

Supporting Information

Supplementary figures

These appendices were part of the submitted manuscript and have been peer reviewed. They are posted as supplied by the authors.

Supporting information for: Lin R, Brown F, Ekinci EI. The ambulatory glucose profile and its interpretation. *Med J Aust* 2022; doi: 10.5694/mja2.51666.

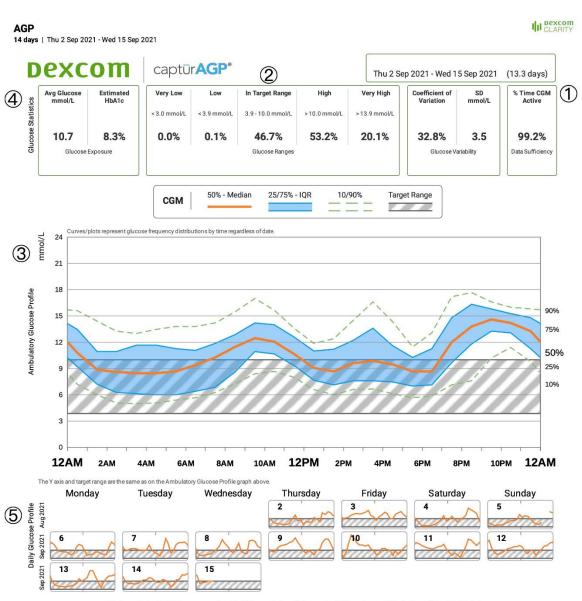
Appendix 1

The ambulatory glucose profile (AGP) report is an internationally standardised report of continuous glucose monitoring information. The AGP report is organised into five major components:

- 1. Data completeness
- 2. Glucose level statistics, including time in range, hypoglycaemia and hyperglycaemia
- 3. Summary glucose profile, also known as the AGP
- 4. Glucose management indicator, previously known as the estimated HbA1c
- 5. Daily glucose profiles.

Figures A and B are AGP reports from Dexcom and Abbott Libre, respectively.

Despite differences in formatting, all the AGP reports contain the five major components.



U.S. Patent No. Des. 773,478, patents pending – Health Partners Institute dba International Diabetes Center – All Rights Reserved. CaptūrAGP v. 3.2

Data uploaded: Wed, 15 Sep 2021 9:16 AM AEST 00386270000491 • Dexcom CLARITY v3.6.4 • PN 350-0011 • DOM 2021-07-21
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AGP Report
25 May 2021 - 7 June 2021 (14 Days)

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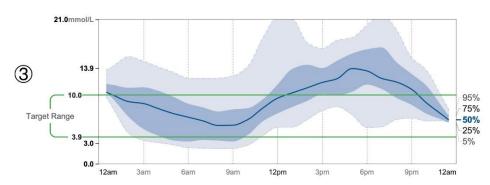
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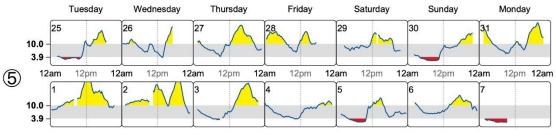
AMBULATORY GLUCOSE PROFILE (AGP)

AGP is a summary of glucose values from the report period, with median (50%) and other percentiles shown as if occurring in a single day.



DAILY GLUCOSE PROFILES

Each daily profile represents a midnight to midnight period with the date displayed in the upper left corner.



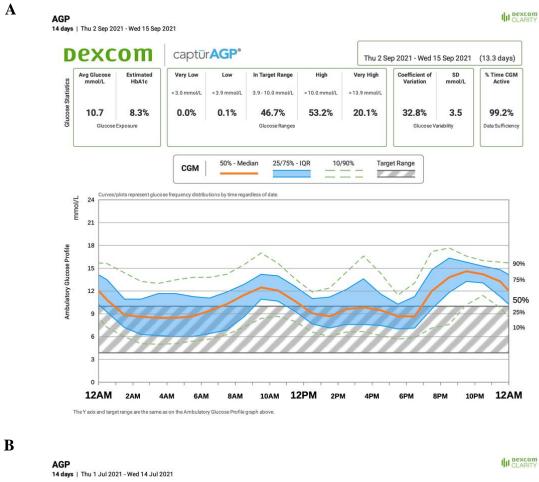
Source: Battelino, Tadej, et al. "Clinical Targets for Continuous Glucose Monitoring Data Interpretation: Recommendations From the International Consensus on Time in Range." Diabetes Care, American Diabetes Association. 7 June 2019. https://doi.org/10.2337/dci19-0028.

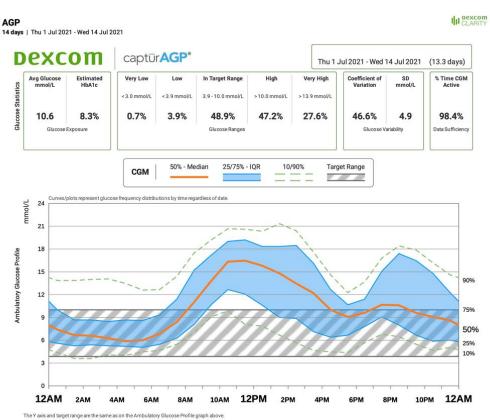
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Appendix 2

Glucose management indicator (GMI) and glucose variability can be used to supplement each other in treatment decision making.

Figures A and B are Dexcom ambulatory glucose profile (AGP) reports in individuals that have the same GMI (labelled as "estimated HbA1c") of 8.3%. Figure A depicts a much smaller coefficient of variation of 32.8%, compared to the coefficient of variation of 46.6% in Figure B. The AGP in Figure B also reflects marked variation in glycaemia, with nocturnal hypoglycaemia at 2am approximately 10% of the time. Increasing treatment based on HbA1c or GMI alone may result in increased time in hypoglycaemia in individuals with a high glucose variability.





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