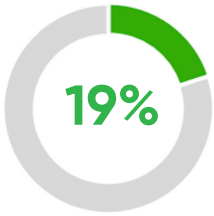
hypoglycemia is common

OLDER ADULTS HAVE GREATER RISK OF HYPOGLYCEMIA[1]

Hypoglycemia is the major limiting factor in the management of diabetes. Hypoglycemia, particularly severe hypoglycemia, can lead to increased risk of morbidity, cognitive decline, dementia, cardiovascular events, and even death. Continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) is an essential tool in the detection and prevention of hypoglycemia.[1,2]

of hypoglycemic episodes in older adults are **asymptomatic.**[3]

of people with **T2D** experience **hypoglycemia.**[4]



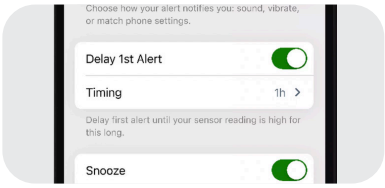
of **hypoglycemia-related encounters** in Medicare beneficiaries with T2D who are **not on insulin** and **>70% are not on sulfonylurea.**[5]

Real-time continuous glucose monitoring (RT-CGM) like Dexcom G7 is recommended for people with diabetes who are treated with insulin, or who have high risk of hypoglycemia and/or hypoglycemia unawareness.[6]

HYPOGLYCEMIA PREVENTION IS A CRITICAL COMPONENT OF DIABETES MANAGEMENT[1]

- Assess hypoglycemia and risk factors at every encounter with a patient questionnaire[1]
- **Utilize Dexcom G7 features** that may help prevent hypoglycemia

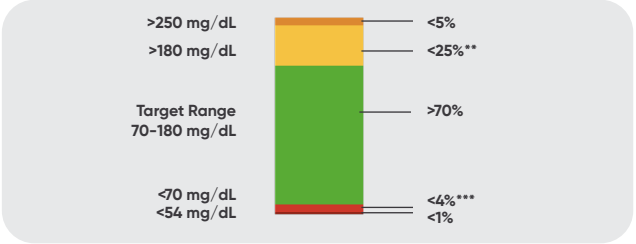
Urgent Low Soon: provides actionable alert in advance of predicted hypoglycemia*



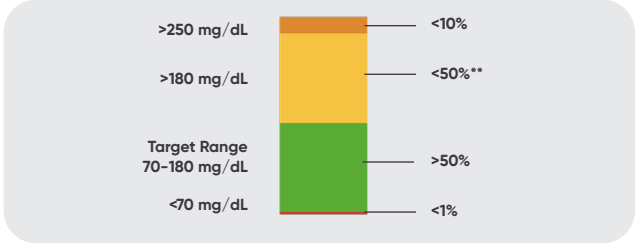
Delayed 1st High Alert: designed to help prevent insulin stacking and rebound hypoglycemia

Dexcom Share/Follow app: Followers (friends and family) can view when glucose is low or trending low†[7]

- Individualize time in range targets[8]



Recommended Time in Range for most people with T1D and T2D[8]



Older/High-Risk: T1D and T2D[8]

*Dexcom G7 User Guide †Internet connection and separate Follow app required. To view compatibility, visit www.dexcom.com/compatibility. ** Includes percentage of values >250 mg/dL *** Includes percentage of values <54 mg/dL 1. ElSayed NS, et al. Diabetes Care 1 January 2023; 46 (Supplement_1): S97-110, S216–S229. 2. Lee AK, et al. Diabetes Care. 2018 Jan;41(1):104-111. doi: 10.2337/dc17-1669. 3. Mattishent K, et al. J Diabetes Complications. 2018 Aug;32(8):805-812. 4. Gehlaut RR, et al. J Diabetes Sci Technol. 2015;9(5):999-1005. 5. Hannah K, et al. Diabetes 20 June 2023;72(Suppl 1):1-OR. 6. Blonde L, et al. Endocr Pract. 2022 Oct;28(10):923-1049. 7. Polonsky W, Fortmann, A. Diabetes Technology & Therapeutics. 2021; 23(3) 195-202. 8. Battelino T et al. Diabetes Care. 2019;42(8):1593-1603.

dexcom

Use Dexcom as a primary prescription for type 2 diabetes management

Dexcom RT-CGM is clinically proven to: lower A1C, reduce hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia, increase time in range, improve quality of life. [1-6]

CGM is highly recommended to assist persons with diabetes in reaching goals safely [7]

Collaborate with your patient using RT-CGM throughout the diabetes journey

AT DIAGNOSIS AND/OR BEFORE STARTING MEDICATIONS

- Assist patient understanding of glucose and how it relates to lifestyle modifications
- Identify glucose patterns to enable a collaborative discussion of when medication(s) may be needed
- Utilize to help reach glycemic goals as soon as possible to prevent therapeutic inertia[7]

DURING DIABETES MEDICATION MANAGEMENT

- Discuss taking medication(s) and self-management engagement
- Assess for any hypoglycemia: including asymptomatic and/or nocturnal hypoglycemia
  - **Higher rate of ED/hospitalization for hypoglycemia with use of sulfonylureas or insulin**[8]

7x Sulfonylureas

12x Basal Insulin

28x Basal + Bolus Insulin

  - Concomitant use of other diabetes medications such as GLP-1s, SGLT2, etc., and/or metformin with an insulin secretagogue or insulin may increase the risk of hypoglycemia, including severe hypoglycemia[7]
  - Collaborate with patient to review data and circumstances surrounding hypoglycemia: Assess frequency, duration, timing of hypoglycemia event(s) and educate on prevention/treatment plan
- Individualize care based on CGM data to assist with medication adjustments where clinically appropriate

DURING SIMPLIFICATION/DEPRESCRIBING IN OLDER ADULTS

- Simplify complex treatment plans in older adults to reduce the risk of hypoglycemia and polypharmacy and decrease disease burden if individualized A1C target(s) can be achieved[9]
- Dexcom G7 is covered for all Medicare patients on insulin and those with hypoglycemia that meet the criteria*

CGM, like Dexcom G7, can be useful to guide medical nutrition therapy and physical activity, prevent hypoglycemia, and aid medication management.[10]

*Medicare covers Dexcom CGM for patients who meet the Medicare coverage criteria. For a list of Medicare coverage criteria, please visit the Center for Medicare and Medicaid services website.

1.Beck RW, et al. JAMA. 2017;317(4):371-378. 2. Beck RW, et al. Ann Intern Med. 2017;167(6):365-374. 3. Martens T, et al. JAMA. 2021;325(22):2262-2272. 4. Laffel LM, et al. JAMA. 2020;323(23):2388-2396. 5. Welsh JB, et al. J Diabetes Sci Technol. 2022:19322968221099879. 6. Gilbert TR, et al. Diabetes Technol Ther. 2021;23(S1):S35-S39. 7. Samson SL. et al. Endocr Pract. 2023 May;29(5):305-340. 8. McCoy RG, et al. JAMA Netw Open. 2020 Jan 3;3(1):e1919099. 9. ElSayed NS, et al. Diabetes Care 1 January 2023; 46 (Supplement_1): S216–S229. 10. Huang ES, et al. Diabetes Care 2023;46:1455-1463.