

Patient Expectation Setting is Key

Before using REAL-Time continuous glucose monitoring, discuss with your patients the "FACTS".

- F** **Fingerstick** readings are still needed before making therapy adjustments and for calibrating the system.
- A** **Alarms** need to be customised to balance the importance of detecting high and low glucose levels with each individual's tolerance for alarms.
- C** **Continuous** glucose monitoring and blood glucose meters readings are both accurate ways to measure glucose. However at any moment in time, exact readings will rarely match, especially when glucose is rising or falling rapidly.
- T** **Trends** are the cornerstone. It takes time to learn to focus less on the "actual numbers" and focus more on the speed and direction of glucose trends.
- S** **Glucose Sensors** are the future. We believe glucose sensors will significantly improve the way diabetes is managed.

Explanation of FACTS

Fingerstick

Fingerstick readings are required for two reasons:

1. *Calibration: Ensures that glucose sensor readings remain representative of blood glucose levels.*

The glucose sensor requires at least two blood glucose meter reading calibrations per day - once every 12 hours. It is very important that patients understand when to calibrate. The best time to calibrate is when blood glucose is stable – before meals and at bedtime. Two to four fingersticks per day is best for calibration.

2. *Confirmation: Blood glucose meter readings reinforce the glucose sensor readings.*

Our labelling instructions require fingerstick confirmation before changing therapy.

Alarms

Continuous glucose monitoring provides an "early warning system" for oncoming low and high glucose levels. Patients can customise low and high threshold values, and it is designed to alert them when these values are reached.

Continuous

Continuous glucose monitoring and blood glucose meters give patients the information they need to effectively monitor their glucose levels and take appropriate action. Usually, meters and glucose sensor readings are very close; however, they will rarely match because of variation in either device, physiological glucose delay in the human body, and human errors.

Variation In Devices - Blood Glucose Meter Readings Vary, Glucose Sensor Readings Vary:

Two consecutive blood glucose meter readings rarely match. Similarly, a blood glucose meter and glucose sensor reading will usually be very close, but they will rarely match.

Physiological Delay between Blood and Interstitial Glucose.

When blood glucose is increasing rapidly, the interstitial glucose may lag by about 4 minutes. When glucose is decreasing, however, the glucose sensor may lag or it may lead blood glucose meter readings by about 4 minutes.

User Errors Can Affect Glucose Sensor and Blood Glucose Meter Correlation

Users can affect blood glucose meter accuracy by improper technique, not cleaning the fingers and other variables. If the blood glucose meter reading is not done correctly, it will NOT match the glucose sensor. If the blood glucose meter reading is used to calibrate the CGM monitor, the sensor may be off for a while. Glucose sensor readings may also be affected by user errors such as calibrating during rapidly changing glucose and entering an incorrect blood glucose meter reading. This does not mean that glucose sensors and blood glucose meters are not well correlated. It simply means that it is possible for the two devices to not match well due to user errors.

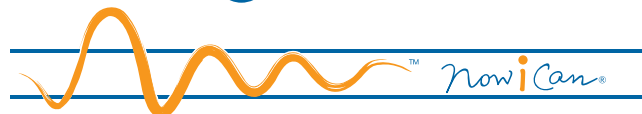
Trends

With continuous glucose monitoring, you are able to proactively manage your diabetes rather than reactively manage your diabetes. You can see a trend coming and prevent out-of-range low and high blood glucose levels before they happen. It will take time for your patients to change their thinking from discreet numbers to dynamic continuous glucose monitoring.

Glucose Sensors

Glucose sensors are the gateway to successful diabetes management. We believe glucose sensors will significantly improve the way diabetes is managed. In the near future, sensors may very well become the gold standard.

THE MINIMED
Paradigm[®] REAL-Time
 INSULIN PUMP AND CONTINUOUS GLUCOSE MONITORING SYSTEM



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