FreeStyle Libre

Clinical Study Highlights

Use of the FreeStyle Libre family of personal CGMs is associated with:

Reduced HbA1c across multiple groups of patients*†1-7

↓0.42%-0.59%
HbA1c reduction observed among patients with T1D/T2D in a meta-analysis*†‡1

↓0.4-0.5%
HbA1c reduction among children and teenagers (4-17 years) with T1D*†2,3

↓0.4%
HbA1c reduction among patients with T1D*†4

↓0.52%-1.6%
reduction in HbA1c among people with T2D*†5-7

Increased Time in Range (TIR)*†2,3,8,9

↑1-2.17 hrs/day
increased TIR observed among patients with T1D*†2,3,8

↑2.36 hrs/day
increased TIR observed among patients with T2D*†9

Reduced number of hypoglycemic events*†8,10

↓26%
reduction in number of hypoglycemic events among patients with T1D*†8

↓28%
reduction in number of hypoglycemic events among patients with T2D on intensive insulin regimens*†10

Reduced resource utilization*†11-13

↓83%
reduction in number of diabetes-related hospital admissions among patients with T1D or T2D*†11

↓61%
reduction in acute diabetes events among patients with T2D on intensive insulin regimens*†§12

↓32%
reduction in all-cause hospitalization rates among patients with T2D on intensive insulin regimens*†§12

↓37%
reduction in acute diabetes event rates among patients with T2D on basal insulin*†§13

↓25%
reduction in acute diabetes event rates among patients with T2D on non-insulin therapies*†13

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Medicare coverage is available for the FreeStyle Libre systems if their respective readers are used to review glucose data on some days every month. Medicare and other third party payor criteria apply.

Abbott provides this information as a courtesy; it is subject to change and interpretation. The customer is ultimately responsible for determining the appropriate codes, coverage, and payment policies for individual patients. Abbott does not guarantee third party coverage or payment for our products or reimburse customers for claims that are denied by third party payors.

The FreeStyle Libre 2 system and FreeStyle Libre 3 system are indicated for patients ages 2 and older.

* Data from this study was collected with the outside US version of the FreeStyle Libre 14 day system. FreeStyle Libre 3 has the same features as FreeStyle Libre 14 day system with real-time glucose alarms. Therefore, the study data is applicable to both products. † Data from this study was collected with the outside US version of the FreeStyle Libre 14 day system. FreeStyle Libre 2 has the same features as FreeStyle Libre 14 day system with optional real-time glucose alarms. Therefore, the study data is applicable to both products. ‡ A meta-analysis of RCTs and single arm studies (in addition to real world observational studies) on the impact of flash continuous glucose monitoring on glycemic control as measured by HbA1c. § Acute diabetes events include hospitalizations or outpatient emergency room visits associated with hyper- or hypoglycemic events.

References: 1. Evans, M. *Diabetes Ther* (2022): https://doi.org/10.1007/s13300-022-01253-9 **2.** Campbell, F. *Pediatr Diabetes* (2018): https://doi.org/10.1111/pedi.12735 **3.** Leelarathna L, et al. *N Engl J Med* (2022): https://doi.org/10.1056/nejmoa2205650 **4.** Tyndall, V. *Diabetologia*, no. 62 (2019): https://doi.org/10.1007/s00125-019-4894-1 **5.** Kroger, J. *Diabetes Ther* (2020): https://doi.org/10.1007/s13300-019-00741-9 **6.** Wright, E. *Diabetes Spectr* (2021): https://doi.org/10.2337/ds20-0069 **7.** Eeg-Olofsson K. *Diabetes* (2020): https://doi.org/10.2337/db20-74-LB **8.** Bolinder, J. *The Lancet* (2016): https://doi.org/10.1016/s0140-6736(16)31535-5 **9.** Wada E, et al. *BMJ Open Diabetes Res Care* (2020): https://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjdrc-2019-001115 **10.** Haak, T. *Diabetes Ther* (2017): https://doi.org/10.1007/s13300-016-0223-6 **11.** Fokkert, M. *BMJ Open Diabetes Res Care* (2019): https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjdrc-2019-000809 **12.** Bergenstal, R. *J Endocr Soc* (2021): https://doi.org/10.1210/jendso/bvab013 **13.** Miller E, et al. *AJMC* (2021): https://doi.org/10.37765/ajmc.2021.88780

See page 2 for clinical study links and **Important Safety Information**.

Clinical Studies

HbA1c*†[1-7]

"Glucose Control After Initiation of Flash Glucose Monitoring in Type 2 Diabetes Managed with Basal Insulin: Retrospective Real-world Chart Review Study from the US"*†[1]

Carlson AL, et al. *BMJ Open Diabetes Res Care* (2022): https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjdrc-2021-002590

"Reductions in HbA1c with Flash Glucose Monitoring Are Sustained for Up to 24 Months: A Meta-Analysis of 75 Real-World Observational Studies"*†‡[2]

Evans M, et al. *Diabetes Ther* (2022): https://doi.org/10.1007/s13300-022-01253-9

"Use of Flash Continuous Glucose Monitoring Is Associated with A1C Reduction in People with Type 2 Diabetes Treated with Basal Insulin or Noninsulin Therapy"*†[3]

Wright, E. *Diabetes Spectr* (2021): https://doi.org/10.2337/ds20-0069

"Three European Retrospective Real-world Chart Review Studies to Determine the Effectiveness of Flash Glucose Monitoring on HbA1c in Adults with Type 2 Diabetes"*†[4]

Kroger, J. *Diabetes Ther* (2020): https://doi.org/10.1007/s13300-019-00741-9

"Marked Improvement in HbA1c Following Commencement of Flash Glucose Monitoring in People with Type 1 Diabetes"*†[5]

Tyndall, V. *Diabetologia* (2019): https://doi.org/10.1007/s00125-019-4894-1

"Effect of Flash Glucose Monitoring Technology on Glycemic Control and Treatment Satisfaction in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes"*†[6]

Yaron, M. *Diabetes Care* (2019): https://doi.org/10.2337/dc18-0166

"Outcomes of Using Flash Glucose Monitoring Technology by Children and Young People with Type 1 Diabetes in a Single-arm Study"*†[7]

Campbell, F. *Pediatr Diabetes* (2018): https://doi.org/10.1111/pedi.12735

Hypoglycemia*†[8,9]

"Flash Glucose-sensing Technology as a Replacement for Blood Glucose Monitoring for the Management of Insulin-treated Type 2 Diabetes: A Multicenter, Open-label Randomized Controlled Trial"*†[8]

Haak, T. *Diabetes Ther* (2017): https://doi.org/10.1007/s13300-016-0223-6

"Novel Glucose-sensing Technology and Hypoglycaemia in Type 1 Diabetes: A Multicentre, Non-masked, Randomised Controlled Trial"*†[9]

Bolinder, J. *The Lancet* (2016): https://doi.org/10.1016/s0140-6736(16)31535-5

Work absenteeism*†[10,11]

"Improved Well-being and Decreased Disease Burden After 1-year use of Flash Glucose Monitoring (FLARE-NL4)"*†[10]

Fokkert, M. *BMJ Open Diabetes Res Care* (2019): https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjdrc-2019-000809

"Quality of Life and Glucose Control After 1 Year of Nationwide Reimbursement of Intermittently Scanned Continuous Glucose Monitoring in Adults Living With Type 1 Diabetes (FUTURE): A Prospective Observational Real-World Cohort Study"*†[11]

Charleer S, et al. *Diabetes Care* (2020): https://doi.org/10.2337/dc19-1610

Resource utilization*†[10,12]

"Improved Well-being and Decreased Disease Burden After 1-year Use of Flash Glucose Monitoring (FLARE-NL4)"*†[10]

Fokkert, M. *BMJ Open Diabetes Res Care* (2019): https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjdrc-2019-000809

"Flash CGM Is Associated with Reduced Diabetes Events and Hospitalizations in Insulin-treated Type 2 Diabetes"*†[12]

Bergenstal, R. *J Endocr Soc* (2021): https://doi.org/10.1210/jendso/bvab013

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References: 1. Carlson AL, et al. *BMJ Open Diabetes Res Care* (2022): https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjdrc-2021-002590 **2.** Evans M, et al. *Diabetes Ther* (2022): https://doi.org/10.1007/s13300-022-01253-9 **3.** Wright, E. *Diabetes Spectr* (2021): https://doi.org/10.2337/ds20-0069 **4.** Kroger, J. *Diabetes Ther* (2020): https://doi.org/10.1007/s13300-019-00741-9 **5.** Tyndall, V. *Diabetologia* (2019): https://doi.org/10.1007/s00125-019-4894-1 **6.** Yaron, M. *Diabetes Care* (2019): https://doi.org/10.2337/dc18-0166 **7.** Campbell, F. *Pediatr Diabetes* (2018): https://doi.org/10.1111/pedi.12735 **8.** Haak, T. *Diabetes Ther* (2017): https://doi.org/10.1007/s13300-016-0223-6 **9.** Bolinder, J. *The Lancet* (2016): https://doi.org/10.1016/s0140-6736(16)31535-5 **10.** Fokkert, M. *BMJ Open Diabetes Res Care* (2019): https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjdrc-2019-000809 **11.** Charleer S, et al. *Diabetes Care* (2020): https://doi.org/10.2337/dc19-1610 **12.** Bergenstal, R. *J Endocr Soc* (2021): https://doi.org/10.1210/jendso/bvab013

Important Safety Information

FreeStyle Libre 14 day, FreeStyle Libre 2 and FreeStyle Libre 3 systems: Failure to use FreeStyle Libre systems as instructed in labeling may result in missing a severe low or high glucose event and/or making a treatment decision, resulting in injury. If glucose reading and alarms (if enabled) do not match symptoms or expectations, use a fingerstick value from a blood glucose meter for treatment decisions. Seek medical attention when appropriate or contact Abbott at 855-632-8658 or FreeStyleLibre.us for safety info.