

## **Correlation Between TIR And Hba1c**



## Vigersky & McMahon N=1,137 T1DM and T2DM

| TIR 70-180 mg/dL | A1C   |
|------------------|-------|
| 20%              | 10.6% |
| 30%              | 9.8%  |
| 40%              | 9.0%  |
| 50%              | 8.3%  |
| 60%              | 7.5%  |
| 70%              | 6.7%  |
| 80%              | 5.9%  |
| 90%              | 5.1%  |

For every 10% increase in TIR=~0.8% HbA1c reduction

Beck et al. N=545 T1DM

| TIR 70-180 mg/dL | A1C  |
|------------------|------|
| 20%              | 9.4% |
| 30%              | 8.9% |
| 40%              | 8.4% |
| 50%              | 7.9% |
| 60%              | 7.4% |
| 70%              | 7.0% |
| 80%              | 6.5% |
| 90%              | 6.0% |

For every 10% increase in TIR= ~0.5% HbA1c reduction



# Core CGM Metrics - Goals for Time In Range



## KEY METRICS

Number of Days with CGM Data 14+ days recommended

Percentage of Time CGM is Active >70% of data recommended

## Mean Glucose

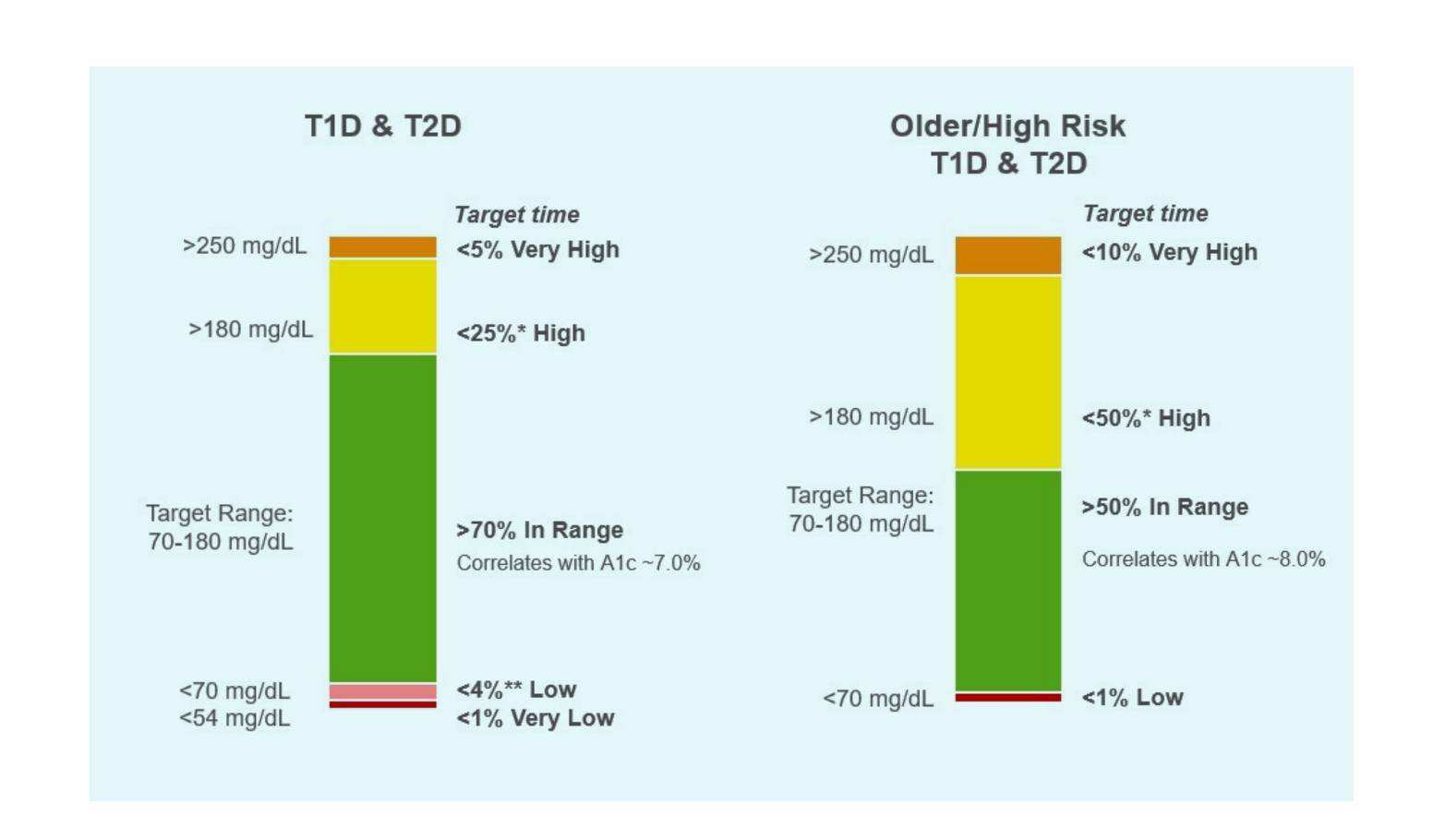
The average glucose

### Glucose Management Indicator (GMI)

Approximate A1C levels based on average glucose measured using CGM values

#### Coefficient of Variation (CV)

Measure of glycemic variability (standard deviation/mean) ≤36% is recommended







B = Average glucose & Glucose Management Indicator

**C** = Glucose Variability

D = Time in Range References

**E = Ambulatory Glucose Profile** 

F = Daily Glucose Profiles

