2 What Is an Event?

Did you take a walk after lunch today? Did you go to happy hour with your co-workers and have a beer? Are you feeling stressed? Did you catch your kid’s snifles? How much insulin did you take for your dinner meal? These are all Events that can raise or lower your blood sugar.
An Event is an action or situation affecting your glucose levels. With the G5 Mobile, you have the ability to enter your daily Events, helping you track their effect on your glucose trends. Once entered into the smart device or receiver, Events can be viewed in Dexcom reports. The reports help you review how each Event influenced your glucose trends. You can use the reports with your HCP to create a game plan in managing your diabetes.

Even though they differ on how to enter an Event and time, the app and receiver have the same Event categories and subcategories. Later in this chapter, you’ll learn how to enter Events in each device.

## Event Categories

There are four main Event categories:

1. Carbs
2. Insulin
3. Exercise
4. Health

The fourth category, Health, has more options:

- Illness
- Stress
- Feel High
- Feel Low
- Cycle
- Alcohol

The following table provides more detail on each type of Event.
### Events Menu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbs</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Carbs Event App" /></td>
<td>Enter Carb grams per snack or meal, up to 250 grams.</td>
<td>Enter Carb grams per snack or meal, up to 250 grams. When you tap the arrow, number starts at last number entered if available or 50.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
### Daily Events Affect Your Glucose Trends and Patterns

(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Insulin</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="App Screenshot" /></td>
<td>How much insulin did you give? Can’t enter type of insulin, only dosage.</td>
<td>Enter insulin units for each dose, up to 250 units. When you tap the arrow, number starts at last number entered.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
## Daily Events Affect Your Glucose Trends and Patterns

(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exercise</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="App screenshot" /></td>
<td>Default duration is 30 minutes.</td>
<td>Select each exercise’s intensity level and duration. Enter intensity and duration. Type of exercise isn’t an option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>App</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Device screenshot" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receiver</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Device screenshot" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
**Device** | **What you see** | **What it means** | **What you do**
---|---|---|---
**Health** | ![App Image] | General well-being. | Enter different health Events (see following Health Events Menu table).
As mentioned in the last table, the Health category has a series of Events. Tell the system how you are feeling, if you had a drink, if you’re having low or high BG symptoms, etc. You select the Event: no amounts are entered, just date and time.
## Health Events Menu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health Main Menu</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Health Event Screen" /></td>
<td>Use Health Menu to access selections.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**App**

- Illness
- Stress
- Feel High
- Feel Low
- Cycle
- Alcohol

**Receiver**

- Events
  - Carbs
  - Insulin
  - Exercise
  - Health

(Continued on next page)
### Health Main Menu

#### App

![Health Event](image)

- **Illness**
  - Have a cold, flu, or any other temporary illness affecting your well-being?

- **Stress**
  - Are you under stress? Feeling anxious?

- **High Symptoms**
  - Feel high BG symptoms?

- **Low Symptoms**
  - Feel low BG symptoms?

- **Cycle**
  - Have you started your menstrual cycle?

- **Alcohol**
  - Had a glass of wine, beer, or cocktail?

#### Receiver

![Health](image)

You can have multiple Events in a single day, or even during the same time frame, and enter them all in at the same time. As an example, you’re running late because of traffic (Stress) and quickly swing by a drive-thru to get lunch (Carbs of 85 grams).

For your convenience (and safety!), no need to stop everything and enter your Events as they are happening. When you have a moment, you can enter your Events retroactively in your app or receiver.
Events are meant to be entered as individual occurrences: don’t enter daily totals, enter each Event separately.

In the next section, you will learn how to enter Events, first in your smart device, then in your receiver.

**10.3 Entering Events**

You probably will enter Events in the display device you use most often; however, you should know how to enter Events into each.

First, let’s look at how to enter Events in a smart device, then in the receiver.

When using Dexcom *Share*, you can allow your Followers to see your Event entries. For more Dexcom *Share* information, please see Part 5.

**Entering Events: Smart Device**

In the Dexcom G5 Mobile app, Events are just a tap away! The Event icon, a running man, is on the app home screen task bar in portrait mode (remember, you don’t have the task bar in landscape).

The same steps are used to enter Carbs, Insulin, Exercise, and Health Events. If you can enter a Carbs Event, you can enter an Insulin Event. To enter Events, we’ll use the above scenario. The following table shows how to enter Carbs (drive-thru lunch) and Stress (traffic jam) Events.

**Entering Events: Dexcom G5 Mobile App**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enter Carbs Event</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Event Icon" /></td>
<td>Tap <em>Events</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
Enter Carbs Event

2

Tap Carbs.

3

Using the above example, add up all carb grams from lunch. Enter 85 using keypad. Tap Done.
### Enter Carbs Event

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tap <strong>Event Time</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Event Time" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Scroll and select date and time. Tap <strong>Done</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Date Selection" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
### Enter Carbs Event

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6</th>
<th>Is this correct? Carbs - 85 grams April 28 12:25 PM</th>
<th>Tap <strong>Save.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Enter Stress Event

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7</th>
<th>Tap <strong>Events.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![Image]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8</th>
<th>Tap <strong>Health.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![Image]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued from previous page)
### Enter Stress Event

1. Tap Stress.
2. Tap Done.

1. Tap Event Time.

(Continued on next page)
Enter Stress Event

11

Scroll and select date and time.
Tap Done.

12

Tap Save.

13

Trend graph shows events.
Turn to landscape to see more.
The receiver and app don’t talk to one another. If you enter an Event only into the receiver, while the information will appear on Dexcom reports, you won’t get an Event marker on your app’s home screen.

The app has Event markers on its screen, but the receiver doesn’t.

However, there may be times when you want or need to enter Events on the receiver.

**Entering Events: Receiver**

While the Event data is the same between display devices, the flow is not the same, including how to enter the Event’s date and time. The following table reviews how to enter the same Carbs/Stress Event data from the previous scenario: Carbs at 85 and a Stress Event.

**Entering Events: Receiver**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enter Carbs Event</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Default screen: Tap Events icon." /></td>
<td>Default screen: Tap Events icon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
### Enter Carbs Event

1. **Tap** Carbs.

2. **Add up all carb grams from lunch. For example, 85.**

3. **Tap arrow to 85.**

   **Tap Done.**

(Continued on next page)
### Enter Carbs Event

| 4 | Tap *Edit Date/Time*. |

### Enter Health Event

| 6 | Confirmation screen:  
    | Tap *Save*.  
    | Confirmation screen:  
    | Tap *Save*. |
## Enter Health Event

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tap Health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Tap Stress.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 9    | Tap year/month/day boxes to select date.  
     | Tap up/down arrows to change hour.  
     | Tap minutes box to select it.  
     | Tap up/down arrows to change minutes.  
     | Tap AM/PM to select it.  
     | Tap up/down arrows to change between AM and PM.  
     | Tap Done to save and close. |

(Continued on next page)
### 10.4 Viewing Events

Events entered into your receiver can only be viewed on a Dexcom report; there are no Event markers on your receiver’s screen.

On your smart device, turn to landscape mode to view your Event markers. A single small square marks all Events entered on your smart device. Slide your finger across the screen or tap the square to get your Event information.

#### Event Markers: App

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landscape</th>
<th>What it does</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landscape:</td>
<td>Landscape Only:</td>
<td>Landscape Only:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shows Event details.</td>
<td>Tap <code>square</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Slide finger across screen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Once you have allowed your Share Followers to access your home screen, they too will be able to view your Events. See Part 5 for more information.
Summary

Now You Can:
- Define Event
- Describe each Event
- Create an Event
  - App
  - Receiver
- Recognize Event markers on the app
  - Describe how Event markers are different in portrait and landscape view
- Describe how to view Events entered via your receiver

What’s Next?
In the next chapter, you will learn how your trend’s Alarm and Alerts help you monitor your glucose levels. You’ll also learn how you know when your system loses its signal and stops communicating.
Chapter 11

Next Steps - Getting the Most Out of Your G5 Mobile:
Sensor Glucose Alarm and Alerts

11.1 Introduction

Monitoring your glucose trends is critical in managing your diabetes. But what happens if you’re driving or at the movies and can’t, or don’t want to, keep looking at your display device?

The Dexcom G5 Mobile understands there are times when you can’t look at your receiver or smart device; however, you still need to know critical glucose trends or if you’re not getting your sensor glucose readings.

This chapter reviews the Alarm and Alerts based on your sensor glucose readings, allowing you to proactively manage your glucose levels and make sure your transmitter is communicating with your display device.

In the next chapter, you’ll learn how to customize the Alarm/Alerts.

After this chapter, you will be able to:

- Define Alarm
- Define Alert
- Identify the different types of Alerts
- Describe the difference between an Alarm and an Alert
- Recognize different Alarm/Alerts
- Describe suggested app settings
- Confirm Alarm/Alerts
- Verify receiver’s speaker and vibrations work

Your Alarm and Alerts are one of the greatest benefits of the Dexcom G5 Mobile.
11.2 Safety Statements

The Alarm and Alerts were designed to keep you safe, helping you avoid severe lows and highs or missing your readings. The following safety statements help ensure you get your Alerts and Alarm.

**WARNING**

**Do:** Verify your smart device settings let you get Alarm and Alerts.

To receive Alarm/Alerts you must:

1. **Make sure** Dexcom G5 Mobile app notifications are **turned on** in Settings menu.
2. **Verify** app hasn’t been shut down.
3. **Adjust** volume so you can hear sounds.
4. **Turn on** Bluetooth.
5. **Turn off** Do Not Disturb.
6. **Keep** G5 Mobile app running in the background.
7. **Restart** app after device is restarted.

**Why:** Your app’s settings do not override phone settings.

**Consequences:** Missing a severe low or high blood glucose event or making a treatment decision that results in injury.

**WARNING**

**Don’t:** Never assume the G5 Mobile app’s Alarm/Alert vibrations are different from other vibrating apps.

**Do:** Look at your smart device and check if vibration is a G5 Mobile Alarm or Alert.

**Why:** Medical device apps don’t have special priority over your smart device’s features. You can’t determine if the vibration is coming from your Dexcom G5 Mobile app or another app.

**Consequences:** Missing a severe low or high blood glucose event or making a treatment decision that results in injury.
**WARNING**

**Do:** Disconnect headphones from your smart device when not in use.

**Why:** If headphones are connected while not being used, you won’t hear an Alarm or Alert.

**Consequences:** Missing a severe low or high blood glucose event or making a treatment decision that results in injury.

---

**PRECAUTION**

**Don’t:** Never prevent communication between transmitter and display devices.

**Do:** Keep smart device and receiver within 20 feet of transmitter and away from obstructions.

**Why:** If your transmitter and display device(s) are more than 20 feet apart or are separated by an obstruction, they might not communicate.

Types of obstruction differ, and not all types have been tested. Obstructions can include water, walls, metal, etc.

Water (for example, when swimming, surfing, bathing, etc.) can severely limit communication range.

**Consequences:** Missing a severe low or high blood glucose event or making a treatment decision that results in injury.

---

**PRECAUTION**

**Do:** Set smart device and receiver settings separately.

**Why:** Settings are specific to each display device and don’t carry over to other devices. If you set up one device and then use another, you won’t get an Alarm or Alert.

**Consequences:** Missing a severe low or high blood glucose event or making a treatment decision that results in injury.
**PRECAUTION**

**Do:** Verify smart device and receiver are turned on.

**Why:** Neither the receiver nor smart device will generate sensor glucose readings, Alarm or Alerts if turned off.

**Consequences:** Missing a severe low or high blood glucose event or making a treatment decision that results in injury.

### 11.3 Alarm and Alerts

As part of managing your diabetes, you learned how to read your home screen and how to enter Events. In this chapter, you’ll learn how Alarm and Alerts can keep you safe from severe lows or highs.

**What Is an Alarm?**

*While there are a variety of Alerts, there is just one Alarm:* the Urgent Low Glucose Alarm (Alarm), which is set at 55 mg/dL. The Alarm will repeat every 5 minutes until you confirm the Alarm (see Chapter 12 on how to customize the sounds). If you confirm the Alarm and your sensor glucose readings do not go above 55 mg/dL in the next 30 minutes, the Alarm repeats.

*Unlike Alerts, the Urgent Low Glucose Alarm setting can’t be changed or turned off.* Think of it as a safety net: your glucose level is dangerously low—pay attention now!

**What Are Alerts?**

An Alert is a message telling you that your glucose level or CGM system needs attention.

Low/High Glucose Alerts tell you when your sensor glucose readings are outside your target glucose range. Think of them as an FYI: You need to know what’s happening. Rising/Falling Alerts tell you that your glucose levels are changing quickly. Their default settings are off (see Chapter 12 on how to turn them on).

Alerts message you with vibrations (vibrations are not available on all smart devices), visual prompts, sounds, or a combination of all three.

Unlike the Alarm, you can customize your each Alert level (see Chapter 12).
Alarm/Alert Prompts

Alarm/Alerts inform you with sound and vibration (if available), and visual messages. Chapter 12 will show you how to change Alert settings.

Default Alerts

**Low/High Glucose Alerts**

When making treatment decisions using your Dexcom G5 Mobile CGM System, it’s best to keep your Alerts turned on.

Your Low/High Glucose Alerts have the same color-coding as your trend graph:

- **Red**
  - Glucose levels are below your low threshold.
  - Default setting of 80 mg/dL. You may have changed this during setup.

- **Gray**
  - Glucose levels are within your Low/High Glucose Alert levels.
  - No Alerts.

- **Yellow**
  - Glucose levels are above your high threshold.
  - Default setting of 200 mg/dL. You may have changed this during setup.

**Rise Rate/Fall Rate Alerts**

Rise Rate and Fall Rate Alerts warn you when your glucose levels are changing rapidly, either up or down, and look similar to the rate of change arrows.

Rise Rate and Fall Rate are off by default.

**Signal Loss Alert**

Signal Loss tells you when you and the transmitter are too far from your display device or something is blocking your transmitter signal, causing you not to get sensor glucose readings.

The Signal Loss Alert is on by default.

Now you have the basics for the G5 Mobile Alarm/Alerts. Next, you will learn about each Alarm/Alert in more detail.
11.4 Alarm and Alerts Screens

When you fall within an Alarm or Alert target range, your display device tells you. As mentioned in previous chapters, you won’t get any Alarm or Alerts within five minutes of calibration.

Let’s first review how the information is presented visually across the devices. While the Alarm/Alerts prompts look different on the display devices, they reflect the same information. After prompts, we’ll separately review the vibration and audible Alarm/Alerts for the app and receiver.
## Urgent Low Glucose Alarm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>App</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sensor glucose reading at or below 55 mg/dL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Notification</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shows last glucose value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Arrows reflect rate of change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receiver</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Sensor glucose reading at or below 55 mg/dL.**
- **Shows last glucose value.**
- **Arrows reflect rate of change.**
## Low/High Glucose Alerts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>App Notification</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="App Notification" /></td>
<td>Sensor glucose reading at or below your Low Glucose Alert level. Shows most current sensor glucose reading. Arrows reflect rate of change. Can be set to repeat between 15 minutes and 4 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>App</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="App" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receiver</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Receiver" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>App Notification</td>
<td>![App Notification Image]</td>
<td>Sensor glucose reading at or above your High Glucose Alert level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![High Glucose Alert App Image]</td>
<td>Shows most current sensor glucose reading.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![Arrows Image]</td>
<td>Arrows reflect rate of change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![Repeat Options Image]</td>
<td>Can be set to repeat between 15 minutes and 4 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>App</td>
<td>![App Image]</td>
<td>Sensor glucose reading at or above your High Glucose Alert level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![OK Button Image]</td>
<td>Shows most current sensor glucose reading.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![Arrows Image]</td>
<td>Arrows reflect rate of change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td>![Receiver Image]</td>
<td>Sensor glucose reading at or above your High Glucose Alert level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![OK Button Image]</td>
<td>Shows most current sensor glucose reading.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![Arrows Image]</td>
<td>Arrows reflect rate of change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![Repeat Options Image]</td>
<td>Can be set to repeat between 15 minutes and 4 hours.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Rise Rate/Fall Rate Alerts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>App</strong></td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Rise Rate Alert" /> <img src="image.png" alt="Rise Rate Alert" /></td>
<td>Sensor glucose readings rising quickly. Number of arrows shows how fast (2 mg/dL/min; 3+ mg/dL/min) glucose is rising.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receiver</strong></td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Rise Rate Alert" /> <img src="image.png" alt="Rise Rate Alert" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device</td>
<td>What you see</td>
<td>What it means</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>App Notification</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="App Notification Image" /></td>
<td>Number of arrows shows how fast (2 mg/dL/min; 3+ mg/dL/min) glucose is falling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>App</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="App Image" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Receiver Image" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Signal Loss Alert

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>App Notification</strong></td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Your receiver and transmitter are not communicating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>App</strong></td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>No Alarm/Alerts or readings until transmitter is replaced. Use BG meter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receiver</strong></td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Move display device and transmitter within 20 feet of each other without obstruction (walls or water).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wait up to 30 minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>App:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. <strong>Restart</strong> <em>smart device.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If error remains:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. <strong>Open</strong> your device <em>Bluetooth settings.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. <strong>Delete</strong> all Dexcom items.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. <strong>Pair</strong> your <em>transmitter.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 11.5 App: Alert Sound and Vibration

When you get a CGM Alarm/Alert, your smart device sounds and vibrates. See Confirming Alarm/Alerts later in this chapter to learn how to silence them.

## Urgent Low Glucose Alarm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>App Notification</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>Default sound and vibration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| App              | Urgent Low Glucose Alarm | • 4 beeps  
                  | ![App Image](image)         | • 2 vibrations             |

- 4 beeps
- 2 vibrations
### Low/High Glucose Alarm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>App Notification</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>Default sound and vibration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|                  | ![Low Glucose Alert](image) | • 3 beeps  
• 2 vibrations |
|                  | ![High Glucose Alert](image) | • 3 beeps  
• 2 vibrations |
## Rise Rate/Fall Rate Alerts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>App</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>Default sound and vibration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| App Notification | ![Rise Rate Alert](image) | Your Rise Alert is off by default. If turned on:  
- Rising melody  
- 2 vibrations |
| App | ![Rising](image) |  |
| App Notification | ![Fall Rate Alert](image) | Your Fall Alert is off by default. If turned on:  
- Falling melody  
- 2 vibrations |
| App | ![Falling](image) |  |
## Signal Loss Alert

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>Default sound and vibration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>App</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Notification** | [Image](signal_loss_icon.png) | • 1 beep  
|               |                             | • Android: 1 vibration  
|               |                             | • Apple: No vibration  
|               |                             | **Note:**  
|               |                             | • Signal Loss repeats only 6 times  
| **App**      |                             |

Learn how to customize Alarm/Alerts and their sounds in Chapter 12.

### Always Sound

Use Always Sound to ensure Alerts sound when your device is silenced or on Do Not Disturb (see important exceptions below).

For example, you want to silence your phone during school, but still hear your Low Alert. To do this, turn on Do Not Disturb in your phone settings, and turn on Always Sound in the Dexcom app.

Always Sound is on by default. You can turn it off here: Menu > Alerts > Always Sound.

A Home screen icon shows you if your Alerts will sound or not. See Status Icons in Chapter 9.

For safety, turning off Always Sound won't silence:
- Urgent Low Alarm
- Transmitter Failure Alert
- Sensor Failure Alert

**Important:**
- On Android, all Alarm/Alerts are silenced when using the most restrictive Do Not Disturb setting.
- On Apple, your Signal Loss Alert can’t sound in Silent or Do Not Disturb.

Review Suggested Device Settings (Chapter 5) for other items that may prevent you from getting your CGM Alarm/Alerts.
11.6 Receiver: Alert Sound and Vibration

The receiver’s Alarm/Alerts are vibrations and a beep, or a series of beeps, based on the Alarm or Alert. Beeps and vibrations are preprogrammed into the receiver. In Chapter 12 you’ll learn how to adjust the volume and intensity of your Alarm/Alerts.

The following table shows the receiver’s default beep and vibration patterns. After you confirm the initial Alert vibration, you won’t get any beeps or sounds unless you’ve turned on Repeat.

In the next section, you’ll learn how to confirm the Alarm/Alerts.

Urgent Low Glucose Alarm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>Beeps and vibration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ![Urgent Low Glucose Alarm](image) | **Initial Default Alert:**
| | Vibrates 4 times.  
| | **After 5 Minutes:**
| | Vibrates/beeps 4 times every 5 minutes until confirmed or sensor glucose readings go above Alarm level.  
| | **After 30 Minutes:**
| | After confirming the Alarm, you will continue to be notified if sensor glucose readings remain at or below the 55 mg/dL Alarm level. |
### Low/High Glucose Alerts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>Beeps and vibration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ![Low Glucose Alert](image) | **Initial Default Alert:** Vibrates 3 times.  
**After 5 Minutes:** Vibrates/beeps 3 times every 5 minutes until confirmed or sensor glucose readings rises above Alert level.  
Home screen will continue to reflect Alert until sensor glucose readings go above Low Alert level. |
| ![High Glucose Alert](image) | **Initial Default Alert:** Vibrates 2 times.  
**After 5 Minutes:** Vibrates/beeps 2 times every 5 minutes until confirmed or sensor glucose readings go below Alert level.  
Home screen will continue to reflect Alert until sensor glucose readings go below High Alert level. |
### Rise Rate/Fall Rate Alerts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>Beeps and vibration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Rise Rate Alert" /></td>
<td><strong>Initial Default Alert:</strong> None/Off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Rise Rate Alert" /></td>
<td><strong>After Setting Change:</strong> Vibrates 2 times, 2 sounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Rise Rate Alert" /></td>
<td><strong>After 5 Minutes:</strong> Vibrates/beeps 2 times every 5 minutes until confirmed or sensor glucose reading rise rate drops below Alert level.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
### Sensor Glucose Alarm and Alerts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>Beeps and vibration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Alert Icon" /></td>
<td><strong>Initial Default Alert:</strong> None/Off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Alert Icon" /></td>
<td><strong>After Setting Change:</strong> Vibrates 3 times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Alert Icon" /></td>
<td><strong>After 5 Minutes:</strong> Vibrates/beeps 3 times every 5 minutes until confirmed or sensor glucose reading fall rate rises above Alert level.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued from previous page)
Signal Loss Alert

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>Beeps and vibration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ![Signal Loss Alert](image) | **Initial Default Alert:**
  - On.
  
  **After Setting Change:**
  - Vibrates 1 time.
  
  **After 5 Minutes:**
  - Vibrates/beeps 1 time every 5 minutes for a total of 6 times if not confirmed.
  
  After 6 times it will not alert again.

### 11.7 Confirming Alarm/Alerts

Alarm/Alerts repeat every 5 minutes until you confirm them, or until the Alarm/Alert condition ends. If using both display devices, you'll need to confirm Alarm/Alerts on each device separately.

Due to its medical importance, the Alarm Repeat setting can't be turned off. Even after an Alarm is confirmed, if your sensor's glucose readings remain at or below 55 mg/dL, the Alarm repeats every 30 minutes until readings are above 55 mg/dL.
### App: Confirming Alarm/Alerts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>App Notification</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Dexcom G5 Mobile System User Guide" /></td>
<td>Open app.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>App</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="High Glucose Alert" /></td>
<td>Tap OK to confirm Alarm/Alert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note:</td>
<td>Unlike most other app notifications, G5 Alarm/Alerts repeat every 5 minutes even after removing it from your notifications. Confirm the Alarm/Alert in the app to silence them longer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Receiver: Confirming Alarm/Alerts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="High Glucose Alert" /></td>
<td>Tap OK.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Once confirmed, you won’t receive the same Alert unless you hit the Alert’s target range again. Your Alarm will repeat even after confirming if your glucose levels do not return to your target range.

11.8 Receiver: Test Speaker and Vibrations

Have you ever wondered if you’re hearing your alarm or alerts? It’s a good idea to check your speaker and vibration regularly and anytime you’re worried about not getting them. After all, you have to receive the Alarm/Alert to respond to it.

You can test the receiver’s speaker and vibrations whenever you charge your receiver. When you plug in the receiver to charge, you’ll see a Speaker Test screen.

Use the speaker test to listen for the test beep and feel for the test vibrations. If you get the beep and vibrations, great! The speaker and vibrations work! You’ll hear and feel your Alarm and Alerts. But if the receiver doesn’t beep and/or vibrate, it may be broken and you won’t hear and/or feel Alarm or Alerts.

Follow these steps to test your speaker and vibrations:

Test Speaker and Vibrations: Receiver

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Receiver" /></td>
<td><strong>Plug</strong> receiver into the wall to charge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Vibration" /></td>
<td>The yellow light shows the receiver is charging.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
### Sensor Glucose Alarm and Alerts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>Speaker Test</strong>&lt;br&gt;Test your speaker and vibrations regularly.&lt;br&gt;You will miss alerts and alarms if they do not work.</td>
<td>Tap <em>test now.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><strong>Test In Progress</strong>&lt;br&gt;<img src="image" alt="Progress Bar" /></td>
<td>Receiver will beep and vibrate so you can make sure they are working. <strong>Listen</strong> for the beeps and <strong>feel</strong> for the vibrations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Speaker Test</strong>&lt;br&gt;Did your receiver beep and vibrate?</td>
<td>Did your receiver beep and vibrate?&lt;br&gt;• Yes? Tap <em>Yes</em> and go to step 6.&lt;br&gt;• No? Tap <em>No</em> and go to step 7.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Test Complete" /></td>
<td>Congratulations! You tested your speaker and vibrations and determined they work! You’ll hear your Alarm/Alerts. You’re done. Don’t go on to the next step.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 7    | ![Speaker Test](image) | Uh-oh. You tested your speaker and vibrations and determined that they don’t work. You won’t hear Alarm/Alerts. **Contact** Technical Support (available 24/7) at:  
- Email: TechSupport@dexcom.com  
- Toll free: **1.888.738.3646**  
- Toll call: **1.858.200.0200**  
**Use** app until issue is fixed.  
**Tap** *Try Again* to retry (see step 4).  
**Tap** *Cancel* to return to your Home screen. You’ll also hear and feel the speaker and vibrations when you turn on your receiver, though the Speaker Test screen won’t display. |
Summary

Now You Can:

• Define Alarm
• Define Alert
• Identify the different types of Alerts
• Describe the difference between an Alarm and an Alert
• Recognize different Alarm/Alerts
• Determine if signal loss is preventing you from getting Alarm/Alerts
• Describe suggested app settings
• Successfully confirm Alarm/Alerts
  – App
  – Receiver
• Verify that the receiver’s speaker and vibrations work

What’s Next?

Up till now, you have learned about the Alarm/Alerts default settings. But what do you do if you want to decrease the High Glucose Alert setting or to continue getting a Low Glucose Alert if your glucose levels don’t improve even though you’ve confirmed the notification? How do you make your Alarm/Alerts fit your needs?
Chapter 12

Next Steps - Getting the Most Out of Your G5 Mobile:
On the Go With G5: Customizing Your Alarm and Alerts

12.1 Introduction

The receiver and app come with default glucose level Alert settings, but perhaps they don’t reflect the glucose level that works best for you.

Perhaps you’re in a meeting and can only confirm an Alert, yet want to make sure your Alert repeats, or continues, until you’re able to take corrective measures. Maybe you’d like to get a Rising/Falling Glucose Alert, but their settings are off by default. How do you turn them on?

In this chapter, you’ll learn how to personalize your Alarm and Alert tones and glucose levels.

After this chapter, you will be able to:

• Find your Alert settings
• Customize your Alerts

Each display device has customization options; however, the setup flow is different. Before making any changes to your Alert levels, talk with your HCP.

First, let’s take a look at personalizing your app Alarm and Alerts, and then we’ll review the same process for the receiver.
### 12.2 Safety Statement

**WARNING**

**Do:** If using both receiver and app for to get an Alarm or Alert, change settings in each display device.

**Why:** Any changes to the Dexcom G5 Mobile app will not carry over to the receiver.

**Consequences:** Missing a severe low or high blood glucose event or making a treatment decision that results in injury.

### 12.3 Changing App Alarm and Alerts

#### Alerts Menu

The Alerts menu lists all customizable Alarm/Alerts and their current settings. Part of your initial setup included setting your Low/High Glucose Alerts. In this chapter, you’ll learn how to change them.

Before learning how to change your settings, let’s review the app’s Alerts menu.

#### Customizing Alerts: App

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
### Step 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Alerts Table" /></td>
<td>All customizable Alarm and Alerts. Current Alert settings. All Alerts have: • On/Off switch • &quot;Notify me&quot; options • Sound options</td>
<td>Tap the Alarm/Alert you want to change.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Step 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Alerts Table" /></td>
<td>? explains: • Each Alarm/Alert • Message options • Suggested settings</td>
<td>Tap ? for Alarm/Alert information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 4    | ![Sound Menu](Image) | Urgent Low Glucose Alarm:  
- Preset at 55 mg/dL and cannot be changed  
- Repeat preset at 30 minutes and can’t be changed  
- Sound is the only change option | Tap a *Sound* to change it. |

- Baby Cry
- Beep
- Blamo
- Door Bell
- Fall Rate
- High
- High Alert
- Low
- Low Alert
- Nerd Alert
- Short Beeps
Customizing Alerts

In this following example, we'll change the High Alert level from 200 mg/dL to 190 mg/dL, repeating every hour if you continue to stay high, with a Door Bell sound.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Access Menu" /></td>
<td>Access Menu.</td>
<td>Tap Menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Access Alerts Menu" /></td>
<td>Access Alerts Menu.</td>
<td>Tap Alerts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
### On the Go With G5: Customizing Your Alarm and Alerts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Alerts Screen" /></td>
<td>Access High Alert settings (mg/dL).</td>
<td><strong>Tap</strong> <em>High mg/dL.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|      | ![High Glucose Alert](image) | Shows High Alert options and current settings. | **Check** *High Alerts* is On:  
  - On - Orange  
  - Off - Gray |

(Continued on next page)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 5    | ![High Glucose Alert](image) | Won’t get Alerts if Off. | If Off:  
Slide to On:  
- On - Orange  
- Off - Gray |
| 6    | ![High Glucose Alert](image) | Change High Alert (mg/dL). | Tap Notify Me Above. |

(Continued on next page)
### Step 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Notify Me Above screen" /></td>
<td>Change glucose level from current level (mg/dL).</td>
<td><strong>Scroll</strong> <em>selection wheel</em>. <strong>Stop</strong> at 190 mg/dL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="SAVE" /> <img src="image" alt="Cancel" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Step 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Notify Me Above screen" /></td>
<td>Saves new High Alert glucose level (mg/dL). Returns to <em>High Glucose Alert</em> screen options. <em>Notify Me Above</em> set at 190 mg/dL.</td>
<td><strong>Tap</strong> <em>Save</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="SAVE" /> <img src="image" alt="Cancel" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="High Glucose Alert" /></td>
<td>Changes how often your High Alert repeats after initial Alert and confirmation. Repeats only if you are above your high glucose level.</td>
<td>Tap Repeat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Repeat" /></td>
<td>Changes the current repeat setting. Can select in 5-minute steps (range 15 minutes-4 hours).</td>
<td>Scroll selection wheel. Stop at 1 hour.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
## On the Go With G5: Customizing Your Alarm and Alerts

### (Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Repeat Timing Screen" /></td>
<td>Saves your new repeat timing. Returns to <em>High Glucose Alert</em> screen options. <em>Repeat</em> shows how often you'll get notified.</td>
<td><strong>Tap</strong> <em>Save</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="High Glucose Alert Screen" /></td>
<td>Customize Alert sound.</td>
<td><strong>Tap</strong> <em>Sound</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
### On the Go With G5: Customizing Your Alarm and Alerts

(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Sound Settings" /></td>
<td>Changes current sound setting.</td>
<td>Tap <strong>Door Bell</strong>. Tap <strong>Sound</strong> again to hear sound sample.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Sound Settings" /></td>
<td>Saves your new Alert sound. Return to <strong>High Glucose Alert</strong> Menu.</td>
<td>Tap <strong>back arrow</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
### On the Go With G5: Customizing Your Alarm and Alerts

(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Alerts" /></td>
<td>Return to Menu.</td>
<td>Tap X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 16   | ![Menu](image) | Return to home screen. | Tap Menu.  
Or  
Swipe left. |

---

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On the Go With G5: Customizing Your Alarm and Alerts  
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App: Alert Schedule

Alert Schedule lets you schedule and customize a second group of alerts. For example, set the schedule to match your work hours. Any changes you make to the scheduled Alerts only apply during the specified hours.

The first time you turn on Alert Schedule you’ll be guided through setup. Name your schedule and choose days and times for which the schedule applies.

After setup, you can further customize your scheduled alerts. For example, turn on or off glucose Alerts, or set an Alert sound to Vibrate Only.

In the example below, you set up an Alert Schedule for workdays, active Monday–Friday, 8 am–5 pm. You set High and Low Alert levels that only apply during those times.

App: Setting Up Your Alert Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Alerts Menu" /></td>
<td><strong>Open Menu &gt; Alerts.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Alert Schedule" /></td>
<td>Scroll down and turn on <strong>Alert Schedule</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Schedule Name" /></td>
<td>Enter a <em>Schedule Name</em>. For this example, use <em>Workdays</em>. Tap <em>Done</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Start Time" /></td>
<td>Your workday starts at 8 am. Select <em>8 am</em>, then tap <em>Next</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Stop Time" /></td>
<td>Select <em>5 pm</em>, when your workday ends. Tap <em>Next</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
### On the Go With G5: Customizing Your Alarm and Alerts

(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 6    | ![Schedule Days](image) | **Select** *Every Monday* through *Every Friday.*  
**Tap Next.** |
|      | ![Low Alert](image) | **Select** *70* as your Low Alert level for this schedule.  
**Tap Next.** |

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 8    | ![](image1.png) | **Select** 200 as your High Alert level for this schedule.  
**Tap Next.** |
| 9    | ![](image2.png) | At work, you often mute your device during meetings. However, you’d like to still get your Low and High alerts.  
**Turn on Always Sound** to have your CGM Alerts override mute on your device (Chapter 11). |
| 10   | ![](image3.png) | Review the settings for your Workdays schedule.  
**Tap Done** to save. |

Now that the schedule is set up, you can make more changes to your scheduled Alerts.  
Change the scheduled High Alert sound to Vibrate Only.
### App: Changing Scheduled Alert Settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Alerts Menu" /></td>
<td><strong>Open Menu &gt; Alerts.</strong>&lt;br&gt;When Alert Schedule is on, there are two groups of settings in the Alerts menu:&lt;br&gt;• Your regular Alerts are grouped on top. They’re active when your schedule isn’t.&lt;br&gt;• Your scheduled Alerts are grouped below. They’re only active during the days and times shown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Scheduled Alerts" /></td>
<td>In the Scheduled section, <strong>tap High.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Sound Options" /></td>
<td><strong>Tap Sound.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Vibrate Options" /></td>
<td><strong>Tap Vibrate Only.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Sound Selection" /></td>
<td>Return to your Home screen.&lt;br&gt;Now your scheduled High Alert will vibrate instead of playing a sound.&lt;br&gt;Outside of your scheduled hours, your regular High Alert sound is used.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
See if your Alert Schedule is active or not by looking at icons on your Home screen.

**App Status Icons: Alert Schedule**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular Alerts are active</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Bell Icon" /></td>
<td>Your Alerts will sound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Mute Icon" /></td>
<td>Your Alerts won’t sound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Alerts are active (see Chapter 12)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Bell Icon" /></td>
<td>Your scheduled Alerts will sound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Mute Icon" /></td>
<td>Your scheduled Alerts won’t sound.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 12.4 Changing Receiver Alarm and Alerts

Any changes you make to the app will not carry over to the receiver. If using both, make the same changes in the receiver that you made on your app. If you don’t, you may miss an Alarm or Alert.

You’ll notice a flow difference between the app and the receiver when personalizing your Alarm/Alerts. With the app, all Alert adjustments are made from one screen, whereas in the receiver, you make changes in different screens.

Unlike the app, you change your receiver’s sounds in the Sounds menu.
Sounds

Sounds determine the sound and volume of your Alarm and Alerts.

As mentioned in the previous chapter, the receiver uses a series of beeps/vibrations for an Alarm or Alert. The receiver doesn’t have the same variety of tones as the app; however, you can adjust their volume. While the receiver doesn’t have a silent mode, selecting Vibrate will replace audible beeps with quiet vibrations. The only exception is the Alarm: the Urgent Low Glucose Alarm can’t be turned off.

Changes made in sounds are applied to all of the receiver’s Alarm/Alerts. If you choose Soft (see next table), all Alerts are in Soft mode. In Chapter 10, you learned how many beeps each Alarm/Alert has.

*Normal* is the default setting for your receiver sounds.

*Attentive* uses a rising or falling melody instead of beeps.

The receiver first vibrates when sending you an Alarm or Alert. If you confirm the Alarm/Alert at the first vibration, you won’t get any Alarm/Alert tones. If you would like to continue to get your Alarm or Alert after confirming, later in this chapter you’ll learn about setting up Repeat Alerts.

*HypoRepeat* is very similar to the *Normal* sound, but it keeps repeating the Urgent Low Glucose Alarm every 5 seconds until your sensor glucose value rises above 55 mg/dL or you confirm by tapping *OK* on your screen.

The next table lists the different Sounds, starting with the quietest and working up to the loudest.
## Alarm/Alert Sounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Profile name</th>
<th>Notification description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ![Vibrate Icon] | Vibrate | Vibration only.  
Only sound is your receiver vibrating. 
Vibrate is not available for the Urgent Low Glucose Alarm. |
| ![Soft Icon] | Soft | Lower volume beeps. |
| ![Normal Icon] | Normal | Medium volume beeps.  
Default Sound. |
| ![Attentive Icon] | Attentive | No beeps.  
Rising melody for High and Rising Alerts.  
Dropping melody for Low and Falling Alerts. |
| ![HypoRepeat Icon] | HypoRepeat | Medium volume beeps.  
Urgent Low Glucose Alarm only.  
Repeats Urgent Low Glucose Alarm every 5 seconds until sensor glucose reading rises above 55 mg/dL or is confirmed. |
| ![Headphones Icon] | Try It | Sample *Sound* setting before selecting.  
This does not select your sound. To select your sound, use the Sounds menu. |

After choosing your sound, changing it is just a few steps away! Change your sound throughout the day depending on what lies ahead: In a meeting? Select *Vibrate*. Going to a ball game after work? Select *Attentive*.

The next table shows how to change your Sound, then hear a sample of it.
Customizing Alert Sounds: Receiver

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Go to Menu.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tap Menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Change your Sounds.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tap Sounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Choose one. Selected Sound is check marked.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tap your choice.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Sounds" /></td>
<td>Hear your Sound.</td>
<td>Sample sound: <strong>Tap</strong> <em>Try It</em> to hear selected Sound. Exit Sound: <strong>Tap</strong> <em>left arrow</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Try It" /></td>
<td>Hear Sound for each Alarm/Alert. Repeat above steps to change Sound.</td>
<td><strong>Tap</strong> the <em>Alarm/Alert</em> to hear. To Exit: <strong>Tap</strong> <em>left arrow</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the previous chapter, you learned confirming an Alert stops it from repeating. If you want the Urgent Low Glucose Alarm to repeat until your glucose levels are back above 55 mg/dL, turn on the *HypoRepeat* option.

**Alerts Menu**

The Alerts menu gives you options for personalizing your glucose level Alerts and turning on your Rising/Falling and Signal Loss Alerts.

**Low and High**

Adjust your Low and High Glucose Alert levels (mg/dL) along with turning on and setting the time for the Repeat prompt. When you are using your Dexcom G5 for treatment decisions, keep your Low and High Glucose Alerts on.
Rise and Fall Rates

Your home screen provides visual cues letting you know your sensor glucose readings are falling or rising rapidly.

Constantly looking at your screen may not be practical. You can customize your Rise and Fall Rate Alerts with vibrations or beeps to let you know when your glucose is rising or falling (2 mg/dL/min or 30 mg/dL in 15 minutes) or rapidly rising or falling (3 or more mg/dL/min or 45 mg/dL or more in 15 minutes).

The default setting is off for Repeat, Rise Rate, and Fall Rate.

It’s important that you discuss your Alert settings with your HCP.

Signal Loss

Signal Loss Alert tells you when your transmitter and receiver aren’t communicating. Set the Signal Loss Alert and get alerted if your sensor glucose readings have stopped due to a signal loss lasting anywhere from 20 to 200 minutes.

The default setting for Signal Loss is on.

Steps to Customize Receiver Alarm/Alerts

Using the same example from changing your app Alerts, let’s change the receiver’s High Alert level from 200 mg/dL to 190 mg/dL, repeating every 60 minutes.

Follow these same steps for turning on the Rise/Fall Rate Alerts and adjusting your Low Alert.
# Customizing Alerts: Receiver

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Change High Alert Level</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Go to Menu.</td>
<td>Tap Menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Alerts option from the Menu.</td>
<td>Tap Alerts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Alert’s current settings. Change your current High Alert level.</td>
<td>Tap High.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
### Change Low Alert Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Current Setting</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><strong>Change Low Alert Level</strong></td>
<td>![High Alert] On/Off: On</td>
<td>Level: 200 mg/dL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Saves new High Alert level.</td>
<td>![High Alert] 190 mg/dL</td>
<td>Tap <code>up/down arrows</code> to change number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Turn On Repeat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Current Setting is updated.</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><strong>Turn On Repeat</strong></td>
<td>![High Alert] On/Off: On</td>
<td>Level: 190 mg/dL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Turn On Repeat

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **7** | ![High Repeat](image) | 0 minutes  
|   | **Initial screen shows current repeat minutes.**  
|   | **Change time frame in 15-minute increments.**  
|   | **Tap up/down arrows.**  
|   | **Stop at 60 minutes.**  
|   | ![High Repeat](image) | 60 minutes  
| **8** | ![High Repeat](image) | 60 minutes  
|   | **Changed Repeat time for High Repeat Alert.**  
|   | **Tap Save.**  
|   | ![High Alert](image) |  
| **9** | ![High Alert](image) |  
|   | **On/Off**  
|   | **Level** 190 mg/dL  
|   | **Repeat** 60 min  
|   | **Change completed.**  
|   | **Return to Alerts Menu.**  
|   | **To exit:**  
|   | **Tap left arrow.**

It doesn’t matter which device you first use to customize your Alarm/Alerts settings; the key is to make sure you make the same changes in both devices or you may miss an Alarm or Alert.
Summary

Now You Can:
- Find your Alert settings
- Customize your Alerts

What’s Next?

Believe it or not, you are becoming a pro at using your G5 Mobile! You’ve set up the app and receiver, started a session, calibrated, followed your glucose trends, paid attention to your Alarm/Alerts prompts, and ended a session!

Other than monitoring your blood glucose sensor readings and their trends, how else can you use your system? In the next chapter, you will learn what you need to know when using your CGM system for treatment decisions.
Chapter 13

Next Steps - Getting the Most Out of Your G5 Mobile:
Using the Dexcom G5 Mobile System for Treatment Decisions

13.1 Introduction

In previous chapters, you learned how trend arrows help you see how quickly your glucose is falling or rising. You also learned how Alarm/Alerts let you know something is happening to your glucose levels.

For example, you had a snack this afternoon. Just as you are leaving work, you get a High Glucose Alert. What would you do? What would you look at? Could you use your Dexcom G5 Mobile sensor glucose readings to make a treatment decision?

Prior to the Dexcom G5 Mobile, you had to take a fingerstick with your BG meter before making any treatment decisions.

The Dexcom G5 Mobile changes all that. When asked if you could make treatment decisions based on your Dexcom G5 Mobile readings, the answer is now “Yes I can!”

Treatment decisions using your Dexcom G5 Mobile are easy. Follow the steps outlined in this chapter and you’ll have what you need to make decisions using your G5. You’ll also know when you should still use your BG meter.

After this chapter, you will be able to:

- Talk with your HCP about creating a personalized treatment plan
- Identify when you can use your Dexcom G5 Mobile in treatment decisions.
- Describe the importance of Alarm/Alerts in treatment decisions
- Tell when you shouldn’t make a treatment decision using the Dexcom G5 Mobile
- Recognize when you should watch and wait before treating
13.2 Safety Statement

**WARNING**

**Do:** Do take a BG measurement with your BG meter and use the BG value for treatment decisions (such as how much insulin to take) if your Dexcom G5 Mobile does not display both a number and a trend arrow.

**Why:** Not having both a number and the arrow means you may be getting inconsistent or inaccurate sensor glucose readings.

**Consequences:** Using inconsistent or inaccurate sensor glucose readings for treatment decisions could result in you missing a severe low or high blood glucose event or making a treatment decision that results in injury.

13.3 Treatment Decisions: The Basics

**How Do You Know You’re Ready?**

Whether you’re new to Dexcom or experienced, you should keep using your BG meter to make treatment decisions until you know how Dexcom works for you. Don’t rush! It may take days, weeks or months for you to gain confidence in using your CGM to make treatment decisions. Confirm your glucose readings using your BG meter so you understand that:

- The accuracy you experience with each newly inserted sensor may vary
- A sensor might work differently in different situations (meals, exercise, first day of use, etc.)

Before you start making treatment decisions with your Dexcom G5 Mobile, work with your HCP and learn the basics: When do you need to use a BG meter instead of relying on your Dexcom G5 Mobile? How can you avoid insulin stacking? Once you and your HCP are comfortable that you know the basics, you’re ready!

Some users have reported that performance may vary significantly between sensors; pay attention to how each newly inserted sensor is working for you when deciding whether to make treatment decisions based on your glucose readings. If your symptoms don’t match your glucose readings, use your BG meter when making treatment decisions. If your glucose readings don’t consistently match your symptoms or BG meter values then talk to your HCP.
about how you should be using the Dexcom G5 Mobile to help manage your diabetes. Your HCP can help you decide how you should best use this device.

Working closely with your HCP, develop a personalized treatment plan. This section is designed to help you talk with your HCP, followed by what you need to have on your Dexcom G5 Mobile before making a treatment decision.

Creating Personal Guidelines

Working with your HCP, find your target glucose range, plus your appropriate Alert settings. Along with helping you figure out your target glucose range, your HCP can show you how to stay within your target range using the Dexcom G5 Mobile. Let your HCP guide you through the system’s features: adjusting your Alert settings accordingly, working with sensor readings and trend errors for treatment decisions, along with managing your diabetes with the system.

Learn from your HCP how changes:

- To an insulin regimen should be made cautiously and only under medical supervision
- In insulin strength, manufacture, type, or method of administration may result in a need for a change in insulin dose.

Your HCP is your partner in personalizing your diabetes management plan and treatment decisions.

Make a List

Before meeting with your HCP, make a list of questions you have about treatment decisions in general and how to specifically include your Dexcom G5 Mobile in your decision-making process. Think of the following as talking points or your “What to Dos” when making treatment decisions. Below are some topics you may want to include:

- What is your plan if your blood glucose is falling or rising rapidly?
- Discuss different scenarios. Find out when to:
  - Take more insulin
  - Eat fast-acting carbohydrates
- When to watch and wait so you don’t stack insulin
- How to use your Dexcom G5 Mobile to make better meal-dosing decisions
  - Using the Dexcom G5 Mobile in treatment decisions
  - Setting your Alerts
  - What to do when you get an Alarm or Alert
– What to expect on your first day
– Acting on trend arrows
– Looking at your trend graph for your most recent readings
– Using sensor readings
– Looking at the last 24 hours
  - What decisions worked?
  - How can you improve?

What Not to Do

While talking to your HCP about using your Dexcom G5 Mobile for treatment decisions, ask, “When shouldn’t I use my Dexcom G5 Mobile and use my BG meter instead?”

Use Your BG Meter When...

There are times when you need to rely on your BG measurements from your BG meter and not your Dexcom G5 Mobile.

Not Sure if Your Dexcom G5 Mobile Is Correct

There are times when you look at your home screen and think, “Hmmmmm, that’s not the number I thought I would see.” For example, you just took a brisk walk and looked at your home screen. The sensor reading says 285, but you think you should be around 180.

Anytime the number on your home screen doesn’t match what you expect, obtain a BG with your BG meter.

Your Symptoms Don’t Match

You know your body...listen to it. Your symptoms may not always match your sensor glucose readings. For example, you may feel low, but your readings show you are in your target range.

If your symptoms and readings don’t match, don’t ignore how you feel. Measure your BG with your BG meter and treat accordingly.

Loved One’s Symptoms Don’t Match

If you’re a caregiver, watch for signs that something is wrong. Your two-year-old may not be able to tell you what’s going on, but chances are their actions will. Look for the differences between how they normally act and now; then look at the Dexcom G5 Mobile.
If the symptoms don’t match, use the BG meter. Don’t ignore changes in behavior. Take a fingerstick and treat accordingly.

**When in Doubt**

Sometimes you don’t feel your lows or highs. Or you may be new to diabetes and aren’t sure what your body is telling you. When in doubt, use your BG meter to determine your BG value before making treatment decisions.

Sometimes on your first day, it takes a little while for your body and sensor to know each other. Until you are comfortable with making treatment decisions with the G5, use your meter.

**Just Took Acetaminophen**

Any medications containing acetaminophen, such as Tylenol®, Excedrin Extra Strength®, or Nyquil® can give you a false high reading. Never use the Dexcom G5 Mobile for treatment decisions if acetaminophen is in your system; always use your BG meter.

**Use a Smart Watch**

You shouldn’t use your smart watch readings for treatment decisions.

If you're using a smart watch to get your Dexcom G5 Mobile information, look at your receiver or smart device before making a treatment decision. Your smart watch reflects information sent from your smart device and may not show your most recent sensor readings.

**No Arrows or Readings**

To make a treatment decision, you want to make sure all the information is there. Anytime you don’t have a number and arrow on your home screen, use your BG meter to get a BG value to make treatment decisions. If your home screen shows Signal Loss or Low or High instead of a glucose reading number, use your BG meter.

At times you may have a number but not an arrow. When this happens, use your BG meter.

No number, no arrow, don’t use your Dexcom G5 Mobile for treatment decisions.

Learning what not to do isn’t just about deciding if you need to use your BG meter and not your Dexcom G5 Mobile. It’s also about learning when you shouldn’t dose. Next, you’ll learn about stacking insulin.
Watch and Wait

Be patient. Insulin takes time to work.

It’s tempting to correct an ongoing high blood sugar; however, taking insulin doses too close together, or stacking insulin, is a common cause of low blood sugars.

**So what should you do?**

Rapid-acting insulin may not start working until 15-30 minutes after dosing. It works hardest typically one or two hours later, staying in your system four or more hours. If you inject another corrective dose within that time frame, it could result in low blood sugar. You do want to respond to a high glucose reading between meals; just be careful not to overreact. Talk with your HCP about what you should do if you are high between meals.

Don’t worry—if you take insulin to cover what you eat, you’re not stacking insulin. Talk to your HCP to help you decide the best action to take.

After meeting with your HCP, you should be ready to use the Dexcom G5 Mobile for treatment decisions. But do you know why? The next section explains the whys and hows of using your Dexcom G5 Mobile in treatment decisions.

**13.4 Treatment Decisions: Beyond the Basics**

Ready for more? Your Dexcom G5 Mobile offers information you can use to adjust your treatment decisions.

The table below is an overview of the information your Dexcom G5 Mobile offers, followed by how you can use its Alarm/Alerts, readings, and trend arrows, in your treatment decisions.
## Alarm/Alerts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>App</strong></td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><strong>Alarm/Alerts</strong>&lt;br&gt;Highlighted sections show your Alarm and Alerts triggers.&lt;br&gt;Your Alarm/Alerts are your call to action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receiver</strong></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*Dexcom G5 Mobile System User Guide*  
*Using the Dexcom G5 Mobile System for Treatment Decisions*
## Sensor Readings and Arrows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **App** | ![App Image](image) | **Sensor Glucose Reading**  
Most recent sensor glucose reading.  
**Trend Arrows**  
Current sensor glucose speed and rate of change arrows.  
No readings or arrows? Use your BG meter. |
| **Receiver** | ![Receiver Image](image) | |

---

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Alarm/Alerts

With the Dexcom G5 Mobile, you have everything you need to make a treatment decision: an Alarm or Alert, sensor glucose readings, and trend arrows.

Just got an Alarm or Alert? Chances are you need to make a treatment decision quickly.

As you learned earlier, you can never turn off or change your Urgent Low Glucose Alarm, but you can change your Alerts—including turning them off. Make sure you always get your Alerts by keeping them on.

Even when your smart device is set to Silent, you still get notified. As a reminder, if you use an accessory device, such as a smart watch, check your smart device and accessory device settings so they don’t override your sounds and other settings.

Work with your HCP in setting optional Alert features (Chapter 12). You can repeat an Alert if you continue to be high or low over time, or set an Alert letting you know your sensor glucose readings are rising or falling. Alerts help you make timely decisions to help you stay within your target range.

Your HCP can help you set your Alerts. While the default Low Alert is 80 mg/dL, setting it lower may decrease the time before you get symptoms. Setting it higher gives you more time. However, the higher the setting, the more Alerts you’ll get.

Your High Alert default is 200 mg/dL. If you normally have a high A1C, this may result in too many Alerts. You may want to talk with your HCP about raising your High Alert setting. If you are tightly managing your diabetes, you may want to talk with your HCP about lowering your High Alert setting.

The Signal Loss alert lets you know your transmitter and display device are no longer talking with each other. When there is a signal loss, you won’t get a reading with a trend arrow and won’t be able to use your Dexcom G5 Mobile for treatment decisions.

Need a refresher on your Alarm and Alerts? Chapter 11 reviews all of the Alarm and Alerts, and Chapter 12 shows you how to customize them to best fit your needs.

After receiving an Alarm or Alert, look at your home screen: What direction is your trend arrow showing?
Sensor Glucose Readings and Trend Arrows

In Chapter 8 you learned how to read your home screen. When making a treatment decision, you want to make sure you have a sensor glucose reading number and a trend arrow. Before treating, look at your trend graph; it gives you your most recent reading.

When your home screen shows Signal Loss, High, or Low instead of a number, use your BG meter.

Sometimes your home screen may show just a number, without a trend arrow. Once again, if you don’t have both a number and an arrow, you don’t have enough information to treat. Use your BG meter, not your Dexcom G5 Mobile for a treatment decision.

Using Your Trend Arrows

In Chapter 8, you learned how arrows help you see the speed and direction of your sensor glucose readings. Trend arrows and your sensor glucose reading help you determine your best plan of action.

You can use trend arrows to guide the amount of insulin to use. As an example, typically with a down arrow, you use less insulin, and with an up arrow, more. Always check with you HCP when creating a treatment decision plan.

Remember—be patient; it takes time for your insulin to work. Don’t stack insulin by giving yourself too much insulin, too often, in too short a period of time. Before dosing, watch and wait!

The table below gives you a general overview of how you use your Dexcom G5 Mobile trend arrows to fine-tune your treatment decisions. Your HCP can help you determine what is your appropriate low or high glucose value, and the best plan of action based on the direction of the trend arrow.
# Trend Arrows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>Possible actions based on trend arrows</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arrows</strong></td>
<td><strong>Low glucose</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Image of arrows]</td>
<td>No arrows/no readings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Don’t use your Dexcom G5 Mobile for treatment decisions!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use your BG meter for any treatment decisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Image of arrows]</td>
<td>May need to eat a snack or a fast-acting carbohydrate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Image of arrows]</td>
<td>Watch and <em>wait</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Image of arrows]</td>
<td>Watch and <em>wait</em>. Make sure you didn’t over-treat for a low.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
### What you see | Possible actions based on trend arrows
--- | --- | --- | ---
**Arrows** | **Low glucose** | **High glucose** | **Target glucose**
| | Watch and *wait*. Make sure you didn’t over-treat for a low. | May adjust insulin to correct a high sensor glucose reading to reach target range. Don’t stack insulin. | May need to take insulin to stay within target range. Don’t stack insulin. |
| ![Circle Arrow] | May need to eat a snack or fast-acting carbohydrate. Was last insulin dose too high or activity too strenuous? | Based on last insulin dose or activity, may need to watch and wait to reach target range. | May need to eat a snack or fast-acting carbohydrate. |
| ![Circle Arrow] | May need to eat a snack or fast-acting carbohydrate. Was last insulin dose too high or activity too strenuous? | Based on last insulin dose or activity, may need to watch and wait to reach target range. | May need to eat a snack or fast-acting carbohydrate. |
| ![Circle Arrow] | May need to eat a snack or fast-acting carbohydrate. Was last insulin dose too high or activity too strenuous? | Based on last insulin dose or activity, may need to watch and wait to reach target range. | May need to eat a snack or fast-acting carbohydrate. |
At this point, you should know when you can and when you cannot make a treatment decision based on your Dexcom G5 Mobile sensor glucose readings. Now let us go back to the questions at the beginning of the chapter and see what you would do!

13.5 You Decide!

The following scenarios are examples only; however, they probably reflect treatment decisions you have made in real life. While there’s a correct answer, no situation is black and white. Your treatment decisions are based on numerous factors, so always consult your HCP when learning how to make treatment decisions using your Dexcom G5 Mobile.

Scenario 1: What would you do?

An hour ago, you drank orange juice to treat a low glucose reading.

Although you are within your target range, as you are sitting down for dinner, you look at your Dexcom G5 Mobile and see your trend arrow is pointing down.

Using the information below, what treatment decision would you make?

Scenario 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Portrait</th>
<th>Receiver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Portrait Receiver" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Receiver" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Your Options

You have a number of options; which would you choose?

A. Adjust insulin to correct for a low pre-meal glucose.
B. Eat fast-acting carbohydrates and adjust insulin to correct for a low pre-meal blood sugar. Consider taking less insulin based on your immediate plans, since your trend arrow is going down.
C. Eat your meal but don’t take any insulin.
D. Eat fast-acting carbohydrate to treat the current sensor glucose reading, and delay your meal. Do not take any more insulin.

If you chose B, you are correct!

Based on your target glucose range and how you manage a low glucose, you may need to reduce the amount of insulin needed to cover the food you are about to eat.

Let’s take a look at why B was the best answer:

• A doesn’t consider that you are recovering from a low and treated with fast-acting carbohydrates.
  You are still dropping and your glucose is not stable.
• C doesn’t consider that your glucose is dropping and you’re below your target range.
  However, depending on your meal and planned activities, you may still need to take some insulin to prevent a high glucose after your meal.
• D doesn’t consider that your glucose is already below target range and dropping.
  Fast-acting carbohydrates will raise your glucose, and your normal meal should help get you to your target glucose range.

Let’s look at another scenario.

Scenario 2: What would you do?

Right before lunch you look at your display device and check your glucose level. The home screen shows your sensor BG reading is 150 mg/dL with a single arrow pointing up, so you know it is rising. After taking your normal insulin dose, you eat lunch.

About 90 minutes later, you get a High Glucose Alert.
You know your High Glucose Alert is set at 200 mg/dL. Your display devices show your sensor glucose at 207 mg/dL with a single arrow going up. Not only is your glucose high, it is also rising at around 1-2 mg/dL each minute or up 30 mg/dL in 15 minutes.

Using the information below, what treatment decision would you make?

Scenario 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Portrait</th>
<th>Receiver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image of Portrait Receiver" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image of Receiver" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Your Options**

A. Take insulin to lower your high glucose reading based on your correction factor. Since your trend arrow is going up, you are even thinking about taking more insulin than your usual correction dose.

B. Watch and wait. Take no insulin. The insulin you took for your meal may still have not reached its full effect, and you don’t want to stack insulin.

C. Eat fast-acting carbohydrates to treat your sensor glucose value and don’t take any more insulin.
D. Consider taking a small correction dose because your glucose is still trending up. You know the insulin you took at dinner may not have fully kicked in, but your blood glucose is continuing to climb.

If you chose D, you are correct!

Your blood glucose is still climbing but you are taking only a small extra dose. You know your pre-meal insulin dose is still working.

Let’s take a look at why D was the best answer:

- A doesn’t consider how long it takes insulin to work.

The insulin you took before your meal may continue to work for 3-4 hours. So, taking a full extra dose of insulin, a short time after your meal insulin, is stacking insulin, and could result in a low glucose. Talk to your HCP about the dangers of stacking insulin.

- B may be a correct answer, as the insulin you took 2 hours ago is still working.

However, as your glucose is still rising, the dose you took may not have been enough. Your HCP can help you decide when to take small correction insulin doses.

- C would be better if your glucose were going down rapidly, but since your glucose is already high and rising, eating some fast-acting carbohydrates would not be the right answer.

### 13.6 General Guidelines

During your daily life with diabetes, it is important to learn from your treatment decisions: what worked (getting you back to your target glucose range) or what did not work (keeping you from reaching your target glucose range). Think about why you were high or low.

**For lows:**

- Did you take too much insulin for a meal or snack?
- Did you take too much insulin to correct for a high glucose level?
- Did your exercise lower your glucose levels?
- Did you drink any alcohol?
- Did you accurately count carbohydrates?
- Did you take too much insulin in too close a time period?
For highs:
- Did you take too little insulin for a meal or snack?
- Did you take too little insulin to correct a high glucose level?
- Did your mood or stress levels change?
- Did you think about what medications you are on?
- Did you accurately count carbohydrates?
- Did you take insulin earlier to help avoid post-meal high glucose levels?

These are just a few things to think about when learning how to make treatment decisions. Your HCP can help you personalize your specific diabetes management and treatment plans. Keep notes and share them with your HCP.

Summary

Now You Can:
- Talk with your HCP about creating a personalized treatment plan
- Identify when you can use your Dexcom G5 Mobile in treatment decisions
- Describe the importance of Alarm/Alerts in treatment decisions
- Tell when you shouldn’t make a treatment decision using the Dexcom G5 Mobile
- Recognize when you should watch and wait before treating

What’s Next?

The next chapters begin our fourth part of the user guide: information you need to know, but unlike previous chapters, not typically part of your day-to-day Dexcom G5 Mobile experience.

The next part, Part 4: Everything Else G5, reviews the warranty, how to take care of the Dexcom G5 Mobile components, going through security when traveling, contacting customer service, technical specifications, troubleshooting information, and symbols on system components and packages.
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EVERYTHING ELSE G5

- Warranty
- Maintenance
- Travel Tips
- Customer Service Contacts
- Technical Information
- Troubleshooting
- Package Symbols
Chapter 14

Everything Else G5:
Warranty: The Fine Print

14.1 Introduction
Sometimes stuff happens. Dexcom has you covered!

The following is our warranty information outlining what we do cover, what we don’t, and for how long. First the receiver’s limited warranty information, then the transmitter’s limited warranty information.

14.2 Receiver Warranty Information
Dexcom G5 Mobile CGM Limited Warranty

What’s Covered and for How Long?

Dexcom, Inc. ("Dexcom") provides a limited warranty to the original purchaser ("you" or "Purchaser") that the Dexcom receiver (the "receiver") is free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use ("Limited Warranty") for the period starting from the shipment date and continuing for a year following the shipment date ("Warranty Period"): Dexcom receiver: 1 year from shipment date

NOTE: If you received this receiver as a replacement for an in-warranty receiver, the Limited Warranty for the original receiver shall continue for the Warranty Period on the original receiver, but the replacement is not subject to any other warranty.

What’s Not Covered?

This Limited Warranty is based on the Purchaser properly using the CGM system in accordance with the documentation provided by Dexcom. You are not permitted to use the CGM system otherwise. You understand that misusing the CGM system, improperly accessing it or the information it processes and transmits, “jailbreaking” your CGM system or cell phone, and taking other unauthorized actions may put you at risk, cause the CGM system to malfunction, is not permitted and voids your Limited Warranty.
This Limited Warranty does not cover:
1. Defects or damage resulting from accident, misuse, abuse, neglect, unusual physical, electrical or electromechanical stress, modification of any part of the product, or cosmetic damage.
2. Equipment with the ID number removed or made illegible.
3. All surfaces and other externally exposed parts that are scratched or damaged due to normal use.
4. Malfunctions resulting from the use of the receiver in conjunction with accessories, ancillary products, and peripheral equipment, whether hardware or software, not furnished or approved by Dexcom.
5. Defects or damage from improper testing, operation, maintenance, installation, or adjustment.
6. Installation, maintenance, and service of products or services other than the CGM system (which may be subject to a separate limited warranty), whether provided by Dexcom or any other party; this includes your cell phone or smart device and your connection to the Internet.
7. Equipment which has been taken apart physically or which has had any of its software accessed in any unauthorized manner.
8. Water damage to the receiver.
   a. Receiver is not water resistant.
   b. Do not get the receiver wet at any time.

Dexcom’s Obligations Under the Limited Warranty

During the Warranty Period, Dexcom will replace, without charge to purchaser, any defective Dexcom receiver.

To return, you must send the receiver to an authorized Dexcom Technical Support Department. Make sure you package the receiver adequately for shipping.

The return package needs to include:
1. Receiver
2. Sales receipt or comparable substitute proof of sale showing the date of purchase
3. Receiver’s serial number
4. Seller’s name and address
Call Dexcom Technical Support Department for delivery information help:
Toll free: **1.888.738.3646**
Toll: **1.858.200.0200**

Upon receipt, Dexcom will promptly replace the defective receiver.
If Dexcom determines the receiver isn’t covered by this Limited Warranty, Purchaser must pay all shipping charges for the receiver’s return by Dexcom.

**Limits on Dexcom’s Warranty and Liability Obligations**

The Limited Warranty described above is the exclusive warranty for the receiver, and in lieu of all other warranties, expressed or implied, either in fact or by operation of law, statutory or otherwise.

Dexcom expressly excludes and disclaims all other warranties, including without limitation any warranty of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, or non-infringement, except to the extent prohibited by applicable law.

Dexcom shall not be liable for any special, incidental, consequential, or indirect damages, however caused, and on any theory of liability, arising in any way out of the sale, use, misuse, or inability to use, any Dexcom G5 Mobile or any feature or service provided by Dexcom for use with the Dexcom G5 Mobile.

These limits on Dexcom’s warranty and liability obligations apply even if Dexcom, or its agent, has been advised of such damages and notwithstanding any failure of essential purpose of this Limited Warranty and the limited remedy provided by Dexcom.

This Limited Warranty is only provided to the original Purchaser and can’t be transferred to anyone else, and states Purchaser's exclusive remedy.

If any portion of this Limited Warranty is illegal or unenforceable by reason of any law, such partial illegality or enforceability shall not affect the enforceability of the remainder of this Limited Warranty. This Limited Warranty will be enforced to the maximum extent permitted by law.
14.3 Transmitter Warranty Information

Dexcom G5 Mobile Transmitter Limited Warranty

What’s Covered and for How Long?

Dexcom, Inc. (“Dexcom”) provides a limited warranty to the original purchaser that the Dexcom G5 Mobile transmitter is free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use for the period commencing on the date of first use by the original purchaser (the “Date of First Use”) and expiring three (3) months thereafter; provided, that, the Date of First use occurs within five (5) months of the date of shipment (or disbursement) of the transmitter to the original purchaser.

NOTE: If you received this transmitter as a replacement for an in-warranty transmitter, the Limited Warranty for the original transmitter shall continue for the Warranty Period on the original transmitter, but the replacement is not subject to any other warranty.

What’s Not Covered?

This Limited Warranty is based on the Purchaser properly using the CGM system in a timely manner and in accordance with the documentation provided by Dexcom. You are not permitted to use the CGM system otherwise. You understand that misusing the CGM system, improperly accessing it or the information it processes and transmits, “jailbreaking” or "rooting" your CGM system or cell phone, and taking other unauthorized actions may put you at risk, cause the CGM system to malfunction, is not permitted and voids your Limited Warranty.

This Limited Warranty does not cover:

1. Defects or damage resulting from accident, misuse, abuse, neglect, unusual physical, electrical or electromechanical stress, modification of any part of the product, or cosmetic damage.
2. Equipment with the ID number removed or made illegible.
3. All surfaces and other externally exposed parts that are scratched or damaged due to normal use.
4. Malfunctions resulting from the use of the transmitter in conjunction with accessories, ancillary products, and peripheral equipment, whether hardware or software, not furnished or approved by Dexcom.
5. Defects or damage from improper testing, operation, maintenance, installation, or adjustment.
6. Installation, maintenance, and service of products or services other than the CGM system (which may be subject to a separate limited warranty), whether provided by Dexcom or any other party; this includes your cell phone or smart device and your connection to the Internet.

7. Equipment which has been taken apart physically or which has had any of its software accessed in any unauthorized manner.

8. Water damage to transmitter.
   a. Beyond specifications listed in Dexcom G5 Mobile user guide.
   b. Your options to get the user guide:
      i. Download or view: dexcom.com/guides
      ii. Online request form to receive a free printed copy: dexcom.com/guides
      iii. Request a free copy by mail
      iv. Request a free copy by phone:
         Toll free: 1.888.738.3646
         Toll call: 1.858.200.0200
      v. Located on dexcom.com

14.4 Dexcom’s Obligations Under the Limited Warranty

During the Warranty Period, Dexcom will replace, without charge to purchaser, any defective Dexcom G5 Mobile transmitter.

To return, you must send the transmitter to an authorized Dexcom Technical Support Department. Make sure you package the transmitter adequately for shipping.

The return package needs to include:
1. Transmitter
2. Sales receipt or comparable substitute proof of sale showing the date of purchase
3. Transmitter’s serial number
4. Seller’s name and address

Call Dexcom Technical Support Department for delivery information or help:
Toll free: 1.888.738.3646
Toll: 1.858.200.0200

Upon receipt, Dexcom will promptly replace the defective transmitter.
If Dexcom determines the transmitter isn’t covered by this Limited Warranty, Purchaser must pay all shipping charges for the transmitter’s return by Dexcom.

**Limits on Dexcom’s Warranty and Liability Obligations**

The Limited Warranty described above is the exclusive warranty for the transmitter, and in lieu of all other warranties, expressed or implied, either in fact or by operations of law, statutory or otherwise.

Dexcom expressly excludes and disclaims all other warranties, including without limitation any warranty merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, or non-infringement, except to the extent prohibited by applicable law.

Dexcom shall not be liable for any special, incidental, consequential, or indirect damages, however caused, and on any theory of liability, arising in any way out of the sale, use, misuse, or inability to use, any Dexcom G5 Mobile or any feature or service provided by Dexcom for use with the Dexcom G5 Mobile.

These limits on Dexcom’s warranty and liability obligations apply even if Dexcom, or its agent, has been advised of such damages and notwithstanding any failure of essential purpose of this Limited Warranty and the limited remedy provided by Dexcom.

This Limited Warranty is only provided to the original Purchaser and can’t be transferred to anyone else, and states Purchaser’s exclusive remedy.

If any portion of this Limited Warranty is illegal or unenforceable by reason of any law, such partial illegality or enforceability shall not affect the enforceability of the remainder of this Limited Warranty.

This Limited Warranty will be enforced to the maximum extent permitted by law.
Chapter 15

Everything Else Dexcom G5:
How to Take Care of Your Dexcom G5 Mobile

15.1 Introduction

There are not a lot of moving parts in the Dexcom G5 Mobile, so maintenance is relatively simple:

- Keep it clean
- Keep display device(s) dry and protected
- Use accessory parts, like the USB cable, etc., included with the system
- Store according to each piece’s instructions

This chapter covers only Dexcom parts (sensor, transmitter, and receiver. Follow the manufacturer’s instructions when caring for your smart device.

After this chapter, you will be able to:

1. Demonstrate proper maintenance
   a. Sensor
   b. Transmitter
   c. Receiver
   d. Receiver battery
   e. Accessories
2. Identify the best storage methods
   a. Sensor applicator
   b. Transmitter
   c. Receiver
3. Check app and receiver information
4. Safely dispose of system components
   a. Sensor
   b. Transmitter
   c. Receiver
15.2 Safety Statements

Following are some important Warnings and Precautions to review. This information helps you take care of your system so it can take care of you.

**WARNING**

*Do:* Inspect your transmitter.

*Don’t:* Use your transmitter if it is damaged or cracked in any way.

*Why:* Damaged components could create an electrical safety hazard or malfunction.

*Consequences:* Electrical safety hazard or malfunction could cause electrical shocks.

**WARNING**

*Don’t:* Use your receiver if it is damaged or cracked in any way.

*Why:* Damaged components could create an electrical safety hazard or malfunction.

*Consequences:* Electrical safety hazards or malfunctions could cause electrical shocks.

**PRECAUTION**

*Don’t:* Never get dirt or water in the receiver’s USB port or submerge in water.

*Why:* If dirt or water gets into the USB port, the receiver could become damaged and stop displaying readings or providing Alerts.

*Consequences:* You might miss a severe low or high glucose event.

**PRECAUTION**

*Don’t:* Use expired sensors. Before inserting, always check the package label for the expiration date using the YYYY-MM-DD format.

*Why:* If past the expiration date, the sensor glucose readings might not be accurate.

*Consequences:* Missing severe low or high glucose event.
**PRECAUTION**

**Don’t:** *Share your transmitter with another person.*

**Why:** The system is a prescription-only medical device and is meant, or indicated, for your use only.

**Consequences:** Your transmitter is tied to your readings. If used by someone else, your reports, Alarm and Alerts, etc., would be wrong, resulting in you missing a severe low or high glucose event.

**PRECAUTION**

**Do:** *Test your receiver speaker and vibration motor often.* To test the speaker and vibration use the Speaker Test or go through the Try It menu option. Always test if your receiver gets wet or dropped.

To use the Speaker Test, plug the receiver in to charge to see the Speaker Test screen. Proceed through the speaker test. To use the Try It menu option, go to the Sounds menu and select Try It. Either way, if it doesn’t vibrate and beep, contact Technical Support. Use the app on your smart device until this issue is resolved.

**Why:** Alarm/Alerts use sound and vibration to get your attention.

**Consequences:** If the vibration motor and/or speaker on your receiver is not functioning properly you may miss a severe low or high Alarm/Alert.

### 15.3 Basic Maintenance

**Sensor**

1. Keep in sterile package until ready for use.
2. Check package label for expiration date.
   a. Expiration date format is YYYY-MM-DD (year-month-day) format.
   b. Don’t use if sensor has expired.
      i. May provide inaccurate sensor glucose readings.
      ii. May be unsterile.
Transmitter

1. Keep in box until ready for use.  
   a. Check transmitter and don’t use if damaged.
2. Transmitter is reusable, but only by the same person.  
   a. Never share transmitter with anyone.
3. Clean outside of the transmitter with damp cloth or alcohol wipes when you’re not wearing it. Let dry before use or storage. Don’t use lotions, sunscreen, insect repellent, or similar items on the transmitter.
4. When not in use.  
   a. Protect transmitter by returning to its packaging or another safe place.
   b. Store between 32° F-113° F.

Receiver

1. Check receiver casing; if it’s cracked or damaged, don’t use.  
   a. May get an electric shock.
   b. Don’t open it. There are no serviceable parts inside.
2. Keep receiver dry—it is only splash resistant.  
   a. Don’t submerge in liquid.
   b. Don’t spill fluids on receiver.
3. Use case to protect receiver from bumps and falls.  
   a. When putting case on, make sure the speaker holes align with receiver’s speaker.
4. Keep battery charged.  
   a. Use only Dexcom USB charging/download cable.
5. To wipe off receiver, use a soft, dry, lint-free cloth.  
   a. Don’t use abrasive cloths, towels, paper towels, or similar items.
   b. Don’t get moisture into any openings.
   c. Don’t use aerosol sprays, solvents, alcohol wipes, or abrasives.
   d. Turn off and unplug from USB cable before wiping.
6. Do not push anything into the small hole on the back of the receiver.

Charging Receiver’s Battery

The receiver’s status bar lets you see its battery level and prompts you when the battery is getting low. While the receiver is being charged, you will continue to get your sensor glucose readings if the transmitter and receiver are within 20 feet of each other.
Each charge lasts approximately two days. If your receiver’s battery was drained prior to charging, after charging you may need to reset its time and date. If this is required, the system tells you to reset and takes you to the time/date setting screens.

### Charging Receiver’s Battery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Low Battery</td>
<td></td>
<td>Charge your battery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Micro USB Port</td>
<td></td>
<td>Plug <strong>USB cable</strong> into port for recharging.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
## Step 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Micro USB Cable</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Plug</strong> into <em>receiver</em> to charge battery. Don’t plug into a computer port to charge. Don’t use an external USB hub; it doesn’t provide enough power to charge battery. Battery can only be charged using the adapter/wall charger. Charge battery before each new sensor session.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Step 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Wall Charger</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Plug</strong> <em>USB cable</em> into <em>adapter/wall charger</em>. Plug wall charger into an electrical outlet to charge receiver’s battery.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Charging Indicator and Icon</strong>&lt;br&gt;<img src="image.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>While battery is charging, the charge indicator turns on. When you plug in the receiver to charge, the Speaker Test screen displays. See Chapter 11 for more information. <strong>Tap Skip Test</strong> to return to the Home screen. The Home screen shows the battery charging icon. Keep charging until home screen displays with battery icon filled in.</td>
<td><strong>Unplug</strong> <em>wall charger</em> from outlet when fully charged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><strong>Battery Charged</strong>&lt;br&gt;<img src="image.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Accessories

1. Use only Dexcom-supplied parts (including cables and chargers).
   a. Use of non-Dexcom-supplied parts may affect safety and performance.
2. Insert cables only as directed.
   a. Do not force cables in place.
3. Look at cables for signs of wear and tear. Do not use if worn or damaged.

There is no repair service available for any Dexcom G5 Mobile parts.

If you experience problems, report the issue to Technical Support (available 24/7) at:

Email: TechSupport@dexcom.com

Toll free: 1.888.738.3646

Toll call: 1.858.200.0200

15.4 Storage

Storing your Dexcom G5 Mobile correctly helps prevent system failures.

Sensor

1. Keep the sensor in its sterile packaging until you are ready to use it.
2. Store at temperatures between 36° F-77° F.
   a. Storing outside of this range may cause inaccurate sensor glucose readings.
   b. May store in refrigerator if it’s within this temperature range.
   c. Sensors should not be stored in freezer.
3. Store at humidity levels between 15%-85% relative humidity.

Transmitter

1. Keep transmitter protected when not in use.
2. Store at temperatures between 32° F-113° F.
3. Store at humidity levels between 10%-95% relative humidity.
### Receiver

1. Keep receiver protected when not in use.
2. Fully charge the battery before storing for over 3 months.
3. Store at temperatures between 32° F-104° F.
4. Store at humidity levels between 10%-95% relative humidity.

### 15.5 Checking App and Receiver Information

You can check your app or receiver for information about your CGM system at any time.

#### Check CGM System Settings: App

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Settings menu</td>
<td>Update:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Insertion date and time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Last calibration date, time, and value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Transmitter battery life</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Transmitter SN</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Receiver SN</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Receiver battery life</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Part number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Part revision</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Software number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Device information menu</td>
<td>Check:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Insertion time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Last calibration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Software number and revision</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Dexcom G5 Mobile System User Guide](#)
### Check CGM System Settings: Receiver

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Settings menu" /></td>
<td>Settings menu</td>
<td>Tap <em>Device Info.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2    | ![Device Info](image) | Device information menu | Check:  
- Transmitter SN  
- Part number and revision  
- Firmware and Software numbers  
- Transmitter battery life |

### 15.6 System Disposal

Different municipalities have different requirements when throwing away electronics (receiver and transmitter) and parts that have come in contact with blood or other bodily fluids (sensor).

Consult your area’s local waste management authorities for proper disposal instructions.
Summary

Now You Can:

• Demonstrate proper maintenance
  – Sensor
  – Transmitter
  – Receiver
  – Receiver battery
  – Accessories
• Identify the best storage methods
  – Sensor applicator
  – Transmitter
  – Receiver
• Check app and receiver information
• Safely dispose of system components
  – Sensor
  – Transmitter
  – Receiver

What’s Next?

Taking care of your Dexcom G5 Mobile is pretty easy. In the next chapter, “On the Go With Dexcom G5 Mobile: Getting Through Security,” you’ll learn how simple it is to travel the world with your Dexcom G5 Mobile!
Chapter 16

Everything Else G5:
On the Go With Dexcom G5 Mobile: Getting Through Security

16.1 Introduction

Dexcom G5 Mobile can be a great travel companion; you can go through metal detectors, be hand-wanded, and even keep your receiver on during your flight.

This chapter covers only the Dexcom G5 Mobile. It doesn’t cover steps you need to take when traveling with your smart device. See your smart device’s instructions to learn how to travel with it.

After this chapter, you will be able to:

- Explain proper procedure if you prefer a full-body pat-down
- Describe steps needed for a TSA officer to inspect Dexcom G5 Mobile components
- Identify when your display device(s) can be on during a flight
- Contact TSA directly with your security questions
16.2 Safety Statements

**PRECAUTION**

**Don’t:** Don’t Place any part of the G5x in the baggage x-ray machine or body scanner.

**Do:** Ask for visual inspection instead of:

- **Baggage x-ray machine:** Instead of putting any part of your G5 Mobile through the baggage x-ray, ask the TSA officer to visually inspect it.
- **Body scanner:** When you are wearing your G5 Mobile, request hand-wanding or full-body pat-down and visual inspection instead of going through the Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) body scanner. (AIT is also called millimeter wave scanner)

**Why:** It is unknown if exposure to certain x-ray, hand-wands, and/or AIT body scanners can affect the system performance and result in you missing a severe low or high glucose event.

If you are unsure of whether the airport scanner is a metal detector, an AIT body scanner or an x-ray, ask the TSA officer or request hand-wanding or full-body pat-down.

**Consequences:** Missing a severe low (hypoglycemia) or high (hyperglycemia) Alarm or Alerts.

16.3 Going Through Security

**Walk-Through Metal Detectors**

**Transmitter and Sensor**

Dexcom G5 Mobile can be a great travel companion; you can go through metal detectors, be handwanded, and even keep your receiver on during your flight.

If you’re concerned or uncomfortable about walking through the metal detector, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) requests you tell the Security Officer you’re wearing a continuous glucose monitor and want a full-body pat-down with a visual inspection of your sensor and transmitter.

Let the Security Officer know the sensor can’t be removed because it’s inserted under the skin.
X-Ray Machines

Receiver, Extra Sensors

Don’t put your Dexcom G5 Mobile components through x-ray machines.

Before your screening process begins, ask the TSA Officer to perform a visual inspection of the receiver and your extra sensors. Place all Dexcom G5 Mobile components in a separate bag before handing over to the Security Officer.

For other medical supplies, such as medications, meters, and strips, check manufacturer’s instructions or the TSA website.

Body Scanners

Use of advanced imaging technology (AIT) body scanners, like millimeter wave scanners, has not been studied, and we therefore recommend hand-wanding or a full-body pat-down and visual inspection in those situations.

In the Plane

To use your smart device, receiver, or both to get sensor glucose information while in the plane:

- Smart device: When you switch to airplane mode, keep Bluetooth on
- Receiver: Keep receiver on

Contact your airline for their policies.

Technical Information

The Dexcom G5 Mobile System is an M-PED (Medical-Portable Electronic Device) that meets the FAA RTCA /DO-160 edition G Section 20, Category T and Section 21, Category M. It can be used on aircraft according to the directions provided by the operator of the aircraft.

Any M-PED that meets this standard in all modes may be used onboard the aircraft without any further testing by the operator.

This device can withstand exposure to common electrostatic discharge (ESD) and electromagnetic interference (EMI).
Still Have Questions?

Visit the TSA's website if you have any questions or concerns at tsa.gov.
Email: TSA-ContactCenter@tsa.dhs.gov
Phone: 1.855.787.2227
Chapter 17

Everything Else G5:
Need Help? You’re Not Alone!

Dexcom has three support teams to help you, each with their own specialty:

- Dexcom Technical Support Team
- Dexcom Patient Care Team
- Dexcom Sales Support Team

17.1 Dexcom Technical Support Team

The Dexcom Technical Support Team helps you with all CGM system–related issues as well as software-related issues. They provide replacement units, resolve technical issues, and take product complaints.

*Dexcom Technical Support does not offer medical advice.*

By Email

Email: TechSupport@dexcom.com

If you prefer to email, to help us help you best, include the following information in your email:

- Name of patient
- Patient’s date of birth
- Description of technical problem
- When it happened (date and time)
- Patient’s address
- Patient’s phone number
- Item SKU number and description (for example, name of the device)
- Lot number and/or serial number(s) of affected devices (for example, sensor)
- Your preferred contact method and information so Dexcom can reach you if needed. For example: by phone 555-555-5555 after 5 PM Pacific Time
By Phone
Available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
Dexcom Technical Support phone numbers:
Toll free: **1.888.738.3646**
Toll call: **1.858.200.0200**

### 17.2 Dexcom Patient Care Team

The Dexcom Patient Care Team is a group of Certified Diabetes Educators (CDE®) and Registered Nurses (RNs) offering you customer care and individualized education services around Dexcom CGM.

Your Dexcom Patient Care Team provides education and support throughout your CGM experience, such as:
- Initial CGM product training
- Ongoing Dexcom product education (for example, how to use a specific feature)
- How to maximize Dexcom CGM use
- Dexcom CGM reporting software and features
- How to review and understand Dexcom CGM reports

By Email

Email: patientcare@dexcom.com

If you prefer to email, to help us help you best, include the following information in your email:
- Name of patient
- Patient’s date of birth
- Contact phone number
- Reason for inquiry or education needed

For additional Dexcom CGM education, check the Dexcom website: dexcom.com/web-based-education.
By Phone
Available Monday-Friday 5:30 AM-8:00 PM PST (subject to change)
Dexcom Patient Care Team phone numbers:
Toll free: **1.888.738.3646**
Toll call: **1.858.200.0200**

17.3 Dexcom Sales Support Team

Inside Sales Support Team

For help with:
- First-time orders
- Re-orders
- Tracking shipments
- Locating a local Dexcom representative

By Internet
Dexcom online store: dexcom.com/order

By Email
Email: CustomerService@dexcom.com

By Phone
Dexcom Inside Sales Support phone numbers:
Toll free: **1.888.738.3646**
Toll call: **1.858.200.0200**

By Fax
1.877.633.9266
17.4 Corporate

**Dexcom Website:**
dexcom.com

**Dexcom Address:**
6340 Sequence Drive
San Diego, CA 92121
Chapter 18

Everything Else G5: Technical Information

18.1 Device Performance Characteristics

NOTE: We recommend that you review the information in this chapter with your HCP to understand how well the Dexcom G5 Mobile performs.

The Dexcom G5 Mobile (the system) uses a glucose sensor to continuously measure and monitor your glucose levels. The sensor is “calibrated” using a commercially available BG meter. Once calibrated, the system reports glucose readings up to every 5 minutes. The system was evaluated in clinical studies in which system readings were compared to BG values to assess its performance and how well the system readings compared to a laboratory test method that measures BG values. Additionally, subjects performed self-monitoring BG meter tests at home to assess the system performance in a real use environment.

Although the performance characteristics of the system are presented in the following, there is no commonly accepted statistical approach for capturing performance of continuous glucose monitors (CGMs), such as the Dexcom G5 Mobile.

Clinical Study Overview

The system performance was evaluated in four separate prospective clinical studies. In all four studies, subjects were required to confirm glucose readings with their SMBG meters before making any treatment decisions. Two studies included adults, and two studies included pediatrics. In the following sections and tables, the studies will be identified as follows:

Adult Studies (18 years and older)
Original Adult Study: the receiver included software version SW10050
Software 505 Adult Study: the receiver included software version SW10505

Pediatric Studies (2 to 17 years)
Original Pediatric Study: the receiver included software version SW10050
Software 505 Pediatric Study: the receiver included software version SW10505

The Dexcom G5 Mobile incorporates the algorithm from software version SW10505 and has a new software number.
Overview of Adult Studies

The system performance for adults was evaluated in two separate prospective clinical studies: the Original Adult Study (software SW10050) and the Software 505 Adult Study (software SW10505). Differences between the studies include the number of subjects enrolled, the number of systems worn by each participant, the SMBG meter used, and the number of clinic days each subject participated in during the study. An overview of each study is provided here.

The Original Adult Study enrolled 72 subjects, and the Software 505 Adult Study enrolled 51 subjects. All subjects had Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes mellitus, and required insulin or oral medication to manage their diabetes. In the Original Adult Study, 83% of subjects had Type 1 diabetes, and 17% of subjects had Type 2 diabetes. In the Software 505 Adult Study, 86% of subjects had Type 1 diabetes, and 14% of subjects had Type 2 diabetes. Both studies included subjects greater than 18 years of age.

Subjects in both studies used the system for seven days. In the Original Adult Study, thirty-six subjects each wore 2 sensors; in the Software 505 Adult Study, all subjects wore 1 sensor only. Throughout the 7-day wear period, the sensor was calibrated with an average of 2 fingersticks per day (approximately once every 12 hours). In the Original Adult Study, subjects used the LifeScan® OneTouch® Ultra®2 meter and in the Software 505 Adult Study, subjects used Bayer’s CONTOUR® NEXT USB meter.

In the Original Adult Study, all subjects were evaluated in a controlled clinic environment on all three clinic days: Day 1, Day 4, and Day 7 of the 7-day wear period. In the Software 505 Adult Study, subjects were evaluated in one of the three clinic days so there are fewer data samples than in the Original Adult Study. While using the system in the clinic, subjects had their BG measured every 15 minutes with a reliable laboratory method, the Yellow Springs Instrument 2300 STAT Plus™ Glucose Analyzer. This instrument is referred to as the “YSI.” Readings from the system were reported every 5 minutes and paired with YSI values in order to characterize how well the system readings agreed with laboratory standard BG results. The remainder of the study took place at home, and the system performance was also paired with the comparative meter results, referred to as the “SMBG.”

Overview of Pediatric Studies

The system performance for children and adolescents was evaluated in two separate prospective clinical studies: the Original Pediatric Study (SW10050) and the Software 505 Pediatric Study (SW10505). Differences between the studies include the number of subjects enrolled, the number of systems worn by each participant, the SMBG meter used, the length of time subjects were evaluated in a controlled clinic environment and whether or not subjects ages 13-17 had their glucose levels intentionally manipulated during the study. An overview of each study is provided here.

The Original Pediatric Study enrolled 176 subjects, with 16% of subjects younger than 6-years old, and the Software 505 Pediatric Study enrolled 79 subjects, with 20% of subjects younger than 6-years old. All subjects had Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes mellitus and required insulin or oral medication to manage their diabetes. In the Original Pediatric Study, about 99% of subjects had Type 1 diabetes.
and 1% had Type 2 diabetes. In the Software 505 Pediatric Study, all subjects had Type 1 diabetes. Sensors were inserted in either the abdomen or upper buttocks.

Subjects in all studies used the system for seven days. In the Original Pediatric Study, all subjects wore 2 sensors; in the Software 505 Pediatric Study, all subjects wore 1 sensor only. Throughout the 7-day wear period, the sensors were calibrated with an average of 2 fingersticks per day (approximately once every 12 hours), using self-monitoring BG (SMBG) meter values. The Original Pediatric Study used the LifeScan® OneTouch® Verio® IQ meter; the Software 505 Pediatric Study used Bayer’s CONTOUR® NEXT USB meter.

All subjects were evaluated in a controlled clinic environment on Day 1, Day 4 or Day 7 of the 7-day wear period. While using the system in the clinic, subjects provided at least two fingerstick measurements per hour, and subjects ages 6-17 also provided venous blood for comparison to a laboratory method, the Yellow Springs Instrument 2300 STAT Plus™ Glucose Analyzer. This instrument is referred to as the “YSI.” In the Original Pediatric Study, subjects’ glucose levels were not intentionally manipulated during this study; in the Software 505 Pediatric Study, subjects ages 13-17 had their glucose levels intentionally manipulated during the clinic session. Readings from the system were reported every 5 minutes and paired with YSI values collected every 15 minutes in order to characterize how well the system readings agreed with laboratory standard BG results. The remainder of the study took place at home, and the system performance was also paired with the comparative meter results, referred to as the “SMBG.”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CGM Glucose Range(^1) (mg/dL)</th>
<th>Study(^2)</th>
<th>Number of Paired CGM-YSI</th>
<th>Percent Within 15/15% YSI</th>
<th>Percent Within 20/20% YSI</th>
<th>Percent Within 30/30% YSI</th>
<th>Percent Greater Than 40/40% YSI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>9152</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>2263</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-60</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-80</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>781</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81-180</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>3853</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>738</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181-300</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>2784</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301-350</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>351-400</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)CGM readings are within 40-400 mg/dL, inclusive.

\(^2\)Both sets of study data are presented and are labeled as Original (SW10050) or Software 505 (SW10505).
Table 1-B. System Agreement to YSI Within CGM Glucose Ranges (Pediatric)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CGM Glucose Range(^1) (mg/dL)</th>
<th>Study(^2)</th>
<th>Number of Paired CGM-YSI</th>
<th>Percent Within 15/15% YSI</th>
<th>Percent Within 20/20% YSI</th>
<th>Percent Within 30/30% YSI</th>
<th>Percent Greater Than 40/40% YSI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>2922</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>2262</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-60</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-80</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81-180</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181-300</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>1380</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301-350</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>351-400</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)CGM readings are within 40-400 mg/dL, inclusive.

\(^2\)Both sets of study data are presented and are labeled as Original (SW10050) or Software 505 (SW10505).

**Agreement Relative to YSI**

Agreement between the system and BG values is characterized using paired system and YSI values. The system and YSI results were compared by pairing the YSI BG value to a system glucose reading that occurred immediately after the YSI was collected.

The agreement of the system to BG value was assessed by calculating the percentage of system readings that were within 15%, 20%, 30% and greater than 40% of the YSI values. For readings less than or equal to 80 mg/dL the absolute difference in mg/dL between the two glucose results was calculated. For values greater than 80 mg/dL the absolute percent difference (%) from the YSI values...
was calculated. The percentages of total readings within 15 mg/dL or 15%, 20 mg/dL or 20%, 30 mg/dL or 30% or greater than 40 mg/dL or 40% are provided in Table 1-A and 1-B. The tables are categorized within CGM glucose ranges. When you see a CGM reading on your receiver, this table shows you how likely that reading matches your BG level (measured by YSI in the study).

For example, in the SW10505 Adult Study (Table 1-A), the total number of data pairs considered in the analysis was 2263. Of these, 93% of the system readings fall within ± 20 mg/dL of the YSI BG values ≤ 80 mg/dL and within ± 20% of YSI BG values > 80 mg/dL.
Table 2-A. Number and Percentage of YSI Values When CGM Readings Are “LOW” or “HIGH” (Adult)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CGM Readings</th>
<th>Study¹</th>
<th>CGM-YSI Pairs</th>
<th>YSI mg/dL</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>&lt; 55</td>
<td>&lt; 60</td>
<td>&lt; 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“LOW”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative Percent</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative Percent</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CGM Readings</th>
<th>Study¹</th>
<th>CGM-YSI Pairs</th>
<th>YSI mg/dL</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>&gt; 340</td>
<td>&gt; 320</td>
<td>&gt; 280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“HIGH”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative Percent</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative Percent</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Both sets of study data are presented and are labeled as Original (SW10050) or Software 505 (SW10505).
Table 2-B. Number and Percentage of YSI Values When CGM Readings Are “LOW” or “HIGH” (Pediatric)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CGM Readings</th>
<th>Study¹</th>
<th>CGM-YSI Pairs</th>
<th>YSI mg/dL</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; 55</td>
<td>&lt; 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“LOW”</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cumulative Percent</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cumulative Percent</td>
<td></td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“HIGH”</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cumulative Percent</td>
<td></td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cumulative Percent</td>
<td></td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Both sets of study data are presented and are labeled as Original (SW10050) or Software 505 (SW10505).

Agreement When CGM Reads “LOW” or “HIGH”

The system reports glucose readings between 40 and 400 mg/dL. When the system determines the glucose reading is below 40 mg/dL, it displays “LOW” in the receiver status box. When the system determines that the glucose level is above 400 mg/dL, it displays “HIGH” in the receiver Status Box. Because the system does not display glucose values below 40 mg/dL or above 400 mg/dL, the comparisons to the actual BG levels (as determined by the YSI analyzer) when CGM is classified as “LOW” or “HIGH” are included separately in Table 2-A and 2-B. The tables include the numbers and the cumulative percentages when YSI values were less than certain glucose levels (for “LOW”), and when YSI values were greater than certain glucose levels (for “HIGH”).
For example, in the **Software 505 Adult** Study (Table 2-A), when the system displayed “LOW” (18 occasions), 100% (18 out of 18) of the YSI values were less than 80 mg/dL, and 94% (17 out of 18) of the YSI values were less than 70 mg/dL. When the system displayed “HIGH” (45 occasions), 100% (45 out of 45) of the YSI values were greater than 240 mg/dL, and 100% (45 out of 45) of the YSI values were greater than 280 mg/dL.
Table 3-A. Concurrence of CGM Readings and YSI Values (Original Adult Study)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CGM (mg/dL)</th>
<th>YSI (mg/dL)</th>
<th>&lt; 40</th>
<th>40-60</th>
<th>61-80</th>
<th>81-120</th>
<th>121-160</th>
<th>161-200</th>
<th>201-250</th>
<th>251-300</th>
<th>301-350</th>
<th>351-400</th>
<th>&gt; 400</th>
<th>Number of Paired CGM-YSI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 40</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-60</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-80</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81-120</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121-160</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161-200</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201-250</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251-300</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1018</td>
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<td>301-350</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>351-400</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 400</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3-B. Concurrence of CGM Readings and YSI Values (Software 505 Adult Study)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CGM (mg/dL)</th>
<th>YSI (mg/dL)</th>
<th>&lt; 40</th>
<th>40-60</th>
<th>61-80</th>
<th>81-120</th>
<th>121-160</th>
<th>161-200</th>
<th>201-250</th>
<th>251-300</th>
<th>301-350</th>
<th>351-400</th>
<th>&gt; 400</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 40</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>11%</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-60</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>22%</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-80</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81-120</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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</tr>
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<td>121-160</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<td>17%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>11%</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161-200</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201-250</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251-300</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301-350</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>351-400</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 400</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Table 3-C. Concurrence of CGM Readings and YSI Values (Original Pediatric Study)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CGM (mg/dL)</th>
<th>YSI (mg/dL)</th>
<th>Row Percentage of Matched Pairs in Each CGM Glucose Range</th>
<th>Number of Paired CGM-YSI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; 40</td>
<td>40-60</td>
<td>61-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 40</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-60</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-80</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81-120</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121-160</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161-200</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201-250</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251-300</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301-350</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>351-400</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 400</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3-D. Concurrence of CGM Readings and YSI Values (Software 505 Pediatric Study)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CGM (mg/dL)</th>
<th>YSI (mg/dL)</th>
<th>Number of Paired CGM-YSI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; 40</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40-60</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>61-80</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>81-120</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>121-160</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>161-200</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>201-250</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>251-300</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>301-350</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>351-400</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; 400</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Concurrence of System and Laboratory Reference

Table 3-A (Original Adult Study), 3-B (Software 505 Adult Study), 3-C (Original Pediatric Study) and 3-D (Software 505 Pediatric Study) are categorized by ranges of CGM glucose readings. These tables describe, for each range of CGM glucose readings, what percentage of paired YSI values were in the same glucose range (shaded) or in glucose ranges above and below the paired CGM readings. For example, based on the Software 505 Adult Study, when CGM readings are within 81 to 120 mg/dL, you can expect your BG levels are within 81 to 120 mg/dL 72% of time.
Table 4-A. System Difference to YSI Within CGM Glucose Ranges (Adult)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CGM Glucose Range(^1) (mg/dL)</th>
<th>Study(^2)</th>
<th>Number of Paired CGM-YSI</th>
<th>Mean Percent Difference</th>
<th>Median Percent Difference</th>
<th>Mean Absolute Percent Difference</th>
<th>Median Absolute Percent Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>9152</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>2263</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*40-60</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>-10.0</td>
<td>-8.2</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>-3.3</td>
<td>-2.1</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*61-80</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>781</td>
<td>-2.4</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81-180</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>3853</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>738</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181-300</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>2784</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301-350</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>351-400</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)CGM readings are within 40 to 400 mg/dL, inclusive.

\(^2\)Both sets of study data are presented and are labeled as Original (SW10050) or Software 505 (SW10505).

*For CGM ≤ 80 mg/dL, the difference and absolute difference in mg/dL are included instead of percent differences (%).
Table 4-B. System Difference to YSI Within CGM Glucose Ranges (Pediatric)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CGM Glucose Range¹ (mg/dL)</th>
<th>Study²</th>
<th>Number of Paired CGM-YSI</th>
<th>Mean Percent Difference</th>
<th>Median Percent Difference</th>
<th>Mean Absolute Percent Difference</th>
<th>Median Absolute Percent Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>2922</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>2262</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*40-60</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>-18.1</td>
<td>-9.1</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>-15.3</td>
<td>-13.2</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*61-80</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>-3.7</td>
<td>-2.3</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>-4.8</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81-180</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181-300</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>1380</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301-350</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>19.4%</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>351-400</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹CGM readings are within 40 to 400 mg/dL, inclusive.

²Both sets of study data are presented and are labeled as Original (SW10050) or Software 505 (SW10505).

*For CGM ≤ 80 mg/dL, the difference and absolute difference in mg/dL are included instead of percent differences (%).

Accuracy Relative to YSI

Accuracy between matched pairs was also estimated by calculating the percent difference between the system reading and the YSI value. For example, if the YSI value is 100 mg/dL and the system reading is 90 mg/dL, a 10% difference between the system and the YSI is reported. The system and YSI values were compared by pairing the system reading that fell immediately after the YSI value was collected.
In the example above, the system reading is less than the YSI value, so the percent difference reading is negative. The mean percent difference is the average of all positive and negative percent differences between the two devices; it tells you if the system reads higher or lower on average than the YSI within each glucose range.

Another estimate used to show the accuracy of the system is the absolute percent difference. The absolute percent difference tells you the percent difference or “distance” between the system and YSI values, but does not tell you whether the system is reading, on average, higher or lower than the YSI laboratory standard. The mean absolute percent difference is the average “distance” (regardless if positive or negative) between system readings and YSI values.

Accuracy measures in differences for both the **Original Adult** and **Software 505 Adult** Studies are summarized in Table 4-A. Accuracy measures in differences for both the **Original Pediatric** and **Software 505 Pediatric** Studies are summarized in Table 4-B. Table 4-A and 4-B are categorized within CGM glucose ranges.

For example, in the **Software 505 Adult** Study (Table 4-A), overall, on average, the system reads 2.5% different (Mean Percent Difference) than the reference and 9.0% absolute different (Mean Absolute Difference) than the reference values. The Median Percent Difference shows that half of the time the system reads 2.4% or less than the YSI BG values and the Median Absolute Percent Difference shows that half of the time the system reads about 7.0% or less than the YSI BG values.
Table 5-A. Hypoglycemia Alert and Detection Rate Evaluation in Reference to YSI 15 Minutes Before and After (Adult)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hypoglycemia Alert Level (mg/dL)</th>
<th>Study(^1)</th>
<th>True Alert Rate</th>
<th>False Alert Rate</th>
<th>Hypoglycemia Detection Rate</th>
<th>Hypoglycemia Missed Detection Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)Both sets of study data are presented and are labeled as Original (SW10050) or Software 505 (SW10505).
Table 5-B. Hypoglycemia Alert and Detection Rate Evaluation in Reference to YSI 15 Minutes Before and After (Pediatric, Ages 6-17 Years)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hypoglycemia Alert Level (mg/dL)</th>
<th>Study¹</th>
<th>True Alert Rate</th>
<th>False Alert Rate</th>
<th>Hypoglycemia Detection Rate</th>
<th>Hypoglycemia Missed Detection Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Both sets of study data are presented and are labeled as Original (SW10050) or Software 505 (SW10505).
Table 5-C. Hypoglycemia Alert and Detection Rate Evaluation in Reference to SMBG 30 Minutes Before and After (Pediatric, Ages 2-5 Years)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hypoglycemia Alert Level (mg/dL)</th>
<th>Study¹</th>
<th>True Alert Rate</th>
<th>False Alert Rate</th>
<th>Hypoglycemia Detection Rate</th>
<th>Hypoglycemia Missed Detection Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Software 505</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Both sets of study data are presented and are labeled as Original (SW10050) or Software 505 (SW10505).

Low and High Glucose Alerts

The ability of the system to detect high and low glucose levels is assessed by comparing system results to YSI results at low and high BG levels and determining if the Alert may have sounded. The system and YSI values were compared by pairing the system reading that occurred immediately after the YSI value was collected. We suggest that you ask your doctor what Alert settings would be best for you.

The Low Glucose Alert

Estimates of how well the adjustable Low Glucose Alert performs are presented in Table 5-A, 5-B and 5-C. Table 5-A represents the hypoglycemic alert evaluation within 15 minutes of the YSI value in the adult studies. Table 5-B represents the alert evaluation within 15 minutes of the YSI value for a subset of the pediatric population—subjects age 6 to 17 years who had YSI measurements every 15 minutes.
Table 5-C represents the alert evaluation within 30 minutes of an SMBG reading for 2- to 5-year-old subjects in the pediatric studies.

**Hypoglycemia Alert Rate**

The Alert Rate shows how often the Alert is right or wrong. The True Alert Rate is the % of time the device alarmed when the BG level was at or below the Alert setting within 15 or 30 minutes before or after the device alarmed. The False Alert Rate is the % of time the device alarmed when the BG level was above the Alert setting within 15 or 30 minutes before or after the device alarmed.

For example, if you set the Low Glucose Alert to 70 mg/dL and your Alarm sounds, how often can you expect your blood sugar to actually be low? In the **Software 505 Adult** Study (Table 5-A), when your Alarm sounds, you can expect your blood sugar to be below 70 mg/dL approximately 92% of the time and above 70 mg/dL approximately 8% of the time within the 15 minute period before or after your Alarm sounds.

**Hypoglycemia Detection Rate**

The Detection Rate shows how often the device recognizes and alerts you to an episode of hypoglycemia or how often it misses such an event. The Hypoglycemia Detection Rate is the % of time the BG level was at or below the Alert setting and device alarmed within 15 or 30 minutes before or after the BG was at or below the Alert settings. The Hypoglycemia Missed Detection Rate is the % of time the BG was at or below the Alert setting, but the device did not Alarm within 15 or 30 minutes before or after the BG was at or below the Alert setting.

For example, if you set the Low Glucose Alert to 70 mg/dL, how often will your Alarm alert you if your BG goes below 70 mg/dL? In the **Software 505 Adult** Study (Table 5-A), when your blood sugar goes below 70 mg/dL, you can expect your Alarm to sound 91% of the time and not to sound approximately 9% of time within the 15 minute period before or after your blood sugar goes below 70 mg/dL.
Table 6-A. Hyperglycemia Alert and Detection Rate Evaluation in Reference to YSI 15 Minutes Before and After (Adult)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hyperglycemia Alert Level (mg/dL)</th>
<th>Study¹</th>
<th>True Alert Rate</th>
<th>False Alert Rate</th>
<th>Hyperglycemia Detection Rate</th>
<th>Hyperglycemia Missed Detection Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240</td>
<td>Original</td>
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<td>9%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Both sets of study data are presented and are labeled as Original (SW10050) or Software 505 (SW10505).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hyperglycemia Alert Level (mg/dL)</th>
<th>Study(^1)</th>
<th>True Alert Rate</th>
<th>False Alert Rate</th>
<th>Hyperglycemia Detection Rate</th>
<th>Hyperglycemia Missed Detection Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>Original</td>
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<td>25%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Both sets of study data are presented and are labeled as **Original** (SW10050) or **Software 505** (SW10505).
Table 6-C. Hyperglycemia Alert and Detection Rate Evaluation in Reference to SMBG 30 Minutes Before and After (Pediatric, Ages 2-5 Years)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hyperglycemia Alert Level (mg/dL)</th>
<th>Study(^1)</th>
<th>True Alert Rate</th>
<th>False Alert Rate</th>
<th>Hyperglycemia Detection Rate</th>
<th>Hyperglycemia Missed Detection Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>220</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
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<td>240</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
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<td>1%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)Both sets of study data are presented and are labeled as Original (SW10050) or Software 505 (SW10505).

The High Glucose Alert

Estimates of how well the adjustable High Glucose Alert performs are presented in Table 6-A, 6-B and 6-C. Table 6-A represents the hyperglycemia alert evaluation within 15 minutes of the YSI value in the adult studies. Table 6-B represents the Alert evaluation within 15 minutes of the YSI value for a subset of the pediatric population—subjects age 6 to 17 years who had YSI measurements every 15 minutes. Table 6-C represents the Alert evaluation within 30 minutes of an SMBG reading for 2- to 5-year-old subjects in the pediatric studies.
Hyperglycemia Alert Rate

The Alert Rate shows how often the Alert is right or wrong. The True Alert Rate is the % of time the device alarmed when the BG level was at or above the Alert setting within 15 or 30 minutes before or after the device alarmed. The False Alert Rate is the % of time the device alarmed when the BG level was below the Alert setting within 15 or 30 minutes before or after the device alarmed.

For example, if you set the High Glucose Alert to 200 mg/dL and your Alarm sounds, how often can you expect your blood sugar to actually be high? In the Software 505 Adult Study (Table 6-A), when your Alarm sounds, you can expect your blood sugar to be at or above 200 mg/dL approximately 96% of the time and not be above 200 mg/dL approximately 4% of the time within the 15 minute period before or after your Alarm sounds.

Hyperglycemia Detection Rate

The Detection Rate shows how often the device recognizes and alerts you to an episode of hyperglycemia or how often it misses such an event. The Hyperglycemia Detection Rate is the % of time the BG level was at or above the Alert setting and the device alarmed within 15 or 30 minutes before or after the BG was at or above the Alert settings. The Hyperglycemia Missed Detection Rate is the % of time the BG was at or above the Alert setting, but the device did not Alarm within 15 or 30 minutes before or after the BG was at or above the Alert setting.

For example, if you set your High Glucose Alert to 200 mg/dL, how often will your Alarm alert you if your BG goes at or above 200 mg/dL? In the Software 505 Adult Study (Table 6-A), when your blood sugar goes above 200 mg/dL, you can expect your Alarm to sound 98% of the time and not to sound approximately 2% of time within the 15 minute period before or after your blood sugar goes above 200 mg/dL.
Table 7-A. Percentage of System Readings\(^1\) Within YSI Values With Data Stratified in 2-Hour Increments After Calibration (Adult)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time From Calibration</th>
<th>Study(^2)</th>
<th>Number of Paired CGM-YSI</th>
<th>Percent Within 15/15% YSI</th>
<th>Percent Within 20/20% YSI</th>
<th>Percent Within 30/30% YSI</th>
<th>Percent Greater Than 40/40% YSI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2 hours</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-4 hours</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>1516</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-6 hours</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>1547</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
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<td>85%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-8 hours</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>1520</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-10 hours</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>1555</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>4%</td>
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<td>Software 505</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-12 hours</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>1068</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>4%</td>
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<td>Software 505</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-14 hours</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)CGM readings are within 40 to 400 mg/dL, inclusive.

\(^2\)Both sets of study data are presented and are labeled as Original (SW10050) or Software 505 (SW10505).
### Table 7-B. Percentage of System Readings\(^1\) Within YSI Values with Data Stratified in 2-Hour Increments after Calibration (Pediatric)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time From Calibration</th>
<th>Study(^2)</th>
<th>Number of paired CGM-YSI</th>
<th>Percent within 15/15% YSI</th>
<th>Percent within 20/20% YSI</th>
<th>Percent within 30/30% YSI</th>
<th>Percent greater Than 40/40% YSI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2 hours</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-4 hours</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-6 hours</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-8 hours</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-10 hours</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-12 hours</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-14 hours</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>65%</td>
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<td>Software 505</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) CGM readings are within 40 to 400 mg/dL, inclusive.

\(^2\) Both sets of study data are presented and are labeled as Original (SW10050) or Software 505 (SW10505).

### Calibration Stability

The system must be calibrated every 12 hours. To demonstrate performance of the system over a 12-hour calibration period, systems were evaluated to verify that performance remains consistent over the 12-hour calibration period. Systems were evaluated in 2-hour increments after calibration. Performance was estimated at each 2-hour interval and stratified by glucose values by calculating the percentage of system readings within 15 mg/dL or 15%, 20 mg/dL or 20%, 30 mg/dL or 30%, 40 mg/dL or 40% and greater than 40 mg/dL or 40% of the YSI values in Table 7-A and 7-B.
Table 8-A. Sensor Stability Relative to YSI (Accuracy Over Time\(^1\)) - (Adult)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day of Wear</th>
<th>Study(^2)</th>
<th>Number of Paired CGM-YSI</th>
<th>Mean Absolute Percent Differences</th>
<th>Median Absolute Percent Differences</th>
<th>Percent Within 15/15% YSI</th>
<th>Percent Within 20/20% YSI</th>
<th>Percent Within 30/30% YSI</th>
<th>Percent Greater Than 40/40% YSI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day 1</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>3023</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 4</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>3108</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 7</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>3021</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)CGM readings are within 40 to 400 mg/dL, inclusive.

\(^2\)Both sets of study data are presented and are labeled as **Original** (SW10050) or **Software 505** (SW10505).
### Table 8-B. Sensor Stability Relative to YSI (Accuracy Over Time\(^1\)) - (Pediatric, Ages 6-17 Years)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day of Wear</th>
<th>Study(^2)</th>
<th>Number of Paired CGM-YSI</th>
<th>Mean Absolute Percent Differences</th>
<th>Median Absolute Percent Differences</th>
<th>Percent Within 15/15% YSI</th>
<th>Percent Within 20/20% YSI</th>
<th>Percent Within 30/30% YSI</th>
<th>Percent Greater than 40/40% YSI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day 1</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>1016</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 4</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 7</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>1096</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>727</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)CGM readings are within 40 to 400 mg/dL, inclusive.

\(^2\)Both sets of study data are presented and are labeled as Original (SW10050) or Software 505 (SW10505).
Table 8-C. Sensor Stability Relative to SMBG (Accuracy Over Time\(^1\)) - (Pediatric, Ages 2-17 Years)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day of Wear</th>
<th>Study(^2)</th>
<th>Number of Paired CGM-SMBG</th>
<th>Mean Absolute Percent Differences</th>
<th>Median Absolute Percent Differences</th>
<th>Percent Within 15/15% SMBG</th>
<th>Percent Within 20/20% SMBG</th>
<th>Percent Within 30/30% SMBG</th>
<th>Percent Greater Than 40/40% SMBG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day 1</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>3216</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>893</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 2</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>2148</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 3</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 4</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>2830</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 5</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>1768</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 6</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>1704</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 7</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>2675</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)CGM readings are within 40 to 400 mg/dL, inclusive.

\(^2\)Both sets of study data are presented and are labeled as Original (SW10050) or Software 505 (SW10505).

Sensor Stability

Relative to YSI

Sensors can be worn for up to 7 days. Performance was estimated by calculating the percentage of system readings within 15 mg/dL or 15%, 20 mg/dL or 20%, 30 mg/dL or 30%, 40 mg/dL or 40% and greater than 40 mg/dL or 40% of the YSI values at the beginning (Day 1), middle (Day 4) and end (Day 7) of the system lifecycle. The average and median of the absolute percent differences are included in Table 8-A and 8-B showing consistent accuracy and sensor stability over the 7-day life of the sensor.
Relative to SMBG (Pediatric Study)

Performance was also estimated by calculating the percentage of system readings within various percentages of the SMBG values at each day of the sensor wear period (Table 8-C). The average and median of the absolute percent differences are included in the table.

Precision of System Readings

A subset of subjects wore two systems at the same time. This was to look at how similarly two systems function on the same subject (sensor precision). Precision was evaluated by comparing the glucose readings from the two systems worn on the same subject at the same time.

In the Original Adult Study, 36 subjects wore two systems. Results showed that system readings from the two sensors generally agreed with each other within 9% (absolute percent difference) with a 7% coefficient of variation. In the Original Pediatric Study, all subjects wore two systems. Results showed that system readings from the two sensors generally agreed with each other within 10% (absolute percent difference) with a 7% coefficient of variation. Only one system was worn in the Software 505 Adult and Software 505 Pediatric Studies, so precision data was not collected.

Sensor Life

Sensors may be worn for up to 7 days (168 hours). To estimate how long a sensor will work over 7 days, all sensors worn were evaluated to determine how many days/hours of readings each sensor provided.

In the Original Adult Study, 108 sensors were evaluated. Ninety-four percent (94%) of the sensors lasted until Day 7 (145-168 hours). There were 6 (6%) sensors that ended early, four of which lasted more than 3 days.

In the Software 505 Adult Study, 51 sensors were evaluated. Ninety-eight percent (98%) of the sensors lasted until Day 7 (145-168 hours). There was 1 (2%) sensor that ended early, which lasted until day 5 of the sensor wear.

In the Original Pediatric Study, 351 sensors were evaluated. Eighty-five percent (85%) of the sensors lasted until Day 7 (145-168 hours).

In the Software 505 Pediatric Study, 77 sensors were evaluated. Ninety-four percent (94%) of the sensors lasted until Day 7 (145-168 hours).
Table 9-A. Number of Readings Provided by Each Sensor Over 7 Days (Adult)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of Total Possible Readings Provided</th>
<th>Study(^1)</th>
<th>Total Readings Provided (Min-Max)</th>
<th>% of Systems Providing That Number of Readings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-25%</td>
<td><strong>Original</strong></td>
<td>167-491</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Software 505</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-50%</td>
<td><strong>Original</strong></td>
<td>719-914</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Software 505</strong></td>
<td>856-856</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-75%</td>
<td><strong>Original</strong></td>
<td>1267-1267</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Software 505</strong></td>
<td>1253-1253</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76-100%</td>
<td><strong>Original</strong></td>
<td>1811-1992</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Software 505</strong></td>
<td>1497-1992</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)Both sets of study data are presented and are labeled as **Original** (SW10050) or **Software 505** (SW10505).
Table 9-B. Number of Readings Provided by Each Sensor Over 7 Days (Pediatric)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of Total Possible Readings Provided</th>
<th>Study¹</th>
<th>Total Readings Provided (Min-Max)</th>
<th>% of Systems Providing That Number of Readings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-25%</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>103-427</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>60-223</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-50%</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>569-954</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>877-891</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-75%</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>1006-1484</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>1131-1342</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76-100%</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>1518-1992</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>1623-1990</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Both sets of study data are presented and are labeled as Original (SW10050) or Software 505 (SW10505).
Table 10-A. System Readings Within Wear Days (Adult)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>Study¹</th>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Day 2</th>
<th>Day 3</th>
<th>Day 4</th>
<th>Day 5</th>
<th>Day 6</th>
<th>Day 7</th>
<th>All Days²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Deviation</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Both sets of study data are presented and are labeled as *Original* (SW10050) or *Software 505* (SW10505).

²A total of 108 sensors were included with the *Original* Study and 51 sensors were included with the *Software 505* Study.
### Table 10-B. System Readings within Wear Days (Pediatric)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>Study¹</th>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Day 2</th>
<th>Day 3</th>
<th>Day 4</th>
<th>Day 5</th>
<th>Day 6</th>
<th>Day 7</th>
<th>All Days²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard deviation</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Both sets of study data are presented and are labeled as Original (SW10050) or Software 505 (SW10505).

²A total of 108 sensors were included with the Original Study and 77 sensors were included with the Software 505 Study.

### Number of Readings Provided

The system is capable of providing a reading up to every 5 minutes, or up to 288 readings per day. For a variety of reasons, the system may not display a glucose reading and readings are “skipped.” Table 9-A and 9-B estimate the number of readings you can expect to receive from the system over the entire 7-day period after calibration. Table 10-A and 10-B show the number of readings you can expect to receive from the system within each system wear day.

For the Software 505 Adult Study (SW10505), 96% of systems provided between 1497 and 1992 valid glucose readings (or more than 75% of the expected number of readings) as seen in Table 9-A. Adjusted within each system wear-day, the system in the Software 505 Adult Study provided an average of 98% of all expected glucose readings (288) as seen in Table 10-A.
### Table 11-A. System Agreement to SMBG Within CGM Glucose Ranges (Adult)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CGM Glucose Range (mg/dL)</th>
<th>Study²</th>
<th>Number of Paired CGM-SMBG</th>
<th>Percent Within 15/15% SMBG</th>
<th>Percent Within 20/20% SMBG</th>
<th>Percent Within 30/30% SMBG</th>
<th>Percent Greater Than 40/40% SMBG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>7508</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>2992</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-60</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>731</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-80</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>968</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81-180</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>3141</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>1362</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181-300</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301-350</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>351-400</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. CGM readings are within 40 to 400 mg/dL, inclusive.
2. Both sets of study data are presented and are labeled as Original (SW10050) or Software 505 (SW10505).
Table 11-B. System Agreement to SMBG Within CGM Glucose Ranges (Pediatric)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CGM Glucose Range&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; (mg/dL)</th>
<th>Study&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Number of Paired CGM-SMBG</th>
<th>Percent Within 15/15% SMBG</th>
<th>Percent Within 20/20% SMBG</th>
<th>Percent Within 30/30% SMBG</th>
<th>Percent Greater Than 40/40% SMBG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>16,318</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>4264</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-60</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-80</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>1340</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81-180</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>7084</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181-300</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>5627</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>1526</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301-350</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>1176</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>351-400</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup>CJM readings are within 40 to 400 mg/dL, inclusive.

<sup>2</sup>Both sets of study data are presented and are labeled as Original (SW10050) or Software 505 (SW10505).
### Table 12-A. System Difference to SMBG Within CGM Glucose Ranges (Adult)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CGM Glucose Range(^1) (mg/dL)</th>
<th>Study(^2)</th>
<th>Number of Paired CGM-SMBG</th>
<th>Mean Percent Difference</th>
<th>Median Percent Difference</th>
<th>Mean Absolute Percent Difference</th>
<th>Median Absolute Percent Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>7508</td>
<td>-0.4%</td>
<td>-1.4%</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>2992</td>
<td>-2.6%</td>
<td>-2.7%</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*40-60</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>731</td>
<td>-9.3</td>
<td>-8.0</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>-10.3</td>
<td>-6.0</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*61-80</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>968</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>-4.0</td>
<td>-2.0</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81-180</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>3141</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>1362</td>
<td>-2.6%</td>
<td>-3.1%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181-300</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>-0.7%</td>
<td>-2.8%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>-1.4%</td>
<td>-2.0%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301-350</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>-0.7%</td>
<td>-2.6%</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>-0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>351-400</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) **CGM readings are within 40 to 400 mg/dL, inclusive.**

\(^2\) **Both sets of study data are presented and are labeled as **Original** (SW10050) or **Software 505** (SW10505).**

*For CGM ≤ 80 mg/dL, the differences in mg/dL are included instead of percent differences (%).*
Table 12-B. System Difference to SMBG Within CGM Glucose Ranges (Pediatric)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CGM Glucose Range¹ (mg/dL)</th>
<th>Study²</th>
<th>Number of Paired CGM-SMBG</th>
<th>Mean Percent Difference</th>
<th>Median Percent Difference</th>
<th>Mean Absolute Percent Difference</th>
<th>Median Absolute Percent Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>16318</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>4264</td>
<td>-0.7%</td>
<td>-1.1%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*40-60</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>-22.1</td>
<td>-17.0</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>-15.9</td>
<td>-14.0</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*61-80</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>1340</td>
<td>-11.8</td>
<td>-8.0</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>-7.8</td>
<td>-6.0</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81-180</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>7084</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>-1.0%</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>-1.2%</td>
<td>-2.6%</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181-300</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>5627</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>1526</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301-350</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>1176</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>351-400</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software 505</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹CGM readings are within 40 to 400 mg/dL, inclusive.

²Both sets of study data are presented and are labeled as Original (SW10050) or Software 505 (SW10505).

*For CGM ≤ 80 mg/dL, the differences in mg/dL are included instead of percent differences (%).

Agreement and Accuracy Relative to SMBG

Agreement between the system and BG values is also characterized using paired system and SMBG results (Table 11-A/B to 12-A/B). The system and SMBG values were compared by pairing the comparative SMBG value to a system glucose reading that occurred immediately after the SMBG was collected. These results characterize the performance that subjects expect during real-time use of the system in their daily diabetes management when comparing the system readings to their home BG meter results. For readings less than or equal to 80 mg/dL, the absolute difference in mg/dL between the two glucose results was calculated. For values greater than 80 mg/dL, the absolute percent
difference (%) from the SMBG values was calculated. The percentages of total readings within 15 mg/dL or 15%, 20 mg/dL or 20%, 30 mg/dL or 30%, 40 mg/dL or 40% or greater than 40 mg/dL or 40% were then calculated.

For example, if the system reads 100 mg/dL, it is between 81-180 mg/dL range and you can expect the system readings to be within 20% of the SMBG values 85% of the time for the Software 505 Adult Study, as seen in Table 11-A.

Overall, the system in the Software 505 Adult Study reads, on average, 2.6% lower (Mean Percent Difference) than SMBG values and 11.3% absolute different (Mean Absolute Percent Difference) than the SMBG values. The Median Percent Difference shows that half of the time the system reads lower in 2.7% or less than the SMBG values and the Median Absolute Percent Difference shows that half of the time the system reads about 8.6% or less different than SMBG values, as seen in Table 12-A.

### Adverse Events

No serious adverse events or device-related serious adverse events occurred during the studies. Mild to moderate skin irritation, such as erythema or edema, occurred at the sensor needle insertion area or around the adhesive area. No infection, bruising, or bleeding occurred at the sensor needle insertion area or the adhesive area.

### 18.2 Product Specifications

User is the single use operator in the home environment.

Use of accessories, transducers and cables other than those specified or provided by the manufacturer of this equipment could result in increased electromagnetic emissions or decreased electromagnetic immunity of this equipment and result in improper operation.

Do not touch the metal connectors on the bottom of the transmitter and other open connectors on the receiver, charging cable and charger.

#### Sensor Product Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Glucose Range</strong></th>
<th>40-400 mg/dL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sensor Useful Life</strong></td>
<td>Up to 7 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Calibration</strong></td>
<td>Commercially available BG meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Calibration Range</strong></td>
<td>40-400 mg/dL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Storage and Transport Conditions</strong></td>
<td>Temperature: 36° F-77° F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Humidity: 15%-85% RH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sterilization</strong></td>
<td>Sterile by radiation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Transmitter Product Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>9438-06</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Dimensions (Including Sensor Pod) | Length: 1.5 inches  
Width: 0.9 inches  
Thickness: 0.5 inches |
| Weight (Including Sensor Pod) | 0.4 ounces |
| Power Supply | Silver oxide batteries (not replaceable) |
| Operational Conditions | Ambient temperature is 10° C-42° C (50° F-107.6° F)  
Equilibrium temperature of less than 0.5° C (0.9° F) above ambient  
Humidity: 10%-95% RH |
| Storage and Transport Conditions | Temperature: 32° F-113° F  
Humidity: 10%-95% RH |
| Operating Altitude | -1,300 feet to 13,800 feet |
| Limited Warranty/Useful Life | 3 months |
| Moisture Protection | IP28: Protection against insertion of large objects and immersion in water for up to 8 feet for 24 hours  
Protection against submersion in water |
| Protection Against Electrical Shock | Type BF applied part |

## Transmitter Performance Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Performance Characteristic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TX/RX Frequencies</td>
<td>2.402-2.480 GHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandwidth</td>
<td>1.02 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Output Power</td>
<td>1.0 mW EIRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modulation</td>
<td>Gaussian Frequency-Shift Keying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Rate</td>
<td>1 Mbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Communication Range</td>
<td>20 feet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Dexcom G5 Mobile System is an M-PED (Medical-Portable Electronic Device), which meets the FAA RTCA /DO-160 edition G Section 20, Category T and Section section 21, Category M. It can be used on aircraft according to the directions provided by the operator of the aircraft.

This device can withstand exposure to common electrostatic discharge (ESD) and electromagnetic interference (EMI).

**Guidance and Manufacturer’s Declaration – Electromagnetic Immunity**

The transmitter (P/N 9438-06) is intended for use in the electromagnetic environment specified in the next table. The customer or the user of the transmitter should ensure that it is used in such an environment.

**Transmitter Electromagnetic Immunity Specifications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immunity Test</th>
<th>IEC 60601 Test Level</th>
<th>Transmitter Compliance Level</th>
<th>Electromagnetic Environment Guidance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)</td>
<td>± 8 kV Contact ± 15 kV Air</td>
<td>± 8 kV Contact ± 15 kV Air</td>
<td>Floors should be wood, concrete or ceramic tile. If floors are covered with synthetic material, the relative humidity should be at least 30%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC 61000-4-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Frequency (50/60 Hz)</td>
<td>30 A/m</td>
<td>30 A/m</td>
<td>Magnetic fields from common appliances are not expected to affect the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnetic Field</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC 61000-4-8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Receiver Product Specifications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>MT22949</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reading Frequency</td>
<td>Every 5 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions</td>
<td>Length: 4.2 inches Width: 2.5 inches Thickness: 0.55 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX/RX Frequencies</td>
<td>2.402-2.480 GHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandwidth</td>
<td>1.22 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Output Power</td>
<td>2.5 mW EIRP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modulation</th>
<th>Gaussian Frequency-Shift Keying</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Rate</td>
<td>1 Mbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>4.0 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiver Input</td>
<td>5V DC, 1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication Range</td>
<td>20 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory Storage</td>
<td>30 days of glucose data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 days of tech support data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-Chargeable Battery Use</td>
<td>2 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charging Time</td>
<td>3 hours wall outlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The device behaves normally while being charged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do not hold the receiver while charging for over a minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There are no risks to connecting any part of the system to an MSO (Multiple Socket Outlet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Conditions/Storage and Transport</td>
<td>Temperature: 32° F-104° F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Humidity: 15%-95% RH, (Storage/Transport 10%-95% RH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Altitude</td>
<td>-1,200 feet to 13,800 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Priority Alarm Audible Output</td>
<td>50 dBA at 1 meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moisture Protection</td>
<td>IP22: Vertically falling drops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Protection against insertion of large objects and dripping water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited Warranty</td>
<td>1 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety Classification</td>
<td>Class II equipment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No cleaning methods are recommended or tested for the receiver. The warranty life of the receiver is 1 year. The service/useful life for the receiver and accessories is noted to be up to 1 year. If you have difficulty reading your receiver in bright sunlight, you may need to seek a shady location. Do not connect the receiver to any equipment not specified in IFU.
Guidance and Manufacturer’s Declaration – Electromagnetic Immunity

The receiver (MT22949) is intended for use in the electromagnetic environment specified in the next table. The customer or the user of the receiver should ensure that it is used in such an environment.

Receiver Electromagnetic Immunity Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immunity Test</th>
<th>IEC 60601 Test Level</th>
<th>Transmitter Compliance Level</th>
<th>Electromagnetic Environment Guidance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)</td>
<td>± 8 kV Contact</td>
<td>± 8 kV Contact</td>
<td>Floors should be wood, concrete or ceramic tile. If floors are covered with synthetic material, the relative humidity should be at least 30%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC 61000-4-2</td>
<td>± 15 kV Air</td>
<td>± 15 kV Air</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Fast Transient/Burst</td>
<td>± 2 kV for power supply lines</td>
<td>± 2 kV for power supply lines</td>
<td>Mains power quality should be that of a typical commercial or hospital environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC 61000-4-4</td>
<td>± 1 kV for input/output lines</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surge</td>
<td>± 1 kV line(s) to line(s)</td>
<td>± 1 kV line(s) to line(s)</td>
<td>Mains power quality should be that of a typical commercial or hospital environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC 61000-4-5</td>
<td>± 2 kV line(s) to earth</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surge</td>
<td>± 1 kV line(s) to line(s)</td>
<td>± 1 kV line(s) to line(s)</td>
<td>Mains power quality should be that of a typical commercial or hospital environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC 61000-4-5</td>
<td>± 2 kV line(s) to earth</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage Dips, Short Interruptions and Voltage Variations on Power Supply Input Lines</td>
<td>0% $U_1$ for 1 cycle</td>
<td>0% $U_1$ for 1 cycle</td>
<td>Mains power quality should be that of a typical commercial or hospital environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC 61000-4-11</td>
<td>0% $U_1$ for 0.5 cycle at 8 phase angles</td>
<td>0% $U_1$ for 0.5 cycle at 8 phase angles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC 60601-1-11</td>
<td>70% $U_1$ (30% dip in $U_1$) for 25 cycles</td>
<td>70% $U_1$ (30% dip in $U_1$) for 25 cycles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0% $U_1$ for 250 cycles</td>
<td>0% $U_1$ for 250 cycles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage Dips, Short Interruptions and Voltage Variations on Power Supply Input Lines</td>
<td>0% $U_1$ for 1 cycle</td>
<td>0% $U_1$ for 1 cycle</td>
<td>Mains power quality should be that of a typical commercial or hospital environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC 61000-4-11</td>
<td>0% $U_1$ for 0.5 cycle at 8 phase angles</td>
<td>0% $U_1$ for 0.5 cycle at 8 phase angles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC 60601-1-11</td>
<td>70% $U_1$ (30% dip in $U_1$) for 25 cycles</td>
<td>70% $U_1$ (30% dip in $U_1$) for 25 cycles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0% $U_1$ for 250 cycles</td>
<td>0% $U_1$ for 250 cycles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Frequency (50/60 Hz) Magnetic Field</td>
<td>30 A/m</td>
<td>30 A/m</td>
<td>Magnetic fields from common appliances are not expected to affect the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC 61000-4-8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*NOTE*: $U_1$ is the a.c. mains voltage prior to application of the test level.
**Guidance and Manufacturer’s Declaration – Electromagnetic Immunity**

The Dexcom G5 Mobile System is intended for use in the electromagnetic environment specified in the next table. The customer or the user of the Dexcom G5 Mobile System should ensure that it is used in such an environment.

**System Electromagnetic Immunity Specifications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immunity Test</th>
<th>IEC 60601 Test Level</th>
<th>Transmitter Compliance Level</th>
<th>Electromagnetic Environment Guidance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conducted RF</td>
<td>3 Vrms</td>
<td>6 Vrms</td>
<td>Recommended Separation Distance $d = 1.2 \sqrt{P}$ for 150 kHz to 80 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IEC 61000-4-6</strong> (Receiver only)</td>
<td><strong>150 kHz to 80 MHz</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiated RF</td>
<td>10 V/m at 80 MHz</td>
<td>10 V/m</td>
<td>Field strengths from fixed RF transmitters, as determined by an electromagnetic site survey should be less than the compliance level in each frequency range. Interference may occur in the vicinity of equipment marked with the following symbol:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IEC 61000-4-3</strong></td>
<td><strong>2700 MHz (AM Modulation)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE 1:** At 80 MHz and 800 MHz, the higher frequency range applies.

**NOTE 2:** These guidelines may not apply in all situations. Electromagnetic propagation is affected by absorption and reflection from structures, objects and people.

a. Field strengths from fixed transmitters, such as base stations for radio (cellular/cordless) telephones and land mobile radios, amateur radio, AM and FM radio broadcast, and TV broadcast cannot be
predicted theoretically with accuracy. To assess the electromagnetic environment due to fixed RF transmitters, an electromagnetic site survey should be considered. If the measured field strength in the location in which the Dexcom G5 Mobile System is used exceeds the applicable RF compliance level above, the Dexcom G5 Mobile System should be observed to verify normal operation. If abnormal performance is observed, additional measures may be necessary, such as reorienting or relocating the Dexcom G5 Mobile System.

b. Over the frequency range 150 kHz to 80 MHz, field strengths should be less than 10 V/m.

Guidance and Manufacturer’s Declaration – Electromagnetic Emissions

The Dexcom G5 Mobile System is intended for use in the electromagnetic environment specified in the next table. The customer or the user of the Dexcom G5 Mobile System should ensure that it is used in such an environment.

Electromagnetic Emissions Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emissions Test</th>
<th>Compliance</th>
<th>Electromagnetic Environment Guidance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RF Emissions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CISPR 11</td>
<td>Group 1</td>
<td>The Dexcom G5 Mobile System uses RF energy only for its internal function. Therefore, its RF emissions are very low and are not likely to cause any interference in nearby electronic equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RF Emissions</td>
<td>Class B</td>
<td>The Dexcom G5 Mobile System is suitable for use in all establishments including domestic and those directly connected to the public low-voltage power supply network that supplies buildings used for domestic purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CISPR 11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recommended Separation Distances Between Portable and Mobile RF Communications Equipment and the Receiver

The receiver is intended for use in an electromagnetic environment in which radiated RF disturbances are controlled. The customer or the user of the receiver can help prevent electromagnetic interference by maintaining a minimum distance between portable and mobile RF communications equipment (transmitters) and the receiver as recommended in the next table, according to the maximum output power of the communications equipment. Portable and mobile RF equipment include: baby monitors, Bluetooth wireless headsets, wireless routers, microwave ovens, laptops with internal Wi-Fi adapters, GSM cell phones, RFID scanners and hand-held security metal detector often used by security screeners.
Minimum Recommended Distance Between Other RF Transmitters and the Dexcom Transmitter/Receiver

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rated Maximum Output Power of Transmitter (W)</th>
<th>Separation Distance According to Frequency of Transmitter (m)</th>
<th>150 kHz to 80 MHz</th>
<th>80 MHz to 800 MHz</th>
<th>800 MHz to 2.5 GHz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(d = 1.2 \sqrt[2]{P})</td>
<td>(d = 1.2 \sqrt[2]{P})</td>
<td>(d = 2.3 \sqrt[2]{P})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.01</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For transmitters rated at a maximum output power not listed above, the recommended separation distance \((d)\) in feet can be estimated using the equation applicable to the frequency of the transmitter, where \(P\) is the maximum output power rating of the transmitter in watts (W) according to the transmitter manufacturer.

**NOTE 1:** At 80 MHz and 800 MHz, the separation distance for the higher frequency range applies.

**NOTE 2:** These guidelines may not apply in all situations. Electromagnetic propagation is affected by absorption and reflection from structures, objects and people.

**USB Charging/Download Cable* Specifications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input/Output</th>
<th>5V DC, 1A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>USB A to USB micro B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>3 feet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The power supply/charger can be connected to the USB charging/download cable for charging using an AC power outlet. Misuse of the USB cable can present a strangulation risk. Isolation of system is by unplugging charger from wall.

**Power Supply/Charger Specifications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input</td>
<td>AC Input 100-240 Vac, 50/60Hz, 0.2A, 0.2A rms at 100 Vac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC Output</td>
<td>5V DC, 1A (5.0 Watts)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Immunity to Electro-Magnetic Events Statement (IEC 60601-1-2)

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the IEC 60601-1-2 standard. These limits are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the device is protected against electromagnetic interruptions and does not cause these interruptions in other devices when used according to instructions. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur during device use. If this equipment does cause harmful interference, which can be determined by gaps in readings or gross inaccuracies, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one of the following measures:

- If the sensor reading changes by 20% or more in five minutes, and the change doesn’t reflect symptoms or recent actions, take a BG meter reading. Compare the two readings and contact Technical Support if they don’t follow the 20/20 rule. The 20/20 rule is the following: If the meter shows 80 or less, CGM should read within ± 20 points. If the meter shows 80 or above, the CGM should read ± 20%. Example: a 202 mg/dL sensor reading and a 188 mg/dL glucose meter value = a 7% difference (this is still considered accurate). If a reading is outside of the 20/20 rule, calibrate again.
- If display device misses 20 minutes of sensor glucose data (4 readings), the Signal Loss error displays. To resolve, see Chapter 19 Troubleshooting.
- If display device shows the loading screen unexpectedly and doesn’t display the home screen within 3 minutes, contact Technical Support. For more information, see Chapter 19 Troubleshooting.
- If your receiver touch panel doesn’t work for 6 minutes, contact Technical Support.

18.3 FCC Requirements

The transmitter and receiver covered by this user guide have been certified under FCC ID:

- Dexcom G5 Mobile transmitter: PH29715
- Dexcom receiver: PH29949

Although the transmitter and receiver have been approved by the Federal Communications Commission, there is no guarantee that they will not receive interference or that any particular transmission from either device will be free from interference.
Compliance Statement (Part 15.19)
This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules.
Operation is subject to the following two conditions:
1. This device may not cause harmful interference, and
2. This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Warning (Part 15.21)
Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user’s authority to operate the equipment. No modification of the equipment is allowed as it could create an unsafe condition.

FCC Interference Statement (Part 15.105 (b))
This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules.
These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one of the following measures:
Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.
This portable transmitter with its antenna complies with FCC/IC RF exposure limits for general population/uncontrolled exposure.
Chapter 19

Everything Else G5:
Troubleshooting

19.1 Introduction

Sensor pod adhesive not sticking? Notification won’t go away? Not getting your sensor glucose readings? Don’t know when to replace your transmitter? This chapter will help you figure it out!

Troubleshooting sections are categorized by function or system component. The solutions here are meant to be brief and not all inclusive, some have audible prompts, and others don’t. When more detailed answers or preventative measures are in a chapter, you’ll get a brief explanation here, and then get directed to the applicable chapter.

After looking at the troubleshooting chapter, are you still not sure what to do? Or maybe your problem is hardware (for example, receiver or transmitter failure).

If your problem is not found here, follow the steps listed on your app screen, or call Technical Support.

If any of these errors continue and the instructions don’t resolve the issue, please contact Technical Support (available 24/7) at:
Email: TechSupport@dexcom.com
Toll free: 1.888.738.3646
Toll call: 1.858.200.0200
19.2 Safety Statements

Following are the Safety Statements for the Troubleshooting chapter.

**WARNING**
**Do:** Calibrate at least once every 12 hours.

**Why:** Calibrating less often than every 12 hours might cause inaccurate sensor glucose readings.

**Consequences:** Missing a severe low or high blood glucose event or making a treatment decision that results in injury.

**PRECAUTION**
**Do:** Enter the exact BG value displayed on your BG meter within five minutes of a carefully performed fingerstick measurement.

**Why:** Entering the wrong BG values, or waiting more than five minutes before entry, might affect sensor accuracy.

**Consequences:** Missing a severe low or high blood glucose event or making a treatment decision that results in injury.

**PRECAUTION**
**Don’t:** Never prevent communication between transmitter and display devices.

**Do:** Keep smart device and receiver within 20 feet of transmitter and away from obstructions.

**Why:** If your transmitter and display device(s) are more than 20 feet apart or are separated by an obstruction, they might not communicate.

Types of obstruction differ and not all types have been tested. Obstructions can include water, walls, metal, etc.

Water (for example, while swimming, surfing, bathing, etc.) can severely limit communication range.

**Consequences:** Missing a severe low or high blood glucose event or making a treatment decision that results in injury.
### 19.3 Troubleshooting

**No Alarm/Alerts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>App</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Low Glucose Alert" /></td>
<td>Not receiving Alarm/Alerts</td>
<td>See Chapter 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Low Glucose Alert" /></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Check</strong> each alert is turned on in <em>Settings &gt; Alerts</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Low Alert" /> has On option enabled</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Smart device settings:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receiver</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Low Alert" /> with On option enabled</td>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Open</strong> the app to ensure it’s running.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Low Alert" /> with On option disabled</td>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Check</strong> that <em>Do Not Disturb</em> is off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Low Alert" /> with Off option enabled</td>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Check</strong> that app notifications are allowed in your device settings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Sensor Glucose Readings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BG Meter</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="188 mg/dL" /></td>
<td>Sensor readings and BG meter glucose values often don’t show the same.</td>
<td>See Chapter 7. Differences are not uncommon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Readings from different body fluids reflect different numbers:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Meter</strong> - from blood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sensor</strong> - from interstitial fluid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>20/20 Rule</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>20/20 Rule</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If the meter shows 80 or less, CGM should read within ± 20 points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If the meter shows 80 or above, the CGM should read ± 20%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Example: a 202 mg/dL sensor reading and a 188 mg/dL glucose meter value = a 7% difference (this is still considered accurate).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>App</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td>Not getting sensor glucose readings.</td>
<td>No Alarm/Alerts or readings until fixed. Use BG meter. For more information: • <strong>Tap</strong> error • See Chapter 9 Check transmitter—is it properly inserted into sensor pod? Wait up to 3 hours while the system fixes itself. If not corrected after 3 hours, contact Technical Support (see Chapter 19).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>App</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="App Icon" /></td>
<td>Not getting sensor glucose readings.</td>
<td>No Alarm/Alerts or readings until fixed. Use BG meter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For more information:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Tap</strong> error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• See Chapter 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wait up to 30 minutes while the system fixes itself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If not corrected after 30 minutes, contact Technical Support (see Chapter 19).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device</td>
<td>What you see</td>
<td>Problem</td>
<td>What you do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>App</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Signal Loss" /></td>
<td>System display device and transmitter not connecting for at least 20 minutes.</td>
<td>No Alarm/Alerts or readings until fixed. Use BG meter. Make sure there are no obstructions, such as a wall or water between your transmitter and your display device. Move display device and transmitter within 20 feet of each other without obstruction (walls or water). Wait up to 30 minutes. App: <strong>Restart smart device.</strong> If error remains: 1. <strong>Open</strong> your device <strong>Bluetooth</strong> settings. 2. <strong>Delete</strong> all Dexcom entries. 3. <strong>Pair</strong> your transmitter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Signal Loss" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device</td>
<td>What you see</td>
<td>Problem</td>
<td>What you do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>App</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Sensor warmup" /></td>
<td>No sensor glucose readings.</td>
<td>No Alarm/Alerts or readings until sensor session starts. Use BG meter. See Chapter 7. <strong>Wait</strong> up to 2 hours. System is counting down to when you do your initial calibration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="2 Hour Sensor Warmup" /></td>
<td>You will not receive alerts, alarms, or sensor glucose readings until finished.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Applicator**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Picture</th>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ![Safety lock stuck](image) | Safety lock stuck | See Chapter 6.  
- **Pull** *safety lock* straight out, away from your body  
- Follow direction of safety lock *up arrow* |

(Continued on next page)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Picture</th>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ![Collar won't pull up.](image) | Collar won't pull up. | See Chapter 6.  
**Use** force when pulling the collar up.  
**Check** that *white plunger* is completely down and even with the applicator barrel. |
| ![Can't remove transmitter latch.](image) | Can’t remove transmitter latch. | See Chapter 6.  
Don’t pull it straight off.  
**Hold** *sensor pod* with one hand.  
**Twist** *transmitter latch* with other hand to break transmitter latch off. |
| ![Sensor pod won’t stick.](image) | Sensor pod won’t stick. | **Put** medical tape over sensor pod’s white adhesive patch (for example, Blenderm).  
**Don’t** place tape over the transmitter. |
## Hardware Error

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receiver</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><strong>Won’t turn on:</strong> Battery dead.</td>
<td><strong>See Chapter 4.</strong> Charge <em>receiver</em> using electrical outlet, not computer/laptop. Full charge may take up to three hours.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Receiver** | ![Image](image) | **After full charge session:** Won’t turn on. | **Reset** *receiver.*  
1. Press and hold *power button* for 15 seconds.  
2. Release *power button.*  
3. Press and hold the power button for 2 seconds.  
4. Release *power button.*  
Receiver will turn on. Processing screen appears within 10 seconds after releasing the power button. |

(Continued on next page)
### Troubleshooting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Speaker Test" /></td>
<td>Don’t hear or feel Alarm/Alerts or notifications.</td>
<td><strong>Tap</strong> Test Now and follow directions on screen (see Chapter 11 for detailed instructions) to test speaker/vibrations. If speaker/vibrations don’t work, you won’t hear Alarm/Alerts. Contact Technical Support (available 24/7): Use app until issue is fixed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Low Battery" /></td>
<td>Receiver low battery icon and notification.</td>
<td>See Chapter 4. <strong>Charge</strong> receiver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Unlock required" /></td>
<td>Unlock required to act.</td>
<td>This is a safety feature to prevent accidental screen taps when receiver is in a pocket, bag, etc. To continue, tap 1, then 2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
## Troubleshooting (Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td><img src="loading-screen.png" alt="Loading screen" /></td>
<td>Loading screen displays unexpectedly.</td>
<td><strong>Wait</strong> a few minutes for <strong>System Check</strong> screen. See next two rows for <strong>System Check Passed</strong> and <strong>System Check Error Found</strong> instructions. If loading screen displays for more than 3 minutes, contact Technical Support (see Chapter 19).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td><img src="system-check.png" alt="System Check" /></td>
<td>System check results (<strong>xxxxx</strong> displays as a code).</td>
<td><strong>Do nothing.</strong> Receiver is able to continue to work and recover from an error. <strong>Tap OK</strong> to confirm Alert. If the same code displays repeatedly, write down the error code and contact Technical Support (see Chapter 19). Use BG meter for BG reading until resolved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="System Check" /></td>
<td>Repeated hardware error (xxxxx displays as a code).</td>
<td>This locks your screen. Write down error code. Contact Dexcom Technical Support (see Chapter 19). Check BG value using BG meter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>App</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Bluetooth is off" /></td>
<td>No Bluetooth.</td>
<td>No Alarm/Alerts or readings until fixed. Use BG meter. See Chapter 5. Go to smart device’s Settings. Make sure Bluetooth is On. If problem persists, please contact device’s manufacturer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Calibration Error

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BG Meter</td>
<td>![BG Meter Image]</td>
<td>System will not accept calibration if outside of the 40-400 mg/dL range.</td>
<td>See Chapter 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Wait</strong> until your glucose is between 40 and 400 mg/dL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Calibrate</strong> only when your BG meter values are between 40 and 400 mg/dL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>App</td>
<td>![App Image]</td>
<td>System didn’t accept recent calibration (see Sensor Glucose Readings troubleshooting in Section 20.3 for a possible reason).</td>
<td>No Alarm/Alerts or readings until fixed. Use BG meter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td>![Receiver Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>System didn’t accept recent calibration. Calibrate again at the specified time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For more information:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Tap</strong> error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• See Chapter 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Receiver:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If you calibrate again and still get this error, enter 1 more BG meter value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Wait</strong> 15 minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If no sensor glucose readings appear on the display, the sensor needs to be replaced. Contact Technical Support to report error (see Chapter 19).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **App** | ![Error Screen](image) | System didn’t accept recent calibration. | No Alarm/Alerts or readings until fixed. Use BG meter. For more information:  
  - See Chapter 7  
  - Tap error  
  **Wait** 15 minutes. Enter 1 calibration. If error screen still appears enter 1 more BG meter value.  
  **Wait** 15 minutes. If no sensor glucose readings appear on the display, the sensor needs to be replaced. **Contact** Technical Support to report error (see Chapter 19). |

| **Receiver** | ![Receiver Error](image) | | |
## Transmitter Error

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>App</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Pair new transmitter" /></td>
<td>Transmitter not working. Sensor session automatically stopped.</td>
<td>Contact Technical Support (See Chapter 19). No Alarm/Alerts or readings until transmitter is replaced. Use BG meter. You won’t get additional alerts after confirming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receiver</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Transmitter Alert" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **App** | ![Transmitter not found](image) | Pairing failed. | No Alarm/Alerts or readings until transmitter is replaced. Use BG meter. For more information:  
• Tap ? in app  
• See Chapter 6  
Make sure transmitter is snapped into sensor pod. Sensor may not be inserted correctly. Insert a new sensor. For a replacement, contact Technical Support (see Chapter 19). |
| **Receiver** | ![Transmitter Not Found](image) | | |

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(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>App</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Transmitter battery low notification" /></td>
<td>Transmitter low battery notification.</td>
<td>Order a new transmitter. For a replacement, contact Technical Support (see Chapter 19).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receiver</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Transmitter battery low notification" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Device What you see Problem What you do*
## Chapter 20

### Everything Else G5:
Symbols on Package Labels

The following symbols may be found on the sensor, transmitter, and receiver packaging. These symbols tell you about the proper and safe use of the Dexcom G5 Mobile System. Some of these symbols may not have meaning in your region and are listed for informational purposes only. This table shows what each symbol means.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>~</td>
<td>Alternating Current</td>
<td>IEC 60417-5032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOT</td>
<td>Batch/Lot Number</td>
<td>ISO 7000-2492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⚠️</td>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>ISO 7000-0434A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>📄</td>
<td>Date of Manufacture</td>
<td>ISO 7000-2497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🚫</td>
<td>Do Not Reuse</td>
<td>ISO 7000-1051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>Authorized Representative in the European Community</td>
<td>EC directives-Medical Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluetooth</td>
<td>SIG of Bluetooth standards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class II Equipment</td>
<td>IEC 60417-5172</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Current</td>
<td>IEC 60417-5031</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do Not Use If Package Is Damaged</td>
<td>ISO 7000-2606</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Standard/Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🏡</td>
<td>Electrical Equipment Designed Primarily for Indoor Use</td>
<td>IEC 60417-5957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⌀</td>
<td>European Union WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⚥</td>
<td>Humidity Limitation</td>
<td>ISO 7000-2620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⚤</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>IEC 60417-5034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP21</td>
<td>IP22: Protection Against Insertion of Large Objects and Dripping Water</td>
<td>IEC 60529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP28</td>
<td>IP28: Protection Against Insertion of Large Objects and Immersion in Water</td>
<td>IEC 60529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☔</td>
<td>Keep Dry</td>
<td>ISO 7000-0626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⚔</td>
<td>Manufacturer</td>
<td>ISO 7000-3082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>MR Unsafe</td>
<td>ASTM F2503-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>Non-Ionizing Radiation</td>
<td>IEC 60417-5140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>Rx Only</td>
<td>Prescription Required FDA Guidance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>Refer to Instruction Manual/Booklet</td>
<td>ISO 7010-M002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑️</td>
<td>Serial Number</td>
<td>ISO 7000-2498</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Symbols on Package Labels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SB</th>
<th>Ship By Date</th>
<th>Sterile by Radiation Sterile by Irradiation ISO 7000-2502</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
<td>Temperature Limitation ISO 7000-0632: range (upper &amp; lower limit) 0533: upper limit only 0534: lower limit only</td>
<td>Type BF Applied Part IEC 60417-5333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
<td>Use By Date ISO 7000-2607</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued from previous page)
SHARING IS CARING

- Dexcom Share
Chapter 21

Sharing Is Caring:
Dexcom Share

21.1 Learning About Dexcom Share

Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Airplane Mode</td>
<td>A setting on a smart device where wireless features are disabled in order to comply with airline regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application or App</td>
<td>A software program, such as the Dexcom G5 Mobile app and the Dexcom Follow app, designed to run on a smart device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>App Store</td>
<td>Internet store for downloading applications to a smart device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG Meter</td>
<td>A medical device used to measure how much glucose is in the blood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG Value</td>
<td>The measurement of glucose in the blood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluetooth</td>
<td>A wireless technology that allows devices to wirelessly communicate with each other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>A manufacturer’s preset option for a device setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delay</td>
<td>Amount of set time that passes before a notification is sent to a Follower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dexcom Follow App</td>
<td>A software program that gets the Sharer’s glucose information and notification data from the Dexcom Share Cloud.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Dexcom Share**
A secondary notification system using the following parts:
- Dexcom G5 Mobile System
- Bluetooth wireless technology
- Sharer’s smart device
- Dexcom G5 Mobile app
- Internet
- Follower’s smart device
- Dexcom Follow app

**Dexcom Share Cloud**
A secure online storage server where Dexcom Share feature information is stored and then shared with Followers.

**Do Not Disturb**
A setting on a smart device where all incoming calls, Alerts, and notifications are silenced.
Do Not Disturb can be set to specific times and can be set to allow exceptions (people who can disturb you).

**Follow Dashboard**
On the Dexcom Follow app, the Follow Dashboard shows the glucose information of up to five Sharers.

**Follower**
A person who gets the Sharer’s shared information in the Dexcom Follow app.

**Follower’s Smart Device**
Runs the Dexcom Follow app.

**Dexcom G5 Mobile/G4 PLATINUM Sensor**
Dexcom G5 Mobile part that includes an applicator and sensor wire.

**Dexcom G5 Mobile System**
CGM system made of a sensor, transmitter, and smart device/receiver.

**Dexcom G5 Mobile Transmitter**
Dexcom G5 Mobile part that wirelessly sends glucose information to the Dexcom G5 Mobile app.

**Dexcom G5 Mobile App**
Receives glucose information from the Dexcom G5 Mobile Transmitter. Sends glucose information to the Dexcom Share Cloud using an Internet connection.
| **Hyperglycemia** | High BG. Same as “high.”
The Default High Glucose Alert in the Dexcom G5 Mobile is set to 200 mg/dL.
Consult your HCP to determine the appropriate hyperglycemia setting for you. |
| **Hypoglycemia** | Low BG. Same as “low.”
The Default Low Glucose Alert in the Dexcom G5 Mobile is set to 80 mg/dL.
Consult your HCP to determine the appropriate hypoglycemia setting for you. |
| **Invite/Follow Invitation Email** | An email request for a person to download the Dexcom Follow app and get the Sharer’s shared information. |
| **Jailbroken** | The removal of limitations set by the manufacturer on a smart device.
Do not use jailbroken smart devices with Dexcom Share. |
| **mg/dL** | Milligrams per deciliter. The standard unit of measure for sensor glucose information in the United States. |
| **Mobile Data Connections** | Cellular networks, such as 3G, 4G and LTE™, used by a smart device to access the Internet. |
| **No More Data Notification** | Notifies the Follower when the Sharer is unable to share glucose information. |
| **Not Sharing** | When the Sharer chooses to temporarily not share glucose data with the Follower. |
| **Notification** | A visual message that appears on the screen of the Follower’s smart device. Notification may also include a sound, depending on the smart device’s settings. |
| **Obstruction** | An object that stops the wireless communication between devices, such as wall thickness or radio waves. |
### Sharing Is Caring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Profile</strong></th>
<th>Located in the Follow Dashboard; displays the Sharer’s glucose information, trend arrow, and profile picture.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Range</strong></td>
<td>Maximum distance two devices can communicate wirelessly without obstruction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Real-Time CGM** | Data the Sharer receives on the Dexcom G5 Mobile app.  
Although your Dexcom Follow app might be similar to what you see on your Dexcom G5 Mobile app, it cannot be considered real-time because there are layers of communication between the Dexcom G5 Mobile app and the Dexcom Follow app. |
| **Repeat**  | Amount of time the Follower chooses before he/she wishes to receive a repeat notification.                 |
| **Secondary Display** | Any device a Follower uses to get Sharer’s sensor glucose information. The secondary display can be any smart device that has the downloaded Dexcom Follow app. |
| **Sensor Glucose Reading** | A glucose measurement taken by the Dexcom G5 Mobile.                                                    |
| **Sharer**  | The person who uses the Dexcom G5 Mobile and the Dexcom Share app.                                      |
| **Sharing** | The act of electronically transmitting glucose information from the Sharer’s smart device to the Follower’s smart device. |
| **Simultaneous Voice and Data** | The ability to make a phone call and access the Internet on the same cellular connection at the same time. |
21.2 Dexcom Share Overview

Dexcom Share is a feature within the Dexcom G5 Mobile app. It allows for remote monitoring of Dexcom G5 Mobile data from one person, the Sharer, to another person, the Follower.

Dexcom Share includes:

- Dexcom G5 Mobile System
- Sharer’s smart device
- Dexcom G5 Mobile app
- Internet connection
- Follower’s smart device
- Dexcom Follow app

You cannot use the Share feature with the receiver.

Once the Sharer activates the Dexcom G5 Mobile app Share feature, the smart device transfers sensor glucose readings to the Dexcom Share Cloud using either Wi-Fi or a cellular data plan. Then, the sensor glucose readings are sent from the Dexcom Share Cloud to the Follower’s smart device using Wi-Fi or the Follower’s cellular data plan.
The Sharer must be within 20 feet of the smart device in order to send data to the Follower or it will not work.

**Dexcom Share Parts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sharer’s smart device*1</th>
<th>Follower’s smart device*1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dexcom G5 Mobile app</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dexcom Follow app</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dexcom G5 Mobile transmitter</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
*Must be purchased separately.

1A list of compatible devices can be found at dexcom.com/compatibility.

## Conditions Affecting Use

Once sharing is active, make sure the Sharer’s and Follower’s smart device settings are not altered.

Make sure the Sharer’s and Follower’s smart devices have:

- Enough battery power to maintain sharing
- An active Internet connection
- Notifications turned on.
  - If turned off, Follower won’t receive any notifications
- Follower’s smart device has an Internet connection

## 21.3 Risks and Benefits

### Risks

Dexcom *Share* is a feature of the Dexcom G5 Mobile app. The main risks involved with using the Dexcom *Share* feature are based on misunderstanding its purpose.

Remember that the Dexcom *Share* feature in the Dexcom G5 Mobile app is a secondary notification feature, not a real-time remote monitoring system.
When Dexcom *Share* is enabled in the Dexcom G5 Mobile app, you will be able to share your glucose information and notifications with up to five (5) other people. Shared sensor glucose readings and information can add another level of awareness.

Using the wrong glucose information for treatment decisions could lead to low or high blood glucose. BG values from a BG meter may differ from the information displayed on the Dexcom Follow app. Treatment decisions should never be made using *Share* or Follow. See Chapter 13 on how to use the Dexcom G5 Mobile for treatment decisions.

Followers who are concerned by notifications on the Dexcom Follow app should contact the patients and remind them to check their Dexcom G5 Mobile sensor glucose reading or BG with a BG meter before driving a car or making any treatment decisions, such as taking insulin or eating fast-acting carbohydrates.

Sharers should not rely on Followers to notify them about low or high glucose.

Any problems with smart device(s), *Bluetooth*, wireless Internet connection, mobile data connection, Dexcom *Share* Cloud, or not being in the communication range could cause data to not be shared with the Follower. In addition, if the Delay setting is too long, the Follower might not be aware of glucose level changes in a reasonable time. Therefore, the Dexcom *Share* feature should be used only to give a secondary level of awareness and should not be expected to always communicate and transfer sensor glucose readings and information.

**Benefits**

Patients usually respond when their continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) systems alert them.

However, experts advise that an additional CGM alert to another person may be helpful in increasing the detection of low glucose or high glucose values, especially at night. The Dexcom *Share* feature enables this additional awareness, even when the Sharer and Follower are not in the same place.

The Dexcom *Share* feature may provide improved quality of life and greater peace of mind to patients, their caregivers, and their support team by allowing the Dexcom G5 Mobile Alarm/Alerts and trend graph to be checked remotely.
21.4 Safety Statement

Intended Use

The purpose of Dexcom Share Direct secondary displays is to notify another person, the Follower, of the patient’s Dexcom Continuous Glucose Monitoring System sensor glucose information.

The secondary displays are intended for providing secondary notification of a continuous glucose monitoring system and does not replace real-time continuous glucose monitoring (Dexcom G5 Mobile System) or standard home BG monitoring. The Dexcom Share Direct Secondary Displays is not intended to modify or analyze data received from the continuous glucose monitoring system, nor is it intended to instruct or to transmit information to the continuous glucose monitoring system.

The Dexcom Share Direct Secondary Displays is not intended to serve as a replacement for a primary display device for a continuous glucose monitoring system. The Dexcom Share Direct Secondary Displays is not intended to receive information directly from the sensor or transmitter of a continuous glucose monitoring system.

Important User Information

Please review the indications, contraindications, precautions, cautions, warnings, and other important information in the Dexcom G5 Mobile user guide. Dexcom Share is a feature of the Dexcom G5 Mobile.

If you do not have the Dexcom G5 Mobile System user guide, you can view it on dexcom.com or call 1.888.738.3646 to request a copy. Availability hours: Monday-Friday, 6am-6pm PST. Please contact your HCP during hours the line is unavailable.

Contraindications

Do not bring the smart device (e.g., mobile phone, tablet computer) into a room containing medical equipment such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), computed tomography (CT), or diathermy.

These smart devices have not been tested with this equipment. Exposure to these types of equipment could heat and damage the smart devices so that they are unable to send or receive glucose information.
**Warnings**

Treatment decisions should not be made based on the secondary display device (Dexcom Share). The user should follow instructions on the continuous glucose monitoring system (Dexcom G5 Mobile).

The secondary display is not intended to replace self-monitoring practices advised by a physician.

Dexcom Share does not work alone. Dexcom Share does not replace the Dexcom G5 Mobile and requires Share to be turned “On” to communicate glucose information to the Follower.

You cannot use secondary displays to make treatment decisions, such as how much insulin to take. Secondary displays do not replace the Dexcom G5 Mobile or a BG meter. Always use the values from the Dexcom G5 Mobile or a BG meter for treatment decisions.

**Precautions**

Do not use Dexcom Share as the main source of CGM glucose trend information. Use the Dexcom receiver as the main device to track sensor glucose information, notifications, and Alarm.

At times, the patient will be unable to share data using Dexcom Share, and the Follower might miss helping the patient in the event of low or high BG values. Do not rely solely on the Follower to alert the patient of low or high glucose events or other important information. At times, the Follower may not receive data, and the patient will not be notified of this fact.

When using Dexcom Share, make sure Share is turned “On.” If not, the patient will be unable to share data, and the Follower might miss helping the patient in the event of low or high BG values. If the patient’s smart device does not have a connection or loses the connection, the patient will be unable to share data, and the Follower might miss helping the patient in the event of low or high BG values.

Do not use Dexcom Share unless both the patient’s and Follower’s smart devices have active Internet connections in order to share data. If either the patient or the Follower does not have a connection, loses their connection, or turns off the connection (“Airplane Mode”), or if the smart device is in Do Not Disturb mode, the patient will be unable to share data, and the Follower might miss helping the patient in the event of low or high BG values. To check this, make sure that the Follower’s smart device can receive text messages. Follow notifications and text messages work by a similar process.

Make sure the patient’s and Follower’s smart devices have charged batteries or are connected to electrical outlets. If the smart device shuts down due to low battery, the patient
will be unable to share data, and the Follower might miss helping the patient in the event of low or high BG values.

If the patient’s smart device is powered off or restarted, make sure the Dexcom G5 Mobile app is reopened after the smart device is turned back on in order to resume sharing. If the Dexcom G5 Mobile app is not reopened, the patient will be unable to share data, and the Follower might miss helping the patient in the event of low or high BG values.

Do not turn off sounds in the Follower’s smart device at any time that he or she wants Follow notifications to be heard. The smart device settings override the Dexcom Follow app, and all notifications will be silent even if the Follower has selected a Dexcom Follow app notification sound. If the smart device has a vibrate feature and vibrate is On, the Dexcom Follow app notifications will only vibrate.

Check the delay settings on the patient’s smart device to make sure they are not too long. The Follower will not receive notifications until after the time period in the delay has passed, and the Follower might miss helping the patient in the event of low or high BG values if the delay is too long.

The patient should not choose to “Not Share” with the Follower at any time when he or she wants the Follower to get notifications. During the time the patient chooses to “Not Share,” the Follower will not receive notifications and might miss helping the patient in the event of low or high BG values.

Check the Dexcom Follow app’s trend graph if the Follower’s smart device has been off or if there is no data connection (for example, Internet/Wi-Fi or mobile data service/3G/4G/LTE is lost, connection is turned off in Airplane Mode, or smart device touch is placed in Do Not Disturb mode). When the smart device is turned back on, the Follower will only receive the most recent notification and might miss helping the patient in the event of prior low or high BG values.

Sharers and Followers should check whether their cellular service carriers support voice and data at the same time (simultaneous voice and data). If their carriers do not support simultaneous voice and data, the Dexcom G5 Mobile app may not be able to share glucose readings and the Dexcom Follow app may not be able to receive notifications or glucose readings during phone calls. Dexcom Share will resume sharing after the phone call has ended, and the Follower will receive any waiting notifications after the phone call has ended.
21.5 Setting Up Dexcom Share

Dexcom Share Description

What Dexcom Share does:

• Connects your smart device with your Follower’s smart device via either a Wi-Fi or mobile data connection (connect to Wi-Fi through a secured network to maintain data security)

• Invites and sends Followers your setting recommendations

• Displays the status of your smart device, and the Dexcom Share Cloud
  – Confirms your sensor glucose readings are being shared with your Follower(s)

What Dexcom Share does not do:

• Let you know when the Follower is not receiving your sensor glucose readings and information

Tips

• Read the rest of the Dexcom G5 Mobile user guide before using Dexcom Share

• Check the status screen after turning Dexcom Share “On” on the smart device to make sure it is working

• If you stop sharing with a Follower, the Follower will no longer receive data or notifications
## Installing the Dexcom G5 Mobile App

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1    | ![App Icon]  | Download the Dexcom G5 Mobile app from your app store to use Dexcom *Share*.  
See your smart device’s user manual for instructions. |
| 2    | ![Feature Icons] | Launch the Dexcom G5 Mobile app.  
Set up your smart device (see Chapter 5) before sharing.  
Once your app has been set up, activate Dexcom *Share*. |

A series of screens walk you through the features of Dexcom *Share*, highlighting important information.
### Activating Your *Share* Feature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Sensor Reading" /></td>
<td>Activates Dexcom <em>Share</em>. If Dexcom <em>Share</em> icon is gray, your <em>Share</em> feature has not been turned on.</td>
<td>Tap <em>Dexcom Share</em> icon in the upper right corner of your smart device’s home screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Welcome Screen" /></td>
<td><em>Dexcom Share</em> Welcome Screen.</td>
<td>Read screen. Tap <em>Next</em> when done.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Message about Internet access.</td>
<td>Tap Next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>How to know you are sharing your data.</td>
<td>Tap Next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step</td>
<td>What you see</td>
<td>What it means</td>
<td>What you do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Sharing" /></td>
<td>How to know your Follower is not getting your sensor data.</td>
<td>Tap <em>Let’s Get Started</em> to move on and invite your Followers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There will be times when your Follower cannot see your glucose information.

An example: Follower is in a remote area with no Internet access. Your Dexcom G5 Mobile should always be the primary source of glucose information.

**LET’S GET STARTED**
## Inviting Followers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Followers" /></td>
<td><strong>Tap</strong> <em>Invite Followers</em> to set up your Followers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You currently are not sharing your glucose information with anyone since you have not added any Followers.

(Continued on next page)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Add a Follower" /></td>
<td><strong>Enter</strong> the Follower’s nickname and email address. <strong>Confirm</strong> Follower’s email address. The Follower will get a Follow Invitation email. <strong>Make sure</strong> the Follower can access this email account from his/her smart device. <strong>Tap</strong> Next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step</td>
<td>What you see</td>
<td>What you do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Trend Graph View" /></td>
<td>Slide <strong>Allow Trend Graph View’s on/off switch</strong> if you want Follower to see your trend graph.  &lt;br&gt; <strong>Tap Next.</strong>  &lt;br&gt; Turned off: Follower sees only your sensor glucose reading and trend arrow.  &lt;br&gt; Turned on: Follower sees your sensor glucose reading, trend arrow, and trend graph.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 4    | < Follower’s Settings | **Choose** if you want your Follower to get your Urgent Low, Low, and High sensor glucose Alarm/Alerts.  
**Choose** if you want your Follower to get notifications if not receiving your sensor glucose readings.  
**Select** which Alarm/Alerts you want your Follower to get and how long you are low/high but not sharing data (for example, if you want your Follower to know when your glucose is above 200 mg/dL for more than 2 hours, you can set up in the Follower’s Settings menu).  
**Tap** *Save* for each Follower’s Setting.  
**Tap** *Next* when done. |

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(Continued from previous page)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Send Invitation" /></td>
<td>Before Follower invitation is sent, <strong>review</strong> the summary screen. <strong>Tap</strong> Send Invitation. After sending invitation, you cannot adjust the Follower’s settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Dexcom Share" /></td>
<td>To add more Followers: <strong>Tap</strong> Followers tab on the Sharing status screen. <strong>Invite</strong> up to a total of five (5) Followers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
21.6 Using Dexcom *Share*

**Dexcom Share Status**

You can look at the Dexcom *Share* icon on your home screen to see if Dexcom *Share* is working. After turning on Dexcom *Share*, check its status.

---

**Figure 9. Share Status**

![Share Status](image)
Dexcom Share Status Icons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status tab</th>
<th>What it is</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Color Icon" /></td>
<td>The Share icon is in color when Dexcom Share is sending sensor glucose readings and information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Dark Gray Icon with Red Circle" /></td>
<td>The Share icon is dark gray with a red circle when Dexcom Share is not working. The Sharer should tap on the dark gray icon when Share is not working to get further information about the error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Light Gray Icon" /></td>
<td>The Share icon is light gray when Dexcom Share has not been activated. The Sharer should tap the light gray icon to get started using Dexcom Share.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When a device or connection is not working, Dexcom Share will not work. The Sharer will not be able to send sensor glucose readings and data to Follower(s).
Troubleshooting Sharing Status Issues

The Dexcom Sharing status bar is a useful tool. It can help identify if there is a problem and Dexcom Share is not working. The following table provides troubleshooting tips for the Sharing status bar.

| On/Off Switch - Turns sharing on or off |
| Sharing Status Bar - Status of sharing your sensor glucose readings with your Followers |
| Follower List - Add Followers and lists status of Followers |

**NOTE:** Whether or not Dexcom Share is working and the Followers are receiving glucose Alarm/Alerts, you must always refer to your Dexcom G5 Mobile display device(s) for your sensor glucose readings and Alerts.
### Share Status Troubleshooting Tips

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Green check mark" /></td>
<td>Green check mark: All connections are working.</td>
<td>N/A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ![Issue](image) | Issue with:  
• Sharer’s CGM data  
• Sharer’s smart device | The Sharer should make sure:  
• A glucose value is on the smart device  
• Transmitter is in range of the smart device  
• Tap on blue ? to learn more about how to troubleshoot this issue  
• Allow up to 10 minutes for status to turn green and a green check mark to appear  
If the Sharer continues to see this, the Sharer should turn off Share and then turn it back on. |

(Continued on next page)
### Issue with:
- Sharer’s Internet connection
- Dexcom Share Cloud

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
<th>What you do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| [Sharing status](image) | Issue with:  
  - Sharer’s Internet connection  
  - Dexcom Share Cloud | The Sharer should make sure:  
  - Their Wi-Fi or cellular connection is On  
  - They are in an area that has cellular reception  
  - They are not on a voice call  
  - They can access the web via a browser  
  - To check later or follow up with their Internet connectivity provider  
  - To tap on blue ? to learn more about how to troubleshoot this issue |

### Follower List

The Followers list allows the Sharer to manage his/her Followers. In the Followers list the Sharer can:

- Invite a new Follower
- See the status of Followers that have been invited
- Glance at what options current Followers have

### Icon/Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What you see</th>
<th>What it means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="image">Followers</a></td>
<td>Invite a new Follower.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What you see | What it means
--- | ---
Follower is set to get notifications from Sharer. | Follower is set to get notifications from Sharer.  
Laura  
| |  
Follower is able to view Sharer's trend graph. | Follower is able to view Sharer's trend graph.  
Laura  
| |  
Follower did not accept Sharer’s Follow Invitation email within 7 days.  
Sharer can invite Follower again by tapping the + icon in the top right corner of the screen. | Follower did not accept Sharer’s Follow Invitation email within 7 days.  
Sharer can invite Follower again by tapping the + icon in the top right corner of the screen.  
Jason  
| Invitation Expired |  
Follower has been sent a Follow Invitation email but has not accepted it yet. | Follower has been sent a Follow Invitation email but has not accepted it yet.  
Brian  
| Invited |  
Sharer stopped sharing with Follower.  
Follower will not get any of Sharer’s glucose information, Alarm/Alerts, or trend graph updates. | Sharer stopped sharing with Follower.  
Patty  
| Removed |  

**Editing/Removing Followers**

Tap on a Follower to edit the Follower’s profile (nickname or ability to view trend graph) or remove a Follower. Remove a Follower by tapping “Remove Follower.” Once removed, that Follower won’t get glucose information or Alarm/Alerts.

**NOTE:** The Sharer cannot change any Follower settings after the Follow Invitation email is sent.

**Stop Sharing**

The Sharer can swipe the On/Off switch to temporarily stop glucose information and Alarm/Alerts from being sent to Followers. Sharing stops until the Sharer turns the On/Off switch back on.
For reasons of safety and intended use, the Follower will get a message saying the Sharer’s data has been set to Not Sharing. The Follower’s dashboard will show the Sharer has stopped sharing glucose information.

21.7 Dexcom Follow App

Dexcom Follow App Description

The Dexcom Follow app is a separate app from the Dexcom G5 Mobile app. Followers only need to download and install the Dexcom Follow app.

What the Dexcom Follow app does:

- Allows the Follower to view the Sharer’s glucose information
- Allows the Follower to get Alarm/Alerts
- Allows the Follower to view the Sharer’s trend graph

What the Dexcom Follow app does not do:

- Provide treatment advice
- Interact with the Dexcom G5 Mobile app

Receiving Dexcom Follow Invitation Email

After getting the Sharer’s Follow invitation by email, the Follower sets up app on his/her smart device.

Glucose Alarm/Alerts

A glucose notification is a visual message saying “Glucose notification from [Sharer’s name]” that appears on the screen of the Follower’s smart device. The Notification may include sounds, depending on the smart device’s settings.

Types of notifications Followers get:

- Low Sensor Glucose Reading
- Urgent Low Glucose Alarm (< 55 mg/dL)
- High Sensor Glucose Reading

The Follower can change some of the initial settings to fit his/her needs. The Follower cannot change the Sharer’s permission settings to see the trend graph.
Sharer Status Changes That Notify the Follower

Some Sharer status changes will notify the Followers.

- **Not Sharing** - Sharer decides to temporarily stop sharing
- **Removed by Sharer** - Sharer removes Follower
- **No More Data** - Notification sent when active glucose sharing is stopped for any reason, other than the Sharer turning *Share* “Off”
  
  - The Follower should contact the Sharer for more information about the data interruption

The Follower Dashboard

![Follower Dashboard](image)

**Figure 11. Follower Dashboard**

If the Sharer doesn’t allow the Follower to see the trend graph, he/she will only see the glucose reading and trend arrow.
If the Sharer chooses to have the Follower see the trend graph, he/she will see:

- Sharer’s picture
- Sharer’s glucose reading and trend arrow
- How long ago the Sharer’s glucose reading and trend arrow were last updated
- Sharer’s name
- Notification settings
- Home icon
- Time duration setting of 3, 6, 12 or 24 hours
- Trend graph
- Glucose range (between high and low alerts)

Figure 12. Follower Information

Figure 13. Follower Information With Trend Graph
If your sensor glucose readings are outside of the 40-400 mg/dL range, your Followers will not receive sensor readings, just a “LOW” (less than 40 mg/dL) or “HIGH” (greater than 400 mg/dL).

![Diagram of low and high glucose levels](image)

**Figure 14. Low and High**

### 21.8 Troubleshooting

**Dexcom Share Troubleshooting**

Troubleshooting *Sharing* Status - See the “Troubleshooting *Sharing* Status Issues” portion of Chapter 21.6.

![Diagram of sharing status troubleshooting](image)

**Figure 15. Sharing Status Troubleshooting**
Sharing Checklist

To share, make sure that:

- Smart device works with the Dexcom G5 Mobile app
  - To see a list of supported smart devices and operating systems, go to: dexcom.com/compatibility
- The Dexcom G5 Mobile app is open or running in the background
- Your smart device has an active Internet connection (Wi-Fi, 3G, 4G, LTE)
  - Check to see if the Internet connection is working by trying to open a web page on your smart device
  - If on a phone call using your smart device, your CGM information may not upload into the Share Cloud while on your call
- Airplane Mode is turned off
- Do Not Disturb is turned off
- Smart device sound is on in order to hear notifications
- Smart device is sufficiently charged or charging
- Smart device is within 20 feet of the transmitter
- Smart device has 35 MB of available memory

Refer to the smart device user manual for further instructions.

Tips

- Read the Dexcom G5 Mobile user guide before using the Dexcom Share feature
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