

CONTINUOUS GLUCOSE MONITORING

With the DexCom™ SEVEN® PLUS

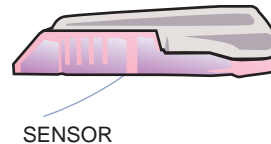
Clinical studies* demonstrate that continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) is a breakthrough in diabetes management. Previously, people with diabetes could only check their glucose (blood sugar) levels with finger sticks, which show levels at a particular moment but don't track the changes in blood sugar throughout the day. Because either high or low blood sugar can be life-threatening conditions, the DexCom CGM can alert users whenever glucose reaches dangerous levels.

Monitoring blood sugar 24/7

The DexCom SEVEN PLUS is the smallest and lightest CGM available, and the only one FDA approved for up to seven days of wear. The DexCom CGM shows the body's response to food and exercise. Special alarms on the receiver alert users when they are outside their target zone, so they can take action to avoid the potential health risks of either low or high blood sugar levels. It can provide data up to 288 times in a 24-hour period using three small components.

1. Sensor

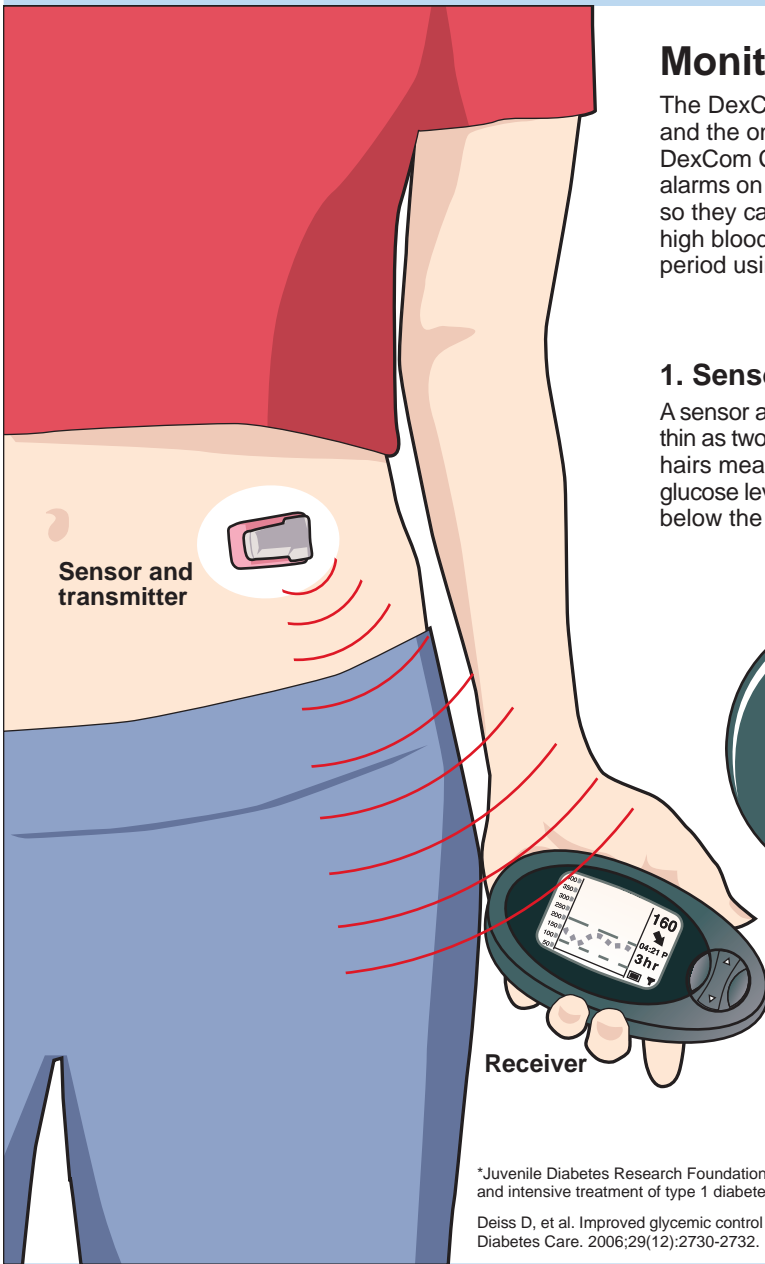
A sensor about as thin as two human hairs measures glucose levels just below the skin.



TRANSMITTER

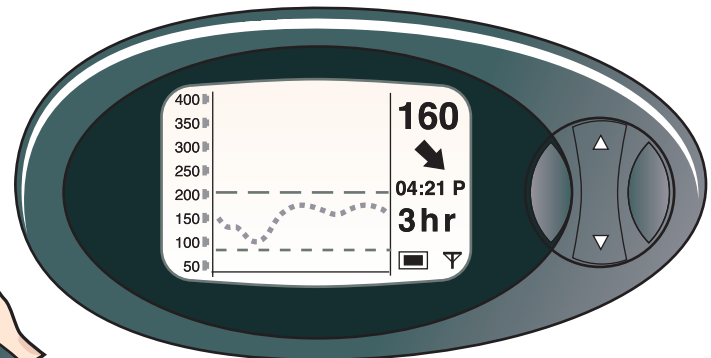
2. Transmitter

A transmitter fits onto the sensor and sends data wirelessly to a receiver.



Sensor and transmitter

Receiver



3. Receiver

The receiver, about the size of a cell phone, fits in a pocket or purse. It can be programmed to alert you when sugar gets too high or too low, even during sleep. Blood sugar status is available at the touch of a button.

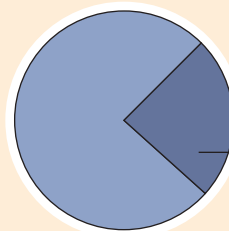
*Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation Continuous Glucose Monitoring Study Group (2008) Continuous glucose monitoring and intensive treatment of type 1 diabetes. N Engl J Med. 2008;359(14):1464-1476.

Deiss D, et al. Improved glycemic control in poorly controlled patients with type 1 diabetes using real-time continuous glucose monitoring. Diabetes Care. 2006;29(12):2730-2732.

Diabetes by the numbers

Diabetes, a serious and increasingly common disease, occurs when the body cannot properly use insulin to transfer glucose (blood sugar) to the cells that need it for energy. This results in blood sugar levels that can be too high or dangerously low, potentially leading to serious complications such as blindness, kidney failure and amputation.

23.6 million children and adults in the U.S. have diabetes



Of those, **5.7 million** people remain undiagnosed.

According to the American Diabetes Association, an additional **57 million** people are at increased risk for developing diabetes due to poor diet, lack of exercise and an epidemic of obesity in the U.S.

There are two main types of diabetes.

Type 2: The majority of people with diabetes, 90 to 95 percent, have Type 2, known as adult-onset or obesity-related diabetes. It occurs when cells become resistant to the effects of insulin. If left untreated, the pancreas can become incapable of producing insulin, resulting in Type 1 diabetes.

Type 1: Five to 10 percent of people with diabetes have Type 1, previously known as juvenile diabetes. It occurs when the pancreas stops making insulin, necessitating injections or infusions of insulin in order to manage the disease.