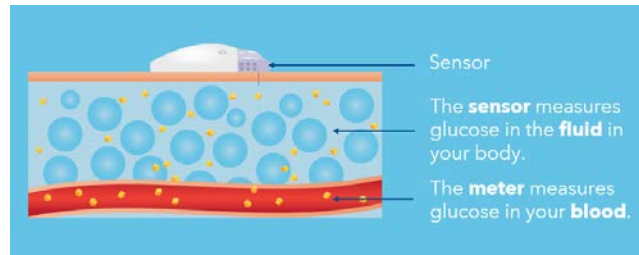


Sensor glucose (SG) vs. blood glucose (BG)

Because of how glucose moves, your BG meter and SG readings will be close, but will not always match.

This difference is normal and should be expected.



When glucose levels are rising or falling quickly, expect larger differences between your BGs and SGs.

Examples:

- after meals or taking a bolus of insulin
- during exercise
- when arrows appear on your pump screen

Rising glucose levels: As shown below on the left, when you have recently eaten carbohydrate, you would expect your blood glucose to rise first, and this will be followed some minutes later by a rise in glucose levels in the interstitial fluid (shown here as a sensor glucose (SG)). The type and amount of carbohydrate in conjunction with other components of a meal such as fat and protein, will affect the timing of the rise.

Falling glucose levels: As shown below on the right, in situations such as after exercise or correcting a high glucose level, you may notice that your blood glucose (BG) levels start falling first and this will be followed by a corresponding fall in sensor glucose levels.

If you check your glucose levels with a BG meter, and you notice your levels are different to your SG reading, think back to see if you had just eaten, or exercised, or corrected a high glucose, as these are all common reasons why BG and SG readings may be different.

