Dexcom CLARITY®
Clinically Relevant Insights in Minutes

We found 2 patterns during this date range. The best day was January 10, 2019.

Anne had a pattern of nighttime highs
Anne had a pattern of significant highs between 5:05 AM and 7:30 AM. 5 high events contributed to this pattern. None of the contributing events were rebound highs.

Dexcom CLARITY users experience up to 15% increased time spent in range (70-180 mg/dl) as compared to non-users.¹

Dexcom CLARITY

Evaluate relevant glucose patterns and trends to help make diabetes management decisions from your clinic computer with Dexcom CLARITY.

With CLARITY, you create patient accounts to upload and track continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) data during visits. View interactive reports, then save and print as needed. Invite patients to use CLARITY and share their CGM data with your clinic for more efficient appointments.

Register your clinic for free at https://clarity.dexcom.com/professional

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

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Dexcom CLARITY presents the most clinically relevant patterns and trends in interactive reports using proprietary algorithms.

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

Identifying rebound of sustained highs and lows are unique to CLARITY.
Overview Report

The Overview report presents a summary of the most relevant clinical patterns. This quick summary can help focus the discussion on areas contributing to hyper- and hypoglycemia. This report summarizes the quality of glucose control via metrics and identifies daytime and nighttime patterns of highs and lows for the date range selected.

Glucose Management Indicator (GMI) approximates the laboratory A1C level expected based on average glucose measured using CGM values derived from at least 12 days of CGM data.

Average Glucose (CGM) is average of all patient glucose readings from the selected date range.

Standard Deviation (CGM) reflects the amount of change in patient CGM readings. The larger the SD number is, indicates a greater amount of change in the CGM readings.

Hypoglycemia Risk estimates the risk for severe hypoglycemia based on a combination of the number of times glucose was low, the magnitude of the low glucose and for how long there was low glucose.

Time in Range is the percentage of time that patient glucose levels are in low, target and high ranges.

Sensor Usage displays CGM usage and calibration events. Dexcom G6 users are not required to calibrate.

We found 2 patterns during this date range. The best day was January 10, 2019.

1. Anne had a pattern of nighttime highs
   Anne had a pattern of significant highs between 1:05 AM and 7:55 AM. 3 high events contributed to this pattern. None of the contributing events were rebound highs.

2. Anne had a pattern of daytime highs
   Anne had a pattern of significant highs between 8:40 AM and 4:20 PM. 3 high events contributed to this pattern. None of the contributing events were rebound highs.

3. Anne’s best glucose day
   Anne’s glucose data was in the target range about 41% of the day.
Patterns Report

With Patterns, dive deeper with a daily micro view of patient control. Identified patterns begin discussions of what, why, and how to address issues and opens the door to patient education in managing their diabetes. If patients enter events into their CGM receiver, such as exercise, an icon displays below the graph to help pinpoint contributing factors.

One of the four clinical patterns was found with this patient.

Anne had a pattern of nighttime highs

Anne had a pattern of significant highs between 4:30 AM and 7:30 AM. 2 high events contributed to this pattern. None of the contributing events were rebound highs.

Statistics for these days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average glucose (CGM)</th>
<th>Standard deviation (CGM)</th>
<th>Time in range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>176 mg/dL</td>
<td>83 mg/dL</td>
<td>42% 53% 5% 0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some possible considerations

Consult your Healthcare Professional before making changes.

Consider adjusting basal insulin.

Consider adjusting meal-time, correction, or bedtime snack insulin.

Consider reviewing the impact of high fat/protein dinner meal.
**Data Report: Trends**

Trends is a holistic visual representation of patterns. It helps prioritize clinical issues based on discussions with the patient. In this report:

- Longer bars represent greater glycemic variability.
- Clinically significant hypoglycemia patterns are red - the most significant are bright red.
- Hyperglycemia patterns are yellow - the most significant are bright yellow.
- Outlier data is removed to help focus on patterns, the top 25% and bottom 15%.

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**Glucose Pattern Management**

CLARITY may not identify all clinical patterns. A stepwise approach may help you identify patient challenges with hypo- and hyperglycemia.

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

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

3. **Pre-prandial glucose control.** Determine if there is pre-meal hyperglycemia. In this example patient’s dinnertime was at 7:00pm. No pre-prandial hyperglycemia is detected.

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

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

The Overlay features all CGM data points to help patients visualize patterns and individual events. Each line represents one day of data and each graph contains up to 7 days of all sensor data from the selected date range.

Customize reports by applying filters. View data by day of the week, day or night, lows and highs, rebounds, and sustained events. This can be useful to identify patterns of patients with irregular schedules.
Data Report: Daily

Use the Daily view to talk in depth with patients regarding individual days and isolated events. Every glucose reading is displayed in this report.
The Compare report encourages progress and highlights the challenges patients may be facing each visit. Review glucose changes from medication or dosage adjustments. Use during quarterly visits to pickup where you left off.
Statistics Report

The Statistics report focuses on metrics and glucose control. Time in Range can be compared across days or times to identify issues.

Hourly statistics highlight each hour of the day, and can be used to detect patterns and fluctuations during overnight, daytime, or around a specific meal or event.

Daily statistics provides a basic daily visualization of percentage of high, low and target.
AGP Report

The Ambulatory Glucose Profile (AGP) is an American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists (AACE) recommended standardized report for retrospective CGM interpretation created by the International Diabetes Center (IDC). This report has three distinct sections that:

1. Summarizes glucose values to help assess the overall quality of glucose control.
2. Shows variability around the mean glucose and patterned areas of highs and lows.
3. Shows single-day glucose values to help identify patterns and progress.
**Save or Print Reports**

All CLARITY reports can be saved or printed for easy reference during patient visits.

When printed, this one page summary contains all information for billing 95251* which is a CPT code covered by most insurance carriers.

*95251: Ambulatory continuous glucose monitoring of interstitial tissue fluid via a subcutaneous sensor for a minimum of 72 hours; interpretation and report. (Do not bill more than once per month.)

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**Settings**

Use the Settings page to customize patient ranges for day and night. Changes you make to a patient settings only apply at the clinic and do not change the patient's personal CLARITY account or any CGM device settings.

Reports are generated based on these settings.