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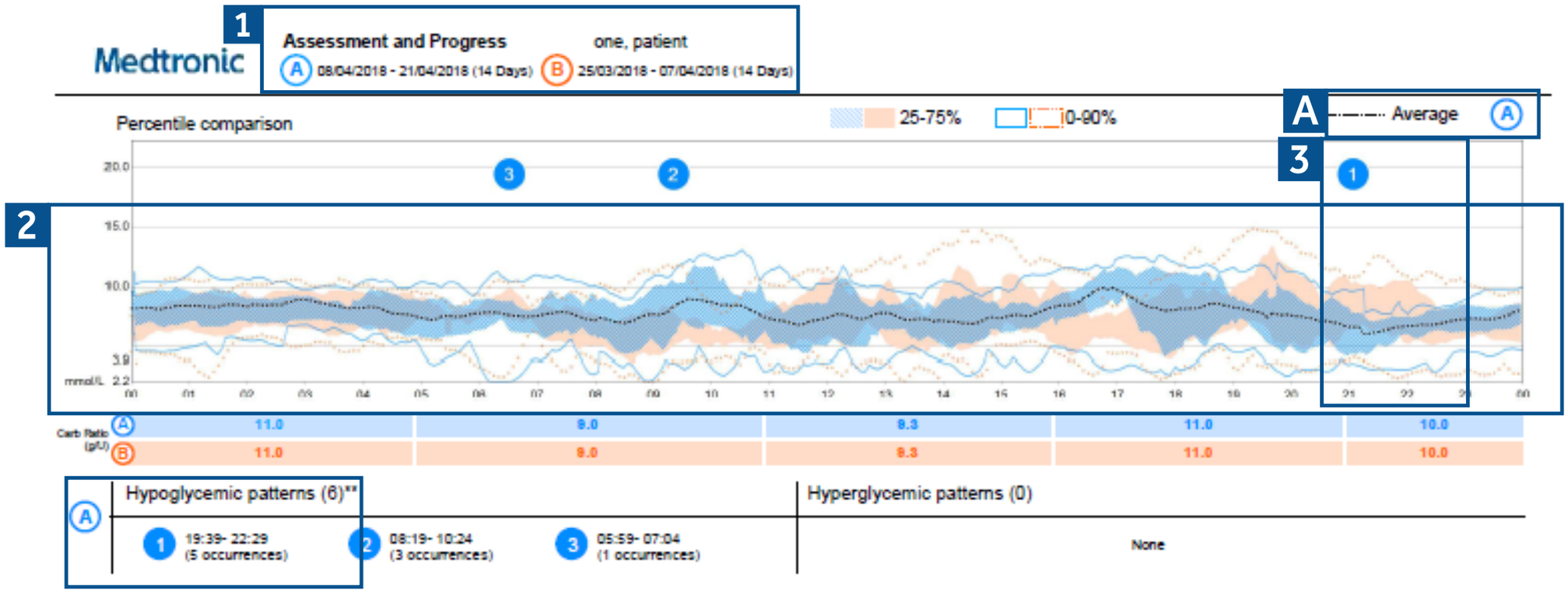
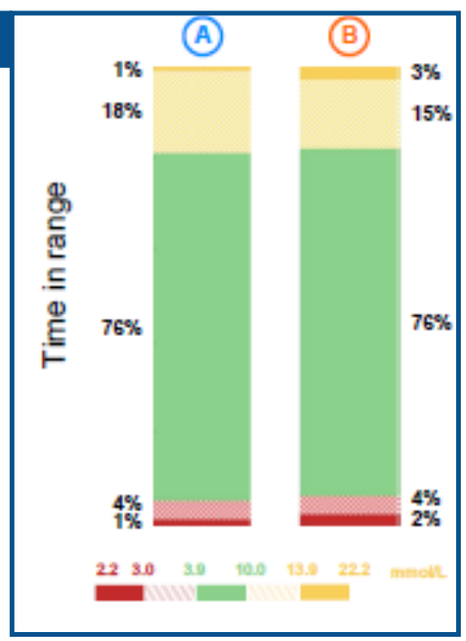
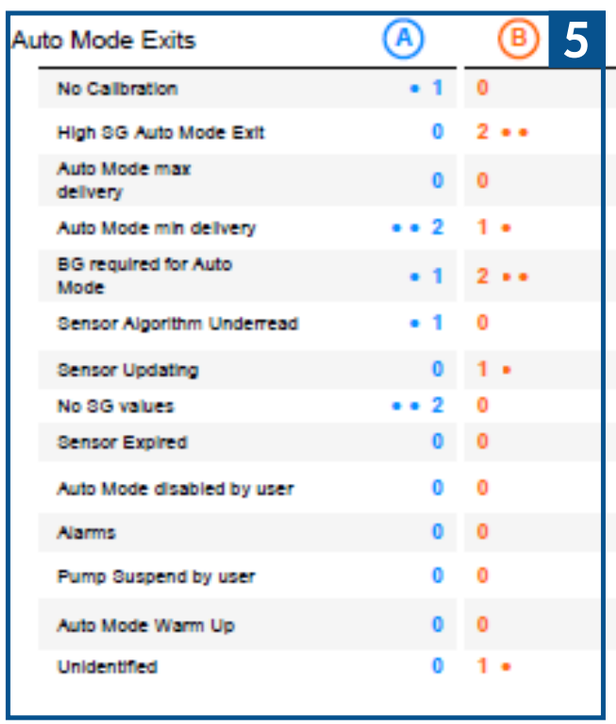
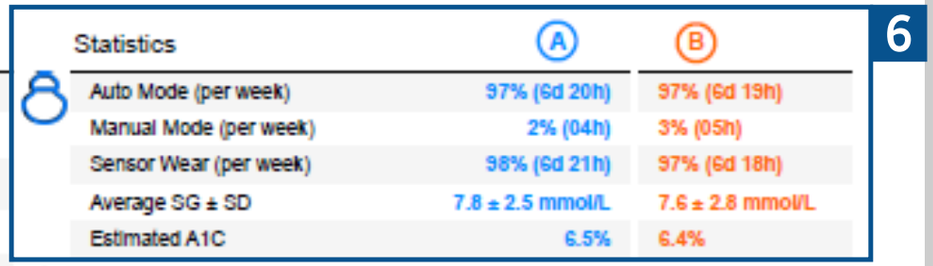
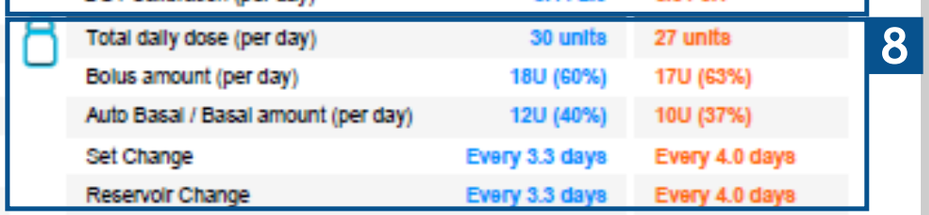
Understanding the CareLink™ Assessment and Progress Report











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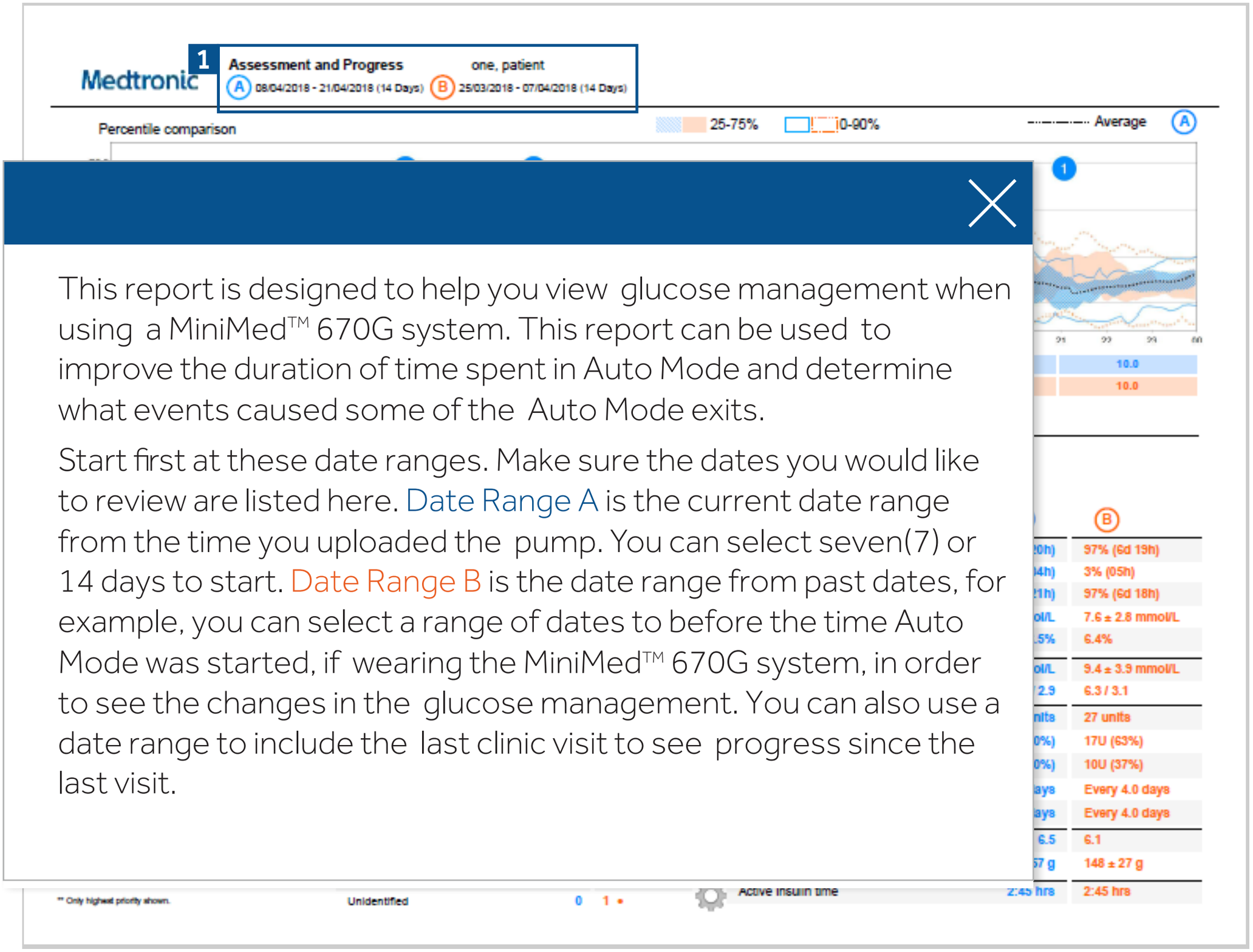

This report is designed to help you view glucose management when using a MiniMed™ 670G system. This report can be used to improve the duration of time spent in Auto Mode and determine what events caused some of the Auto Mode exits.

Start first at these date ranges. Make sure the dates you would like to review are listed here. Date Range A is the current date range from the time you uploaded the pump. You can select seven(7) or 14 days to start. Date Range B is the date range from past dates, for example, you can select a range of dates to before the time Auto Mode was started, if wearing the MiniMed™ 670G system, in order to see the changes in the glucose management. You can also use a date range to include the last clinic visit to see progress since the last visit.

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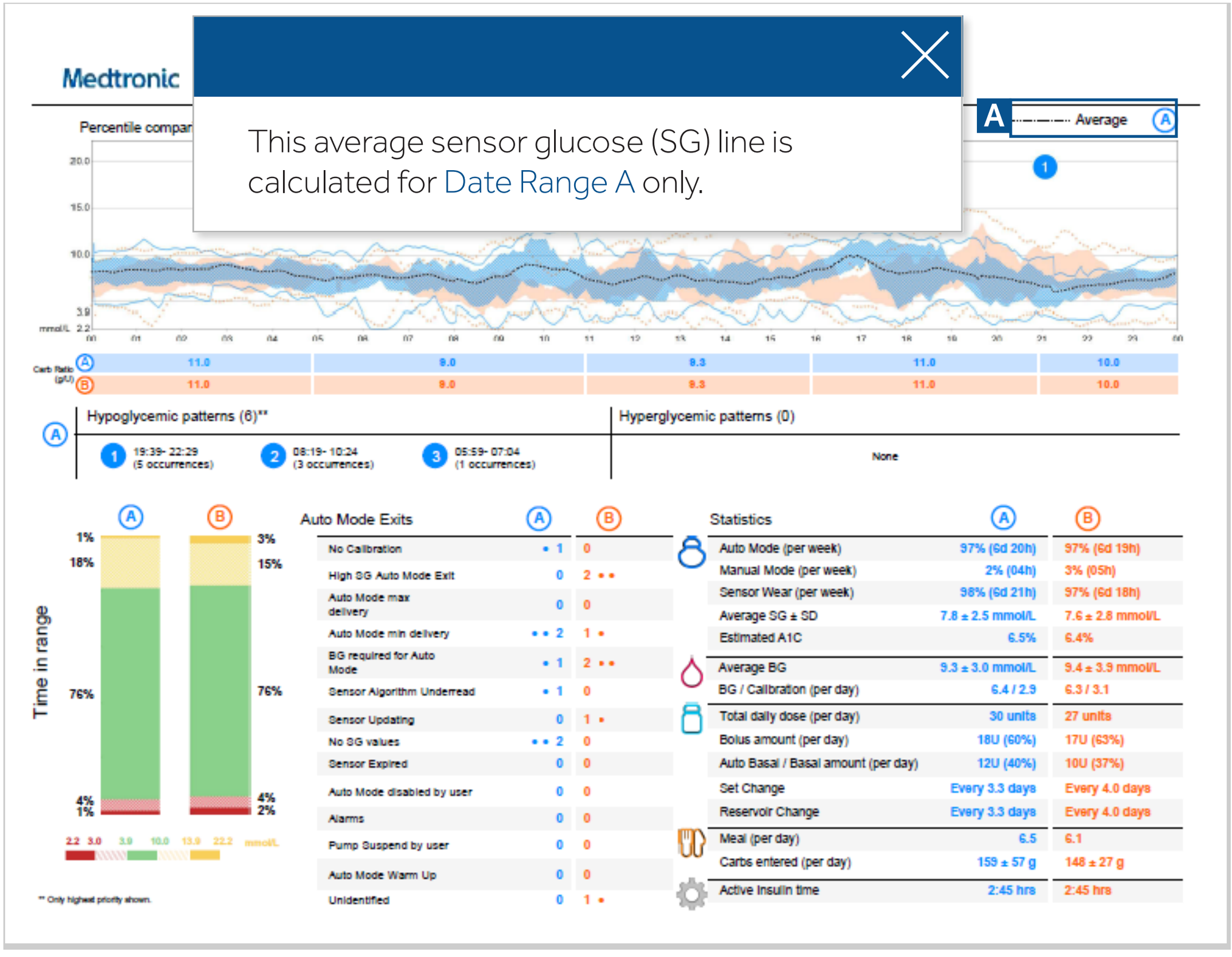

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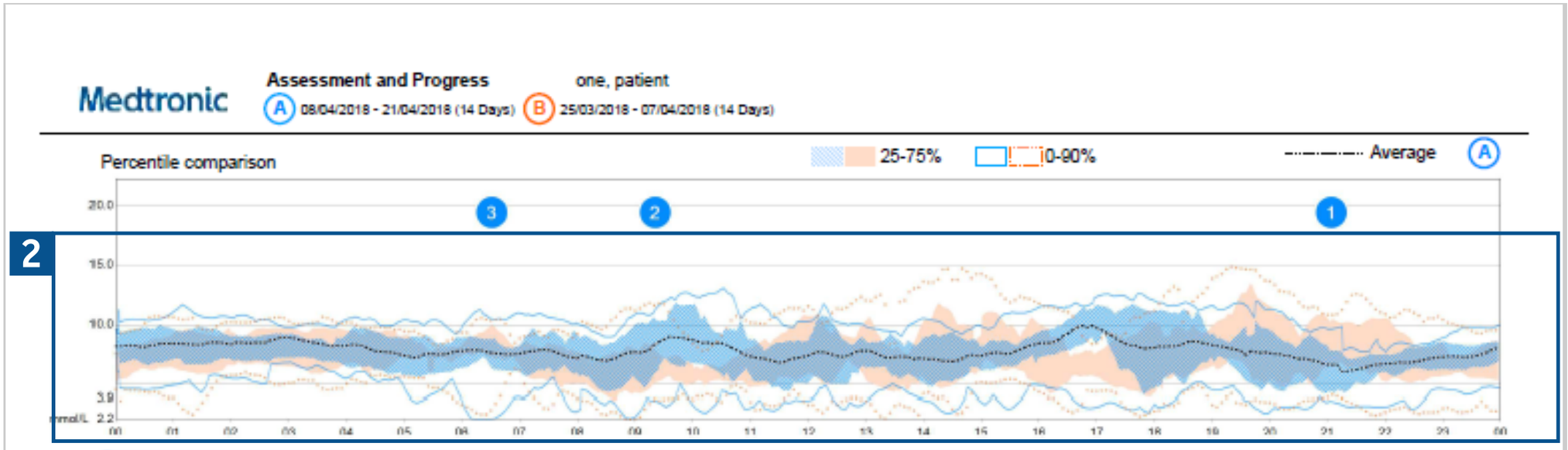

In this graph you can see that there are two color shaded areas of data. These areas are referred to as plots of information from the continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) device. The blue plot is the pump and sensor information from the dates in Date Range A. Because this is the most recent information downloaded from the pump, an average sensor glucose (SG) line is calculated and shown as a dotted black line in the middle. The dark shading in blue represents 25-75% of all the sensor readings, meaning this is where most of the glucose readings have been. Remember, CGM records up to 288 SG values on a daily basis, from those 288 values, 25-75% of them are represented in the darker shade. The remaining or excess data are in the 0-90% range shown within the solid blue line.

Data from Date Range B, is colored in orange behind the blue plot. This section of the report should be reviewed to see progress from the last clinic visit or last device settings change. Do you see less shading in the blue plot below 3.9mmol/L compared to the orange plot? This is a good discussion to start with at the next follow up clinic visit if there is difficulty and frequency with low glucose.

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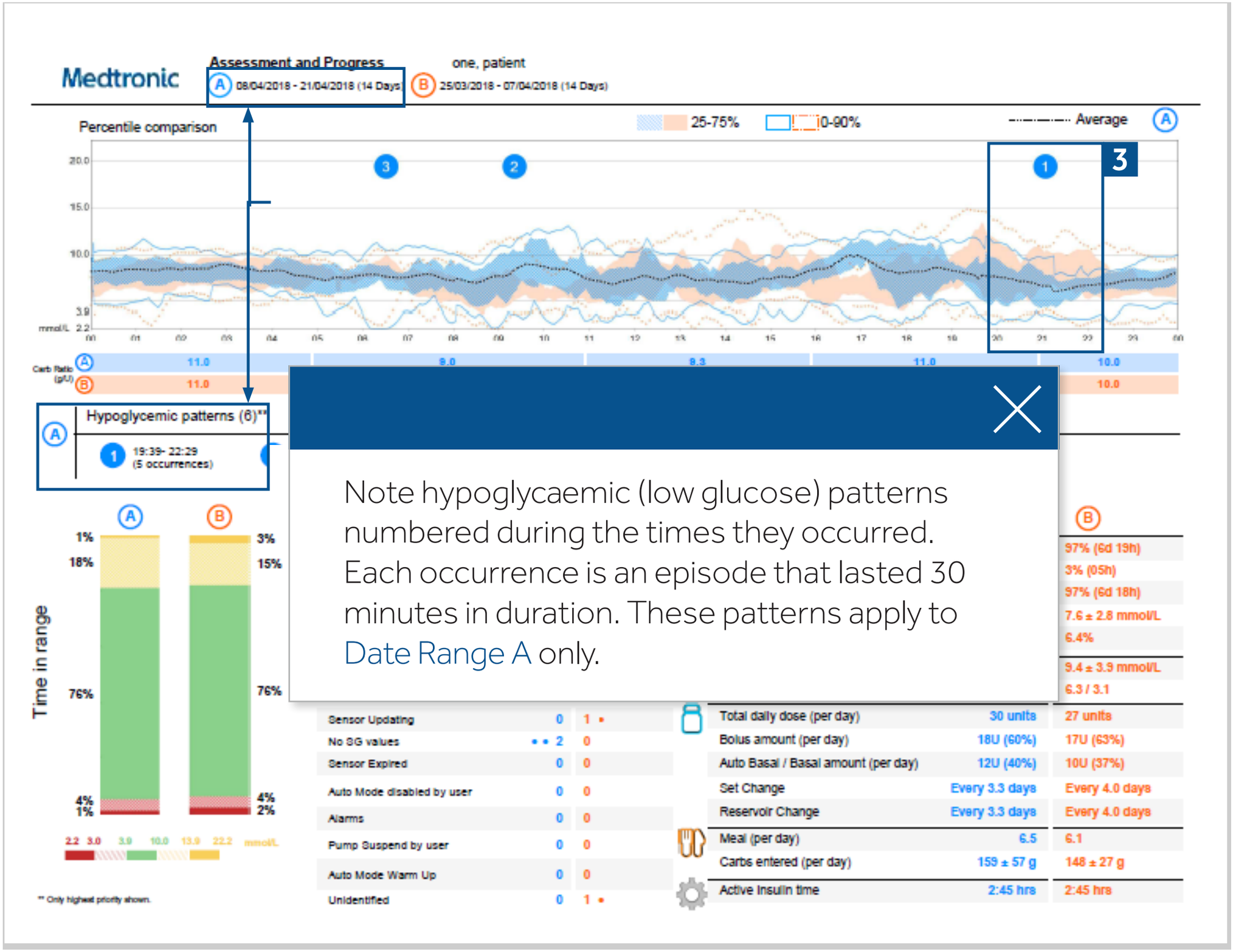

Note hypoglycaemic (low glucose) patterns numbered during the times they occurred. Each occurrence is an episode that lasted 30 minutes in duration. These patterns apply to Date Range A only.

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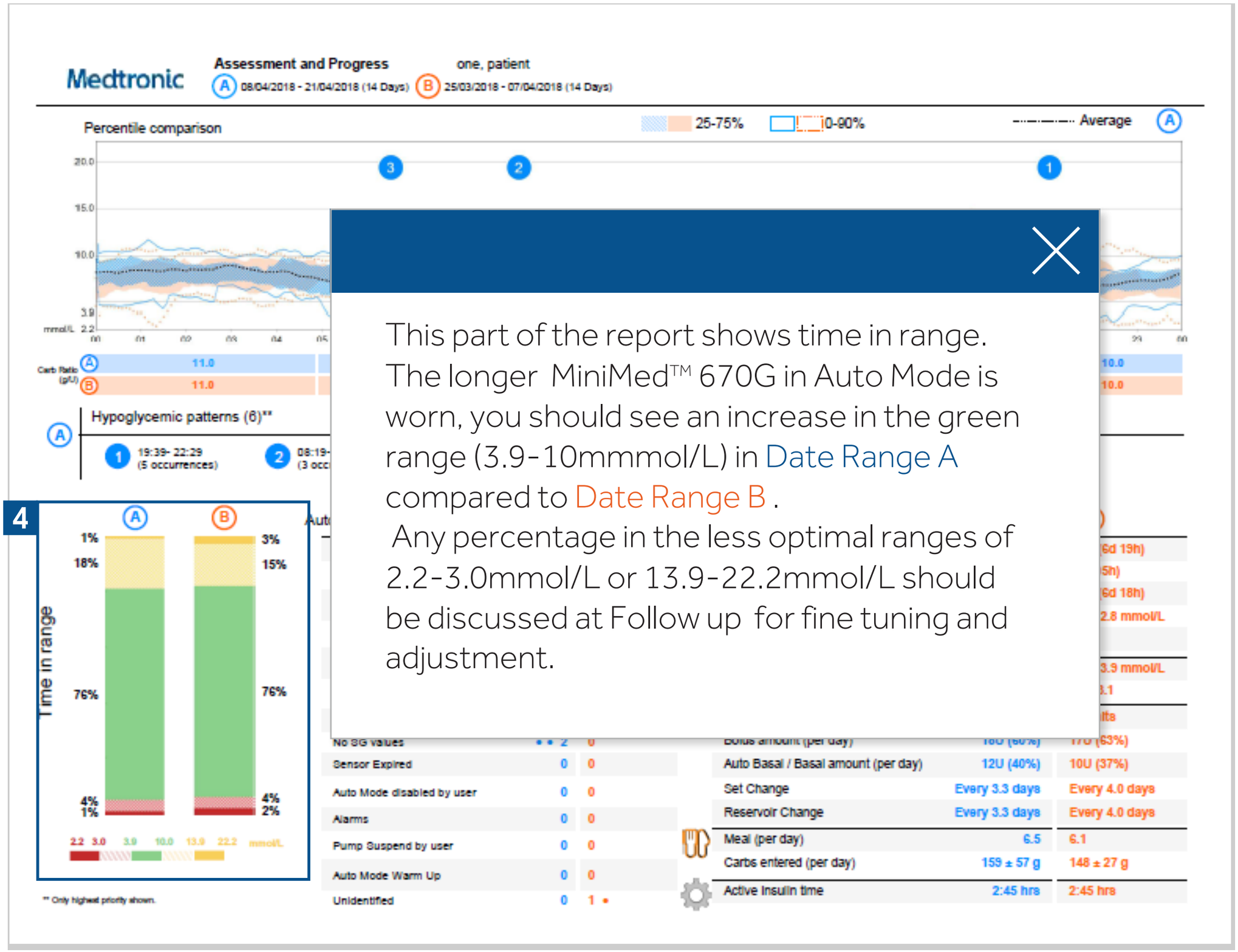

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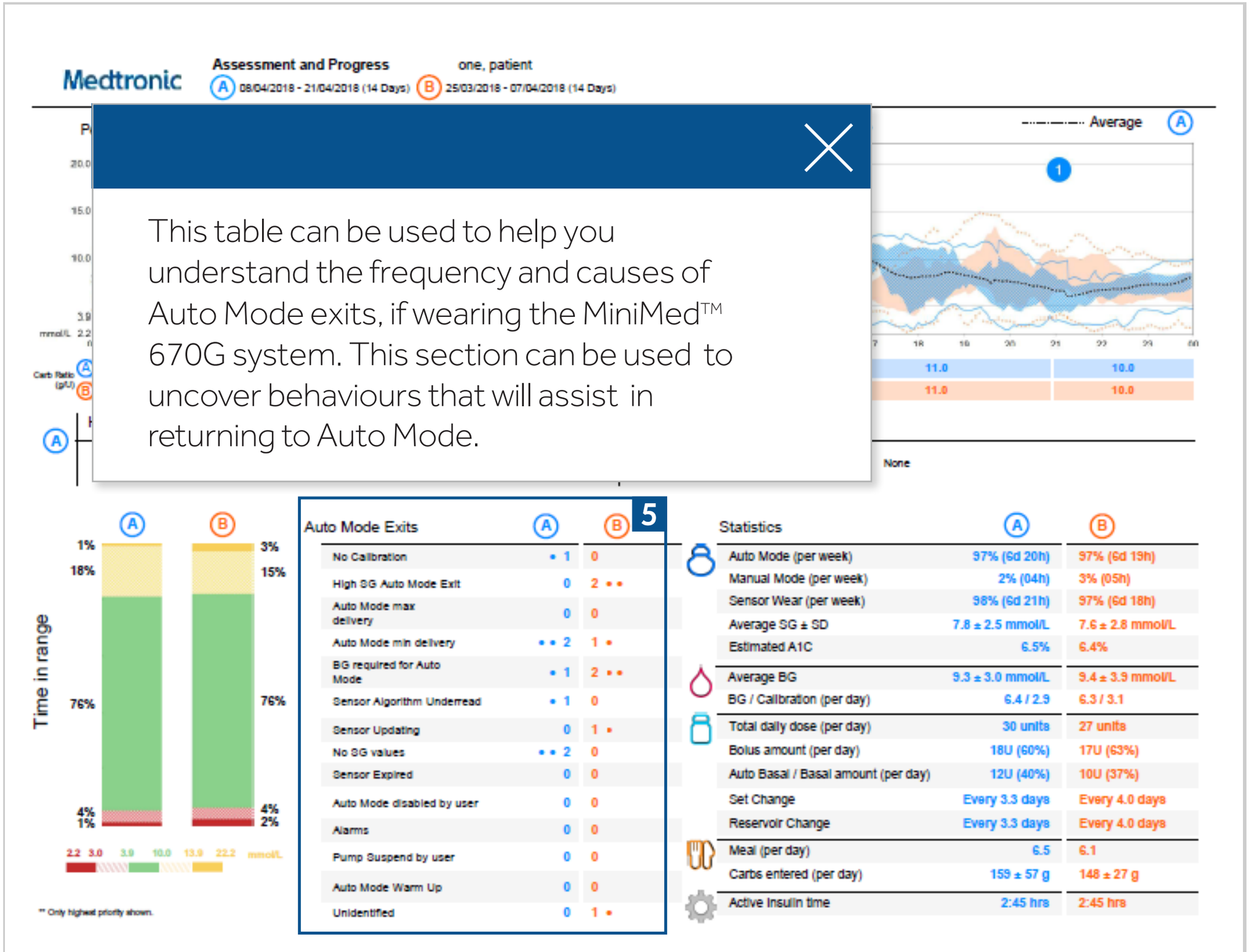

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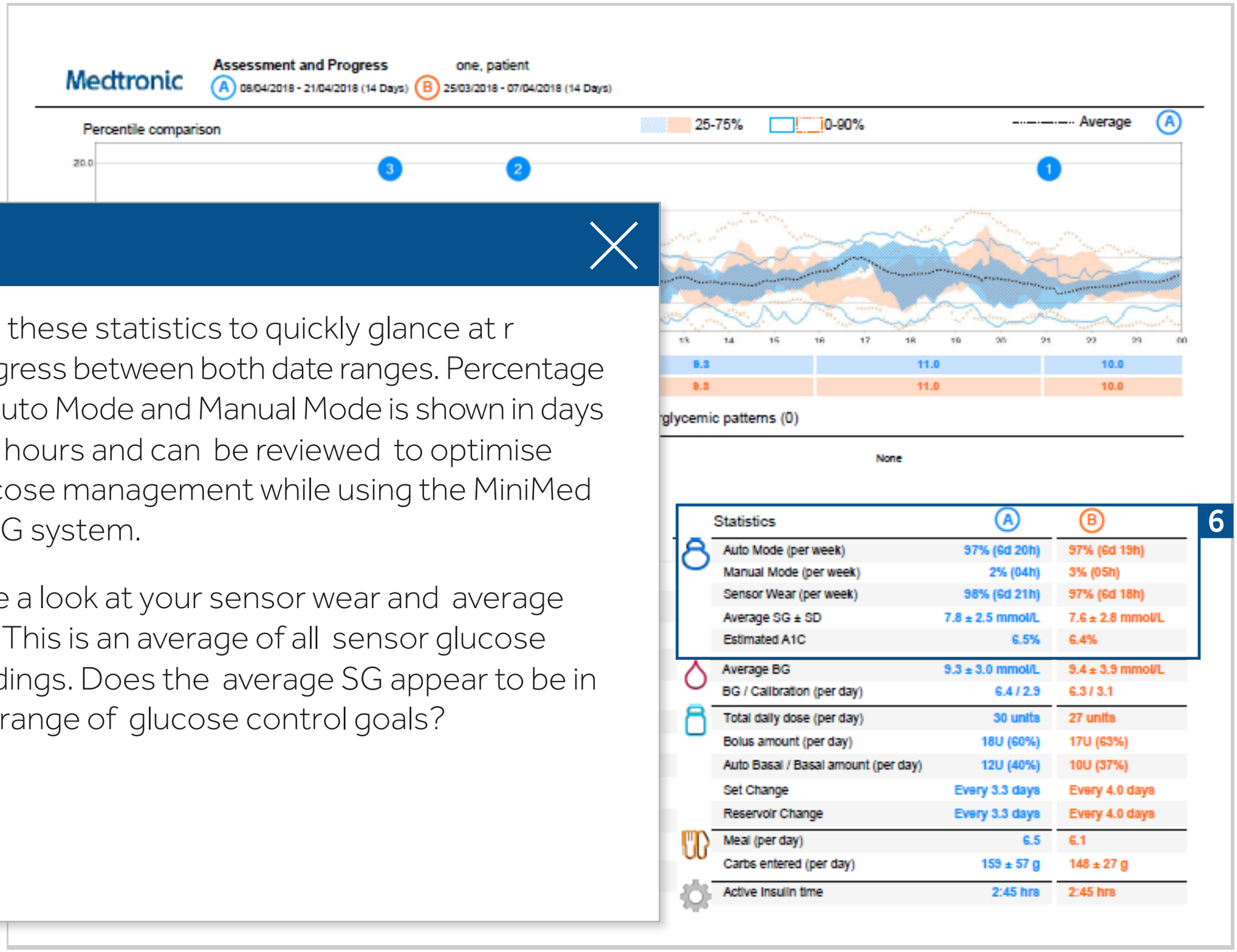

Use these statistics to quickly glance at r progress between both date ranges. Percentage of Auto Mode and Manual Mode is shown in days and hours and can be reviewed to optimise glucose management while using the MiniMed 670G system.

Take a look at your sensor wear and average SG. This is an average of all sensor glucose readings. Does the average SG appear to be in the range of glucose control goals?

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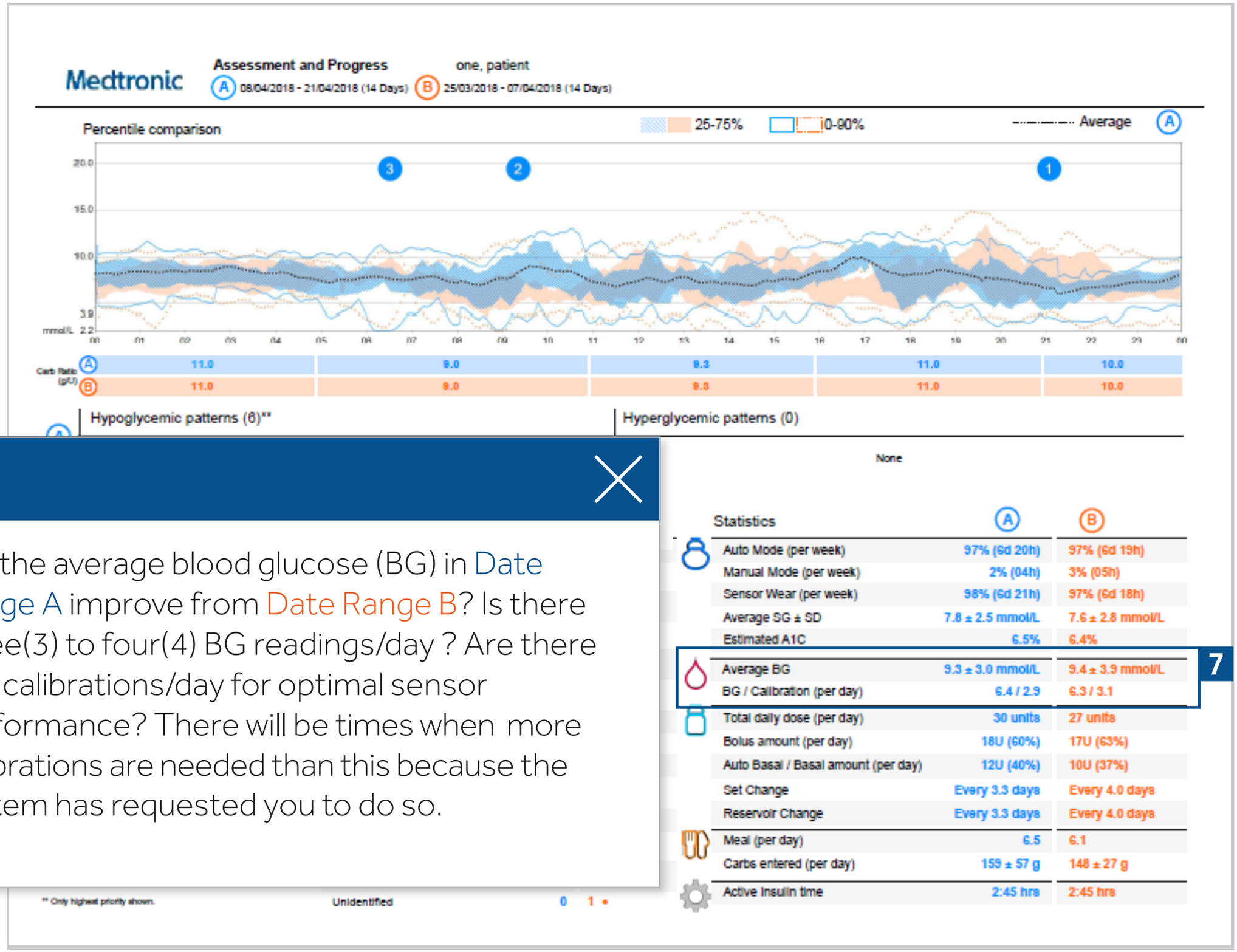

Did the average blood glucose (BG) in Date Range A improve from Date Range B? Is there three(3) to four(4) BG readings/day ? Are there 3-4 calibrations/day for optimal sensor performance? There will be times when more calibrations are needed than this because the system has requested you to do so.

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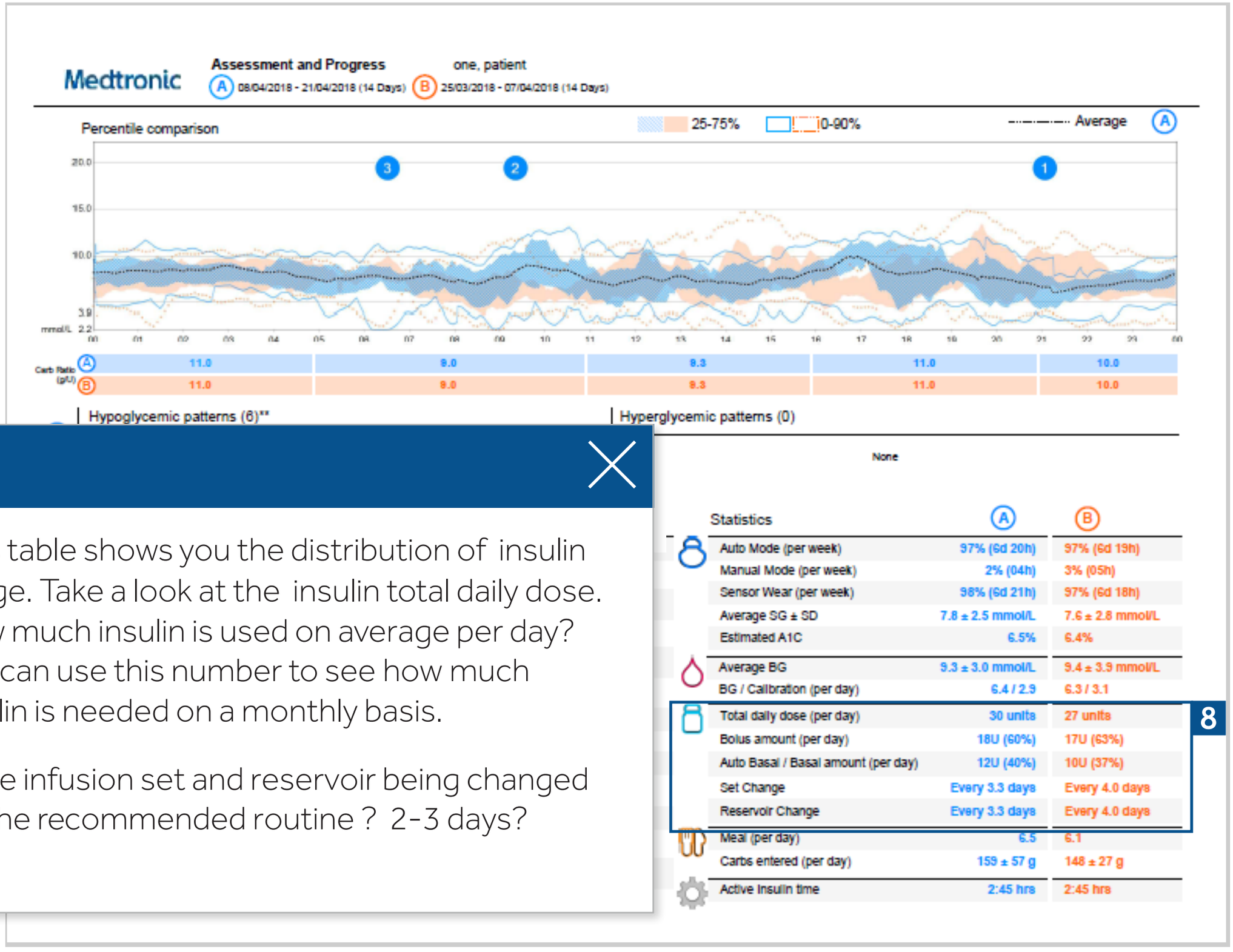

This table shows you the distribution of insulin usage. Take a look at the insulin total daily dose. How much insulin is used on average per day? You can use this number to see how much insulin is needed on a monthly basis.

Is the infusion set and reservoir being changed on the recommended routine ? 2-3 days?

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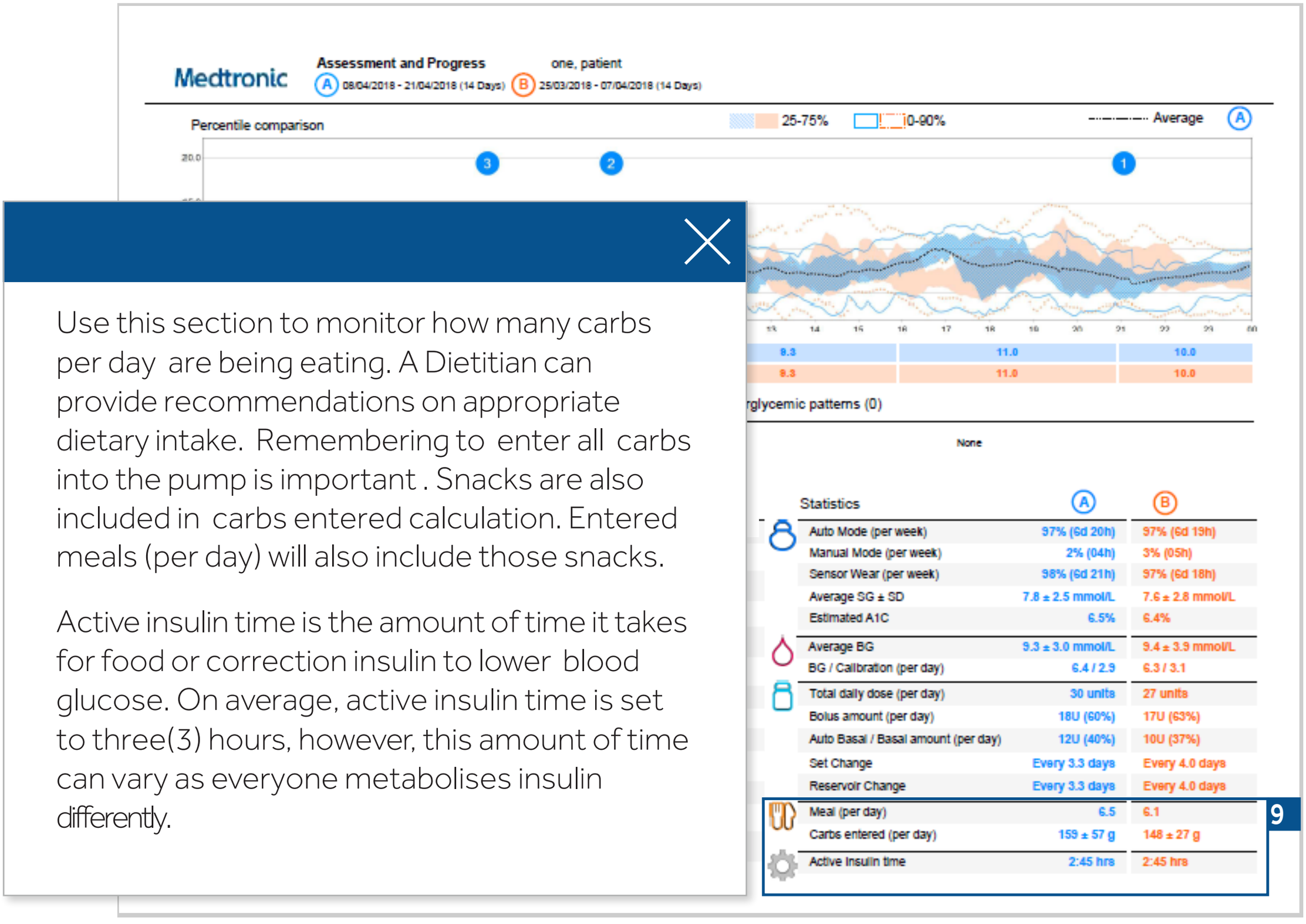

Use this section to monitor how many carbs per day are being eating. A Dietitian can provide recommendations on appropriate dietary intake. Remembering to enter all carbs into the pump is important . Snacks are also included in carbs entered calculation. Entered meals (per day) will also include those snacks.

Active insulin time is the amount of time it takes for food or correction insulin to lower blood glucose. On average, active insulin time is set to three(3) hours, however, this amount of time can vary as everyone metabolises insulin differently.

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Medtronic Australasia Pty Ltd
2 Alma Road
Macquarie Park , NSW 2113
www.medtronic-diabetes.com.au

Safety Information: CareLink™ software
CareLink™ software is intended for use as a tool to help manage diabetes. The purpose of the software is to take information transmitted from insulin pumps, glucose meters and continuous glucose monitoring systems, and turn it into CareLink™ reports. The reports provide information that can be used to identify trends and track daily activities such as carbohydrates consumed, meal times, insulin delivery, and glucose readings. NOTE: CareLink™ report data is intended for use as an adjunct in the management of diabetes only and NOT intended to be relied upon by itself.

For a listing of indications, contraindications, precautions, warnings and potential adverse events please refer to the instructions for Use.