



MORE PATIENTS CAN DO IT

WITHOUT LANCETS*

The **FreeStyle Libre** system delivers clinical benefits for a broad range of patients



FreeStyle
Libre
FLASH GLUCOSE MONITORING SYSTEM



life. to the fullest.®

Abbott

The FreeStyle Libre flash glucose monitoring system is indicated for measuring interstitial fluid glucose levels in adults aged 18 years and older with diabetes mellitus. Always read and follow the label/insert. The FreeStyle LibreLink app is only compatible with certain mobile devices and operating systems. Please check the website for more information about device compatibility before using the app.

* Scanning the sensor does not require lancets.

A major obstacle to glucose monitoring is the pain and hassle of finger pricks^{1,2}

≥3X The recommended times per day for glucose testing by the Diabetes Canada Clinical Practice Guidelines^{3,*}

Patients do not test as often as they should, and many do not achieve optimal glycemic control⁴⁻⁸

Patient adherence to SMBG is low

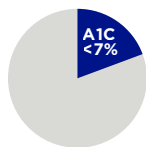


Only **1/3 adhere** to the frequency of SMBG recommended by their HCP¹

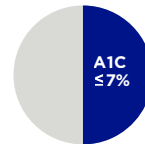


2/3 skip SMBG because it is invasive to their lives²

Many patients fail to achieve their optimal glycemic control



>3/4 using insulin do not achieve their A1C target of $<7\%$ ⁹



1/2 Canadians with diabetes do not achieve their A1C target of $\leq 7\%$ ¹⁰

Infrequent glucose testing leads to insufficient glucose data for diabetes treatment decisions^{1,2}

SMBG, self-monitoring of blood glucose.

* For diabetes patients using insulin more than once a day. For individuals with type 2 diabetes on once-daily insulin in addition to non-insulin antihyperglycemic agents, testing at least once a day at variable times is recommended. For individuals with type 2 diabetes not receiving insulin therapy, frequency of glucose testing recommendations should be individualized depending on type of antihyperglycemic agents, level of glycemic control, and risk of hypoglycemia.³

References: 1. Vincze G, Barner JC, Lopez D. Factors associated with adherence to self-monitoring of blood glucose among persons with diabetes. *Diabetes Educ.* 2004;30(1):112-125. 2. Wagner J, Malchoff C, Abbott G. Invasiveness as a barrier to self-monitoring of blood glucose in diabetes. *Diabetes Technol Ther.* 2005;7(4):612-619. 3. Berard LD, Siemens R, Woo V. Diabetes Canada 2018 clinical practice guidelines for the prevention and management of diabetes in Canada: monitoring glycemic control. *Can J Diabetes.* 2018;42(suppl 1):S47-S53. 4. Schnell O, Alawi H, Battelino T, et al. Consensus

statement on self-monitoring of blood glucose in diabetes. A European perspective. *Diabetes, Stoffwechsel und Herz.* 2009;18(4):285-289. 5. Lee WC, Smith E, Chubb B, Wolden ML. Frequency of blood glucose testing among insulin-treated diabetes mellitus patients in the United Kingdom. *J Med Econ.* 2014;17(3):167-175. 6. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. Type 1 diabetes in adults: diagnosis and management. Last updated July 2016. 7. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. Type 2 diabetes in adults: management. Last updated August 2019.

8. American Diabetes Association. Standards of medical care in diabetes – 2014. *Diabetes Care.* 2014;37(suppl 1):S14-80. 9. Foster N, Beck R, Miller K, et al. State of type 1 diabetes management and outcomes from the T1D exchange in 2016–2018. *Diabetes Technol Ther.* 2019;21(2):66-72. 10. Leiter LA, Berard L, Bowering CK, et al. Type 2 diabetes mellitus management in Canada: is it improving? *Can J Diabetes.* 2013;37(2):82-89.



The FreeStyle Libre system accurately replaces blood glucose monitoring* and reduces A1C¹



Reduces A1C

Clinically proven to significantly reduce A1C in type 2 diabetes¹



Easy to Use²

With a painless³ 1-second scan, patients see their current glucose reading, trend arrow, and 8-hour history



Easy to Wear

A small, discreet sensor that is easy to apply and comfortable to wear³ for up to 14 days



Trusted Accuracy

No confirmatory finger pricks required for treatment decisions*

* A finger prick test using a blood glucose meter is required during times of rapidly changing glucose levels when interstitial fluid glucose levels may not accurately reflect blood glucose levels or if hypoglycemia or impending hypoglycemia is reported by the system or when symptoms do not match the system readings.

References: 1. Miller E, Brandner L, Wright E. HbA1c reduction after initiation of the FreeStyle Libre system in type 2 diabetes patients on long-acting insulin or non-insulin therapy [84-LB]. *Diabetes*. 2020;69(suppl 1). 2. Data on file, Abbott Diabetes Care Inc. 3. Haak T, Hanaire H, Ajan R, Hermanns N, Riveline JP, Rayman G. 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. *Diabetes Ther*. 2017;8(1):55-73.



Increased glucose monitoring is strongly associated with better diabetes management



References: 1. Bolinder J, Antuna R, Geelhoed-Duijvestijn P, Kröger J, Weitgasser R. Novel glucose-sensing technology and hypoglycaemia in type 1 diabetes: a multicentre, non-masked, randomised controlled trial. *Lancet*. 2016;388(10057):2254-2263. 2. Haak T, Hanaire H, Ajjan R, Hermanns N, Riveline JP, Rayman G. 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. *Diabetes Ther*.

2017;8(1):55-73. 3. Ajjan R. Insights from real world use of flash continuous glucose monitoring. Presented at: American Diabetes Association 78th Scientific Sessions; June 22-26, 2018; Orlando, FL. 4. Seibold A, Ellis S, Schlaeger C, Welsh Z. A meta-analysis of real world observational studies on the impact of flash glucose monitoring on glycemic control as measured by A1c. Presented at: American Diabetes Association 78th Scientific Sessions; June 22-26, 2018; Orlando, FL.

Patients with T2D on different therapies saw significant A1C reductions after using the FreeStyle Libre system^{1,2}

Patients on basal bolus insulin¹



($P < .0001$)

Significant overall A1C reduction in patients with T2D

Patients on long-acting insulin²

Baseline

8.5%

Post

FreeStyle Libre System

7.9%



($P < .0001$)

Significant A1C reduction in patients on long-acting (basal) insulin at 6 months

RWD on change in A1C in patients with T2D taking long-acting insulin therapy after use of the FreeStyle Libre system for 6 months (n = 277) and 12 months (n = 87).

In the 12-month group, patients using the FreeStyle Libre system demonstrated significant A1C reduction of 0.5% ($P = .0014$).

Patients on non-insulin therapies²

Baseline

8.5%

Post

FreeStyle Libre System

7.6%



($P < .0001$)

Significant A1C reduction in patients on non-insulin therapies at 6 months

RWD on change in A1C in patients with T2D taking non-insulin therapies (oral agents, GLP-1 receptor agonists) after use of the FreeStyle Libre system for 6 months (n = 497) and 12 months (n = 120).

In the 12-month group, patients using the FreeStyle Libre system demonstrated significant A1C reduction of 0.7% ($P < .0001$).

GLP-1, glucagon-like peptide 1; RWD, real-world data; T2D, type 2 diabetes.

References: 1. Kröger J, Fasching P, Hanaire H. Three European retrospective real-world chart review studies to determine the effectiveness of flash glucose monitoring on HbA1c in adults with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Ther.* 2020;11(1):279-291.

2. Miller E, Brandner L, Wright E. HbA1c reduction after initiation of the FreeStyle Libre system in type 2 diabetes patients on long-acting insulin or non-insulin therapy [84-LB]. *Diabetes.* 2020;69(suppl 1).

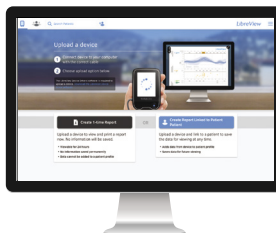
Seamlessly manage your patients' diabetes with free digital health tools



For **patients**

FreeStyle **LibreLink** 

- Patients can use the FreeStyle LibreLink app* to easily share their glucose data with you
- Automatically uploads† glucose data to LibreView‡ for easy HCP access



For **HCPs**

LibreView

- A secure cloud-based system that enables you to access reports on demand and virtually



Recommend the **FreeStyle Libre** system to your patients today. Visit **EasytoFreeStyle.ca** to learn more.



life. to the fullest.®

Abbott

* The FreeStyle LibreLink app and the FreeStyle Libre reader have similar but not identical features. A finger prick test using a blood glucose meter is required during times of rapidly changing glucose levels when interstitial fluid glucose levels may not accurately reflect blood glucose levels or if hypoglycemia or impending hypoglycemia is reported by the FreeStyle LibreLink app or when symptoms do not match the app readings. The FreeStyle Libre sensor communicates with the FreeStyle Libre reader that started it or the FreeStyle LibreLink app that started it. A sensor started by the FreeStyle Libre reader will also communicate with the FreeStyle LibreLink app. The FreeStyle LibreLink app is only compatible with certain mobile devices and operating systems. Please check the website for more information about device compatibility before using the app. Use of FreeStyle LibreLink requires registration with LibreView.

† Use of FreeStyle LibreLink requires registration with LibreView. Automatic upload requires a wireless internet connection or mobile data connection.

‡ The LibreView website is only compatible with certain operating systems and browsers. Please check www.LibreView.com for additional information.

© 2021 Abbott. FreeStyle, Libre, and related brand marks are marks of Abbott. Product images are for illustrative purposes only. Other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

ADC-40817