Long-Term Glycemic Control in T2D

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Background ••••••••

Aim

To evaluate 12-month change in CGM metrics in people with T2D who were *not using insulin* and not meeting glycemic targets

indicates that CGM use is associated with improvements in glycemic control in adults with T2D NIT

Emerging evidence

Study Design

Retrospective analysis

Primary Outcomes

- Change in CGM metrics from baseline to 6 months and 12 months
- Change in TIR and TITR associated with the use of Dexcom High Alert

Study Population ••••

Participants: (n=3,840)







Medicare age adults ≥65 years old (12.4%)



Baseline **TIR** ≤70%

Results ••••••••

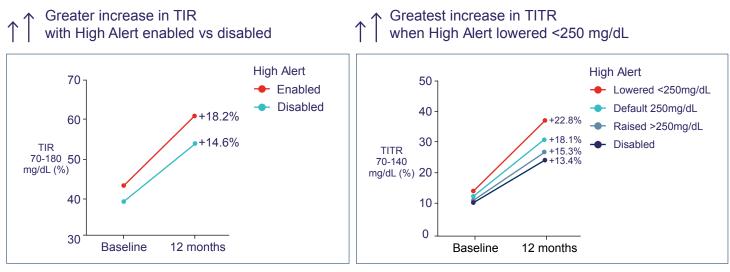
Use of CGM was associated with significant improvements in glycemic outcomes in adults with T2D NIT at 1 year

Metric	Baseline	6 months	Change from baseline	<i>P</i> -value	12 months	Change from baseline	<i>P</i> -value
GMI, %	8.1 (0.9)	7.7 (1.0)	-0.4 (1.1)	<0.001	7.6 (1.1)	-0.5% (1.2)	<0.001
Percent time, %							
TIR 70-180 mg/dL	41.7 (21.4)	56.8 (28.2)	15.1 (30.5)	<0.001	59.0 (28.9)	17.3% (32.1)	<0.001
TITR 70-140 mg/dL	12.1 (10.8)	25.9 (23.3)	13.8 (23.8)	<0.001	28.6 (25.1)	16.4% (26.0)	<0.001

♦ >4 additional hours TIR per day

Alerts Featured by Dexcom CGM Result in Significant Improvements in TIR and TITR

Dexcom High Alert is a customizable setting in the Dexcom app that alerts users when their sensor reading is at or above their selected glucose level



~75% kept High Alert enabled Significant improvement even with alert disabled Progressive improvement with lower alert settings ~40% raised the High Alert

Dexcom CGM is associated with sustained improvements in glycemic control over 12 months, with the High Alert setting providing the greatest improvement in TIR and TITR.

High adherence and self-selected use of Dexcom CGM suggest enhanced member experience.