

## The DiaMonD Study<sup>1</sup>

### Dispelling the Myths of Continuous Glucose Monitoring (CGM) Usage in Patients on Multiple Daily Injections (MDI)

The outcomes from the DiaMonD study provides evidence to challenge common misperceptions about CGM\* use in patients on MDI.

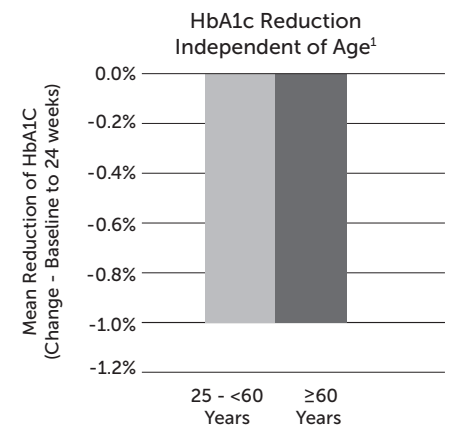
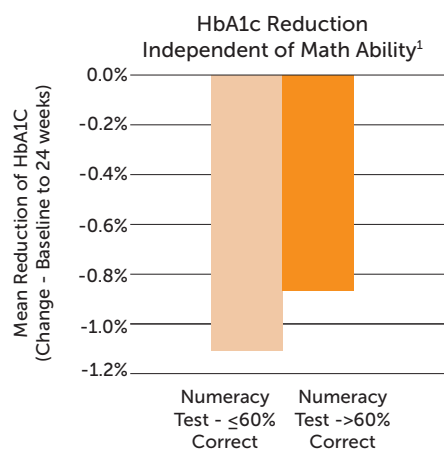
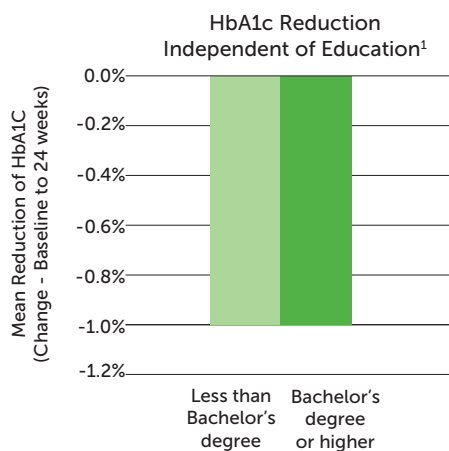
\*Study conducted using a previous version of the Dexcom G4<sup>®</sup> PLATINUM CGM System, which uses the same algorithm as the Dexcom G5<sup>®</sup> Mobile CGM System.

#### Study Objective & Methods

24-week prospective, randomised clinical trial of 155 adult patients ( $\geq 25$  years of age) with Type 1 Diabetes comparing MDI regimen augmented by CGM vs. self-monitoring of blood glucose (SMBG). Primary endpoint was HbA1c reduction in each group. Patient touchpoints reflective of common clinical practice (only one additional follow-up visit for CGM group, one week after CGM was initiated).

**Myth:** CGM is too complicated to use.

**Results:** Patients demonstrated significant HbA1c reductions, regardless of education level, math ability, and age.



**Myth:** MDI patients would be reluctant to use a wearable diabetes technology.

**Results:** MDI patients demonstrated a high rate of adherence at week 24.

**89%**  
of patients were still using the Dexcom CGM System  $\geq 6$  days/week (at week 24<sup>3</sup>).

CGM use has been proven to **both reduce HbA1C and decrease risk of hypoglycaemia regardless of delivery method.**<sup>2-4</sup> When initiating or adjusting insulin regimens for your patients, CGM provides real-time insights for better glycaemic outcomes.

## RESULTS



### SIGNIFICANT HbA1c REDUCTIONS

regardless of patients' education level, math ability and age.



### HIGH RATE OF ADHERENCE

at week 24, 89% of patients were still using the Dexcom CGM System  $\geq 6$  days/week.

For more information on Dexcom Continuous Glucose Monitoring, please contact us on **1300 851 056** or at **diabetes@amsl.com.au**

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