Report Set Overview

A set of reports displaying data from readers and mobile apps within the Libre Portfolio.

LibreView's standardised, easy-to-read reports reflect expert recommendations to help uncover patterns and trends.

Not all devices and reports are available in all regions.
Units of measurement are for purposes of illustration and will be available as applicable per region.

LibreView provides a standard set of information and graphs relating to diabetes management and is only one part of understanding glucose patterns.

Abbott Diabetes Care Ltd., Range Road, Witney, Oxon, OX29 OYL, UK

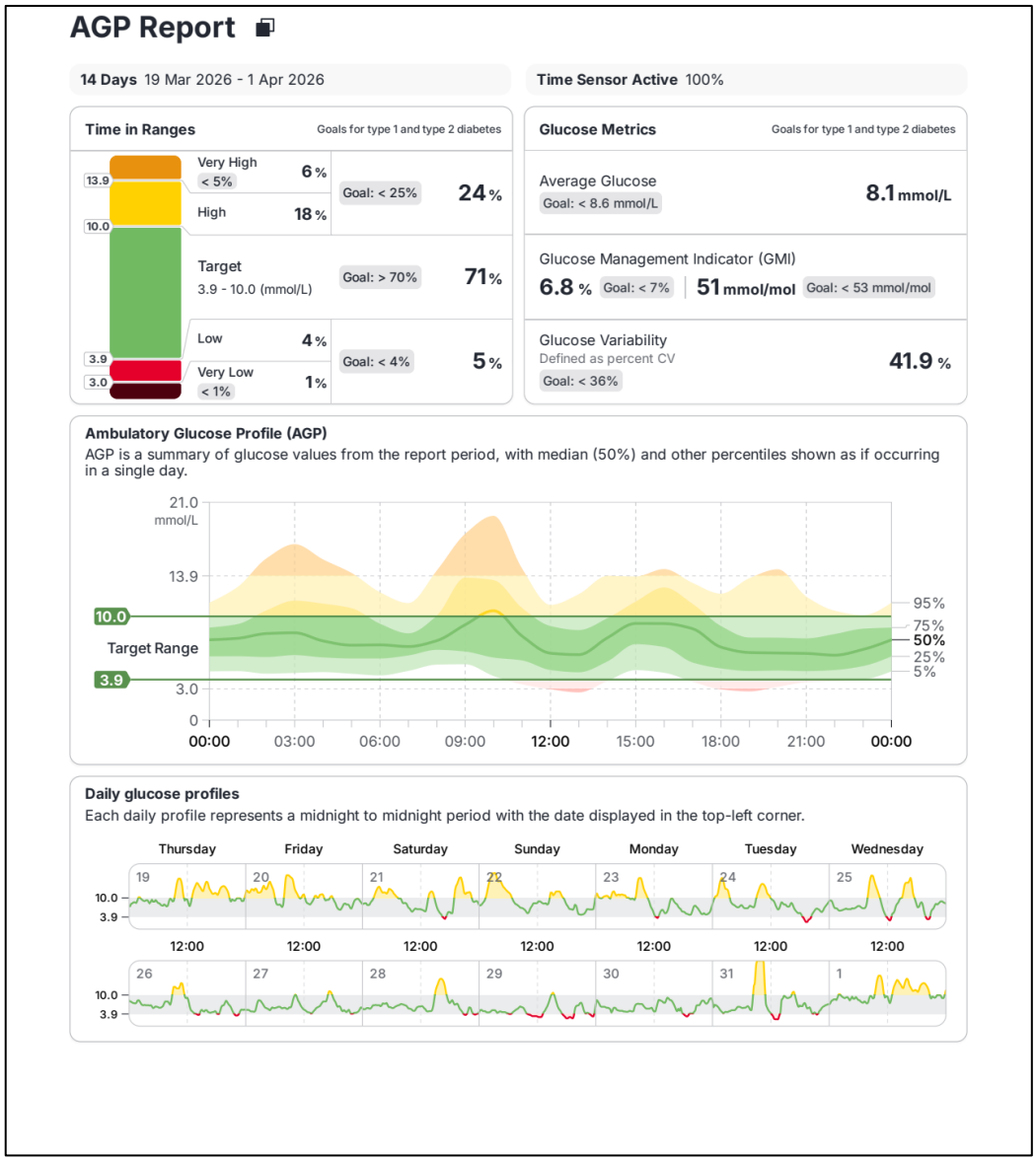
CE 2797

UK CA 0086

EC REP Abbott B.V., Wegalaan 9, 2132 JD Hoofddorp, The Netherlands

AGP report

The AGP report is a standardised report developed by the International Diabetes Center (IDC). See reference paper below for more information.[1]



Time in Ranges — Percentages of time for which glucose levels are in range and out of range during the report period. By default, this report displays the recommended standard target range for adults with diabetes.[1] The report indicates when a custom target range is applied.

Glucose Metrics — Relevant statistics including Average Glucose, Glucose Management Indicator (GMI) and Glucose Variability calculated for the report period. GMI indicates what the approximate HbA1C level is likely to be, based on the average glucose level from sensor readings for 14 or more days.[2]

Ambulatory Glucose Profile (AGP) — A visual display of the glycaemic profile showing the 5th, 25th, 50th (median), 75th and 95th percentiles of glucose readings for the report period.

Daily Glucose Profiles — Single-day profiles shown for up to the last two weeks' worth of data captured.

1. *Battelino et al; Clinical Targets for Continuous Glucose Monitoring Data Interpretation: Recommendations From the International Consensus on Time in Range. Diabetes Care 1 August 2019; 42 (8): 1593–1603.* https://doi.org/10.2337/dci19-0028
2. *Bergenstal et al; Glucose Management Indicator (GMI): A New Term for Estimating A1C From Continuous Glucose Monitoring. Diabetes Care 1 November 2018; 41 (11): 2275–2280.* https://doi.org/10.2337/dc18-1581

Glucose Pattern Insights

The Glucose Pattern Insights report offers an interpretation of the Ambulatory Glucose Profile (AGP) by highlighting glycaemic patterns and includes considerations for medication and lifestyle factors that may contribute to the patterns.



Time in Ranges — Percentages of time for which glucose levels are in range and out of range during the report period. By default, this report displays the recommended standard target range for adults with diabetes.[1]

Glucose Metrics — Average glucose and Glucose Management Indicator (GMI). GMI indicates what the approximate HbA1C level is likely to be, based on the average glucose level from sensor readings for 14 or more days.[2]

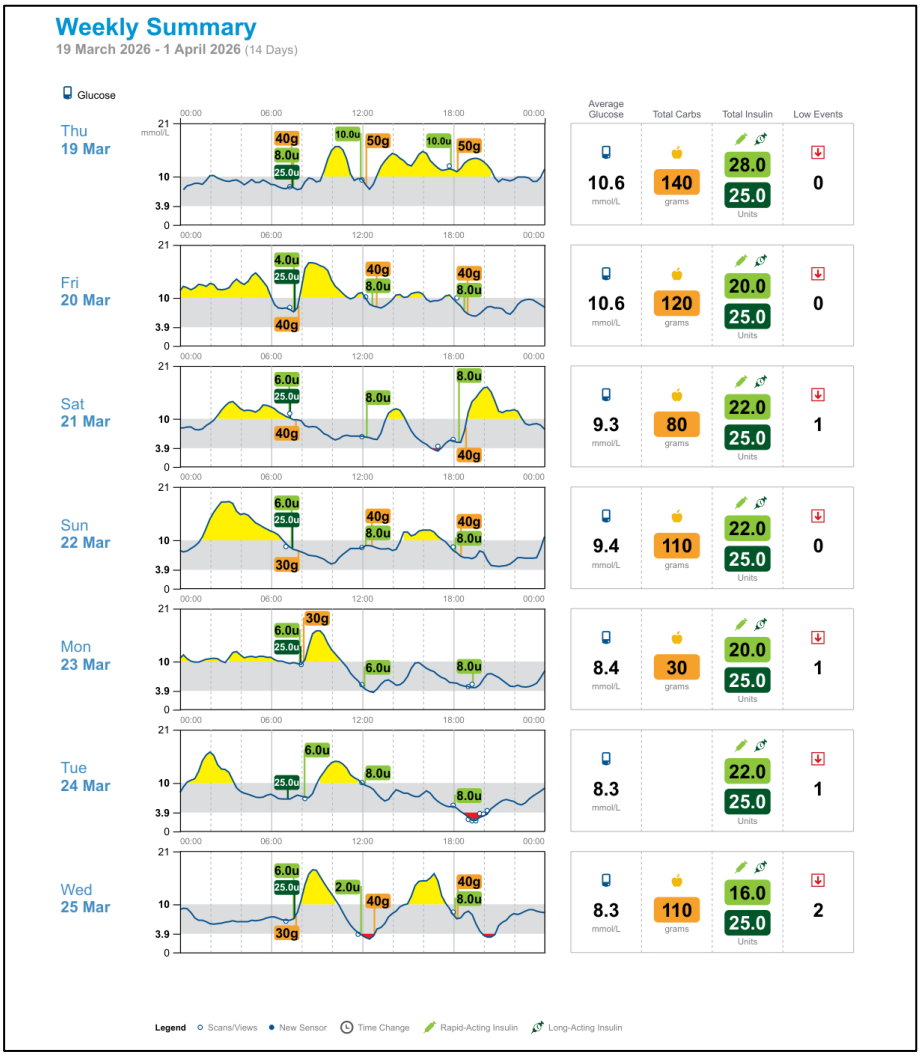
Considerations for the Clinician — Identifies the highest priority glycaemic pattern and provides considerations for factors that may contribute to those patterns. See the Considerations for the Clinician Table* below for more information about the types of guidance that are provided for different patterns.

Glucose Patterns — The graph plots the data used to determine glycaemic patterns and highlights each of the detected patterns and the time-of-day periods when they occur.

*Considerations for the Clinician Table			
Glycaemic Pattern	**Pattern Description**	**Medication Considerations**	**Lifestyle Considerations**
Lows	Persistent low glucose. Note that persistent high glucose may or may not be present in the same or other times of the day.	-Consider if medication is contributing to lows -Consider if increasing medication to address highs may worsen lows	-Consider if behaviours that may cause high glucose variability are contributing to the pattern of lows
Highs with some Lows	Persistent high glucose with risk of a future low pattern if therapy changes are made to address highs without addressing high glucose variability.	-Consider if increasing medication to address highs may worsen lows -Consider a different therapy to address high variability	-Consider if behaviours that may cause high glucose variability are contributing to the pattern of highs-with-some-lows
Highs	Persistent high glucose with low risk of a future low pattern if therapy changes are made to address highs.	-Consider adjusting medication to address high glucose. -Consider if increasing medication to address highs may worsen lows during other periods.	-Consider if behaviours that may cause high glucose or high glucose variability contributing to the pattern of highs

Weekly Summary

The Weekly Summary report shows daily glucose, insulin and carbohydrate data in a weekly format. This report is very similar to the Daily Log report, except that it summarises a full week's worth of data per page.



One graph per day — Each of the seven graphs represents one day of data.

Glucose graph — This feature presents glucose readings, making it easy to see when readings fall inside and outside the grey-shaded target range zone.

Total Carbohydrates — Indicates the amount of carbohydrates logged for that day.

Total Insulin — Indicates the number of units of insulin, categorised as either rapid-acting or long-acting, logged for that day.

Low Events — Indicates the number of low glucose events for that day.

Snapshot

The Snapshot report shows a summary of glucose, sensor usage, logged carbohydrates and insulin, and low glucose events for the report period.



Average glucose — Gives average glucose for the report period. Per cent time above target, in target and below target are determined by the Target Range set for the report.

Low Glucose Events — The number of low glucose events experienced is provided along with average duration. A graph displays the events shaded in red.

Sensor usage — % Time Sensor is Active is the percentage of possible sensor data points that the device recorded from a sensor during the report period.

Average scans/views — The daily average number of times the glucose value was viewed or scanned.

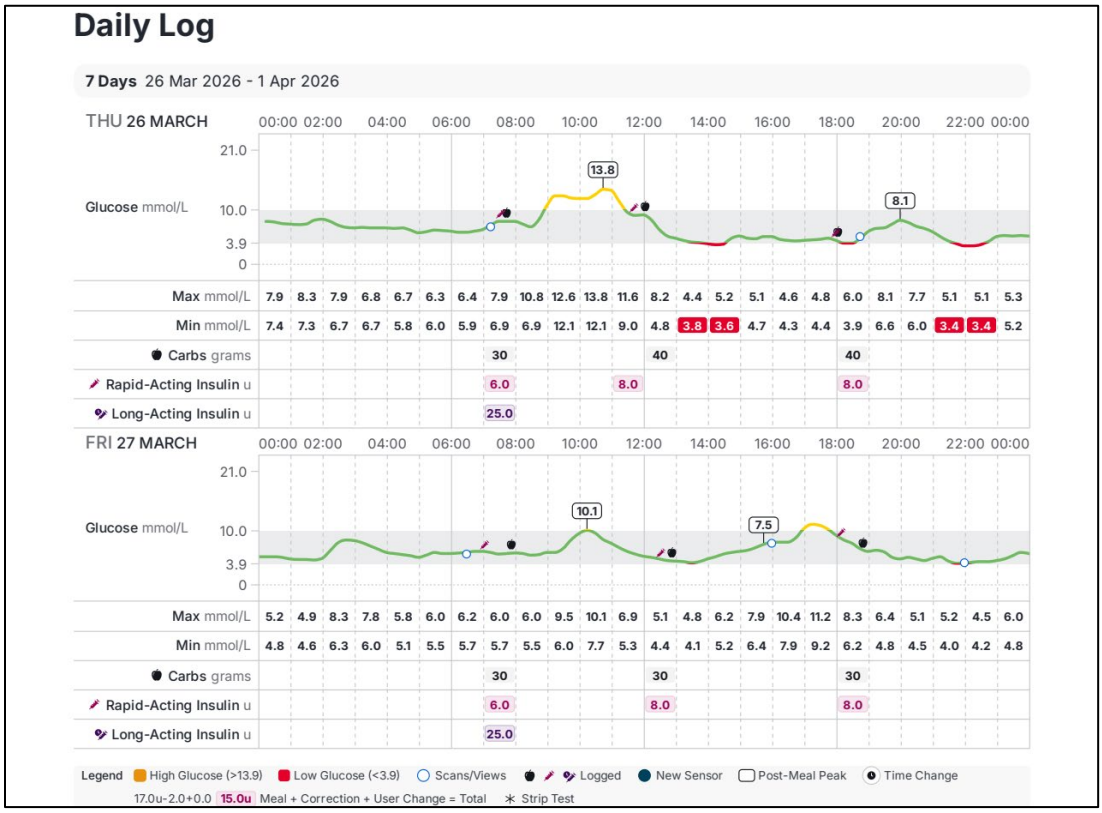
Daily Carbs — If carbohydrates were logged using the device, the average amount of carbs per day will appear here.

Insulin — If insulin data is logged using the insulin logging feature on the device or via a connected insulin pen, that data will appear here. Total Daily Insulin is the sum of the rapid- and long-acting insulins logged.

Comments — Comments are automatically generated based on patterns in the data.

Daily Log

The Daily Log report shows detailed glucose, carbohydrate, insulin and other data that were logged and when the data was logged for each day in the report period.



One day of data — Each section represents one day of data, including all glucose data, as well as any other data logged for that day. Each block represents one hour.

Glucose values — Beneath the graph, the minimum and maximum glucose values are provided for each hour. Readings that exceed the high glucose threshold are highlighted in orange, while those falling below the low glucose threshold are marked in red.

Scans/Views — An icon is displayed on the glucose trace when the glucose value has been scanned or viewed.

Strip test — If a strip test reading is logged, it will appear in the block for the hour it was logged. If the reading is above the high threshold, it will be displayed in orange, and if the reading is below the low threshold, it will be displayed in red.

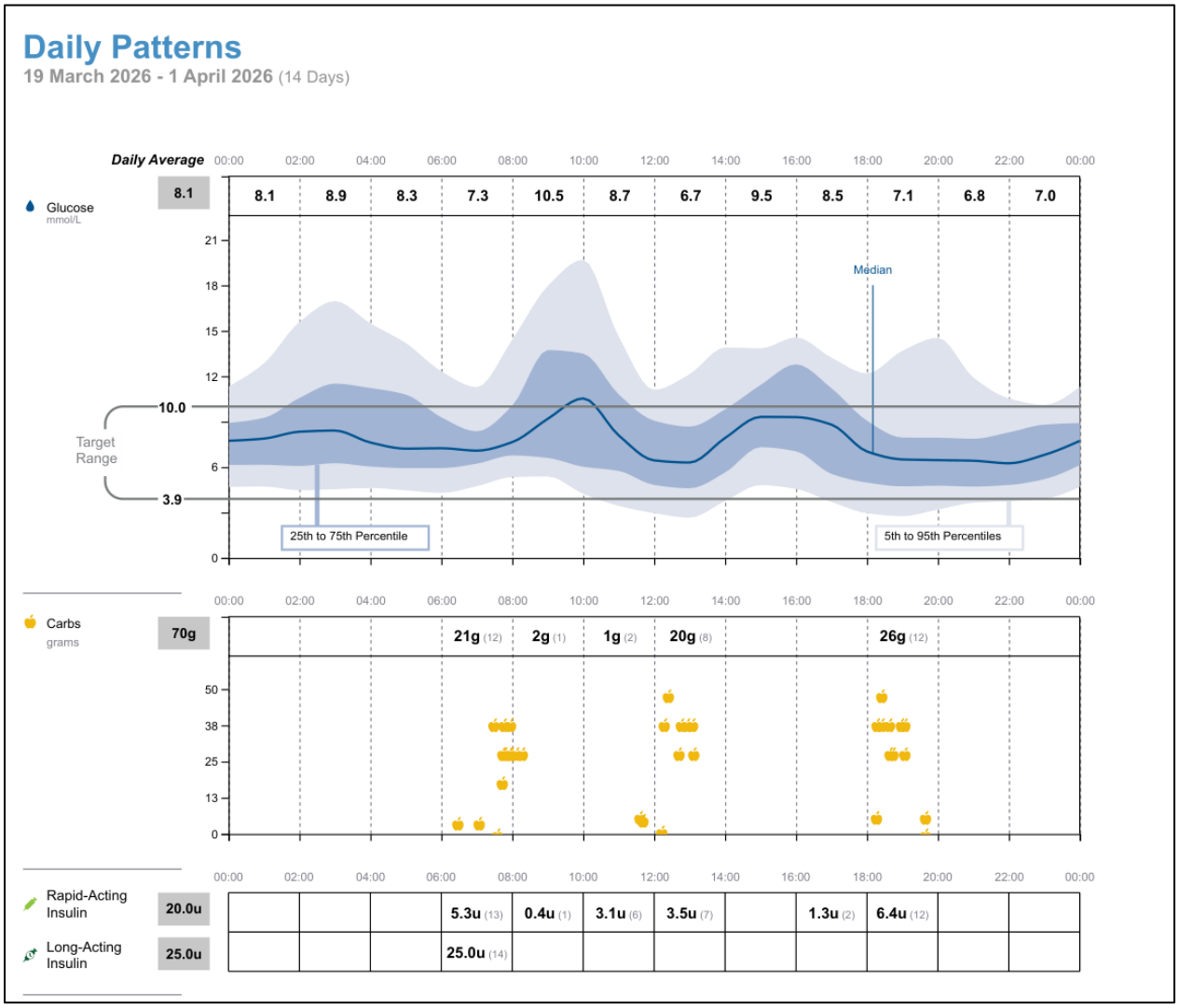
Rapid-acting insulin — If the user has manually logged rapid-acting insulin or has a connected insulin pen, it is shown in a black-outlined box.

Long-acting insulin — If the user has manually logged long-acting insulin or has a connected insulin pen, it is shown in a dark green box.

Post-meal peak — Peak glucose values within three hours post logged meals are displayed in a white box on the graph.

Daily Patterns

The Daily Patterns report aligns glucose data in the Ambulatory Glucose Profile (AGP) with the averages of entered carbohydrate and insulin data over the course of a day.



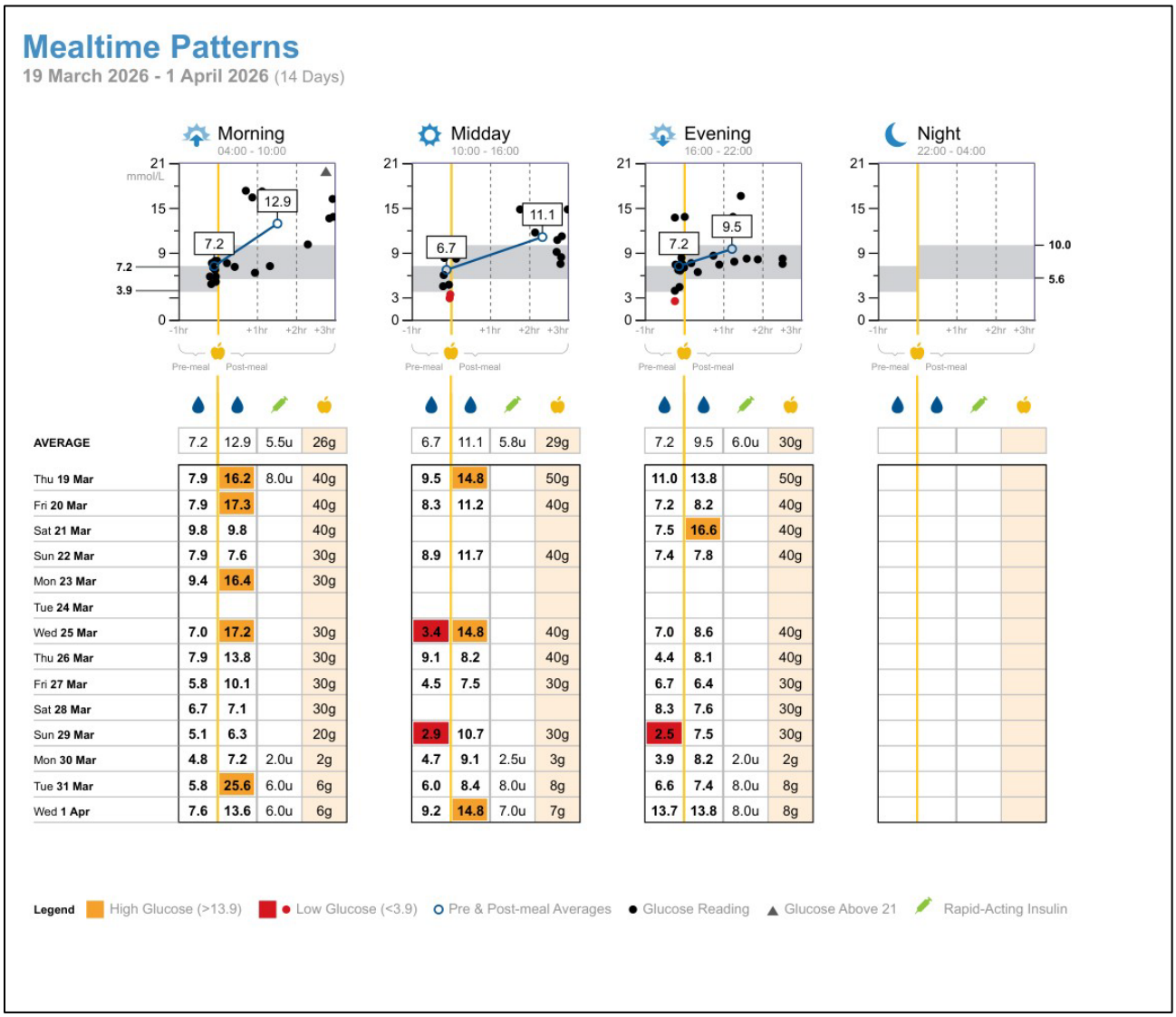
Average glucose — Gives daily average glucose from all days in the report period selected as well as the average glucose for every two hours of the day over a 24-hour period on the graph.

Carbohydrates — Gives daily average of any logged carbohydrates as well as the average carbs logged for every two hours of the day over a 24-hour period on the graph. Numbers in the parentheses indicate how many entries have been logged. Apple icons will appear in a grid depicting when carbs were logged for each of those entries.

Insulin — Gives daily averages of rapid-acting and long-acting insulin as well as the average insulin for every two hours of the day over a 24-hour period on the graph. Numbers in the parentheses indicate how many entries have been logged.

Mealtime Patterns

The Mealtime Patterns report shows pre- and post-meal glucose, carbohydrate and insulin data based on typical mealtimes



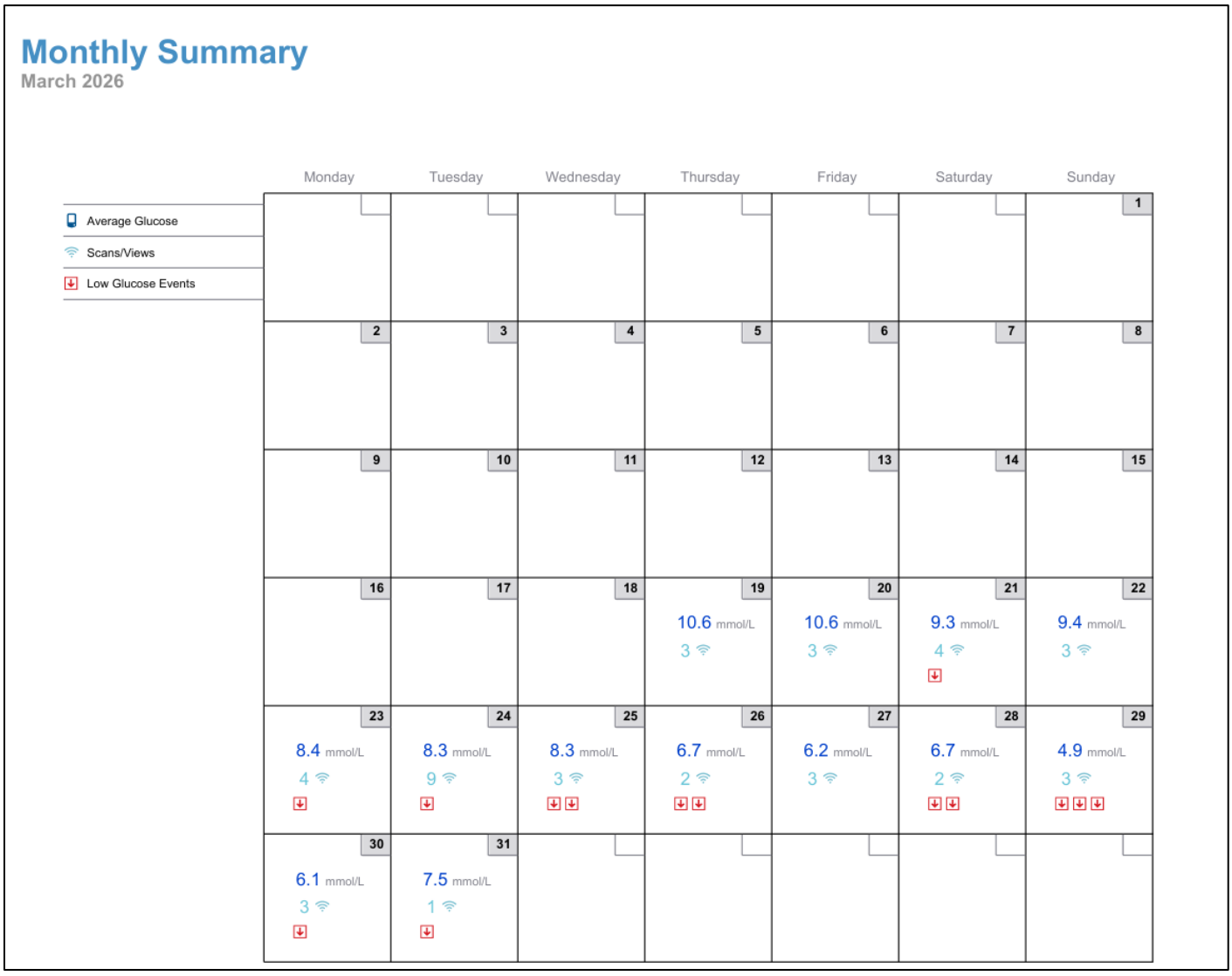
Time of day — This report breaks out data for different times of day. Each time block represents one-hour pre-meal and three hours post-meal.

Average and Daily values — This section includes the average pre- and post-meal glucose, the average logged insulin dose and the average carbs per time of day. The daily glucose, insulin and carbohydrate information is available in the table.

Pre- and post-meal glucose — Highlights average glucose readings before and after mealtimes. Post-meal glucose is automatically captured and is the glucose value 3 hours after the time of carbohydrate entry.

Monthly Summary

The Monthly Summary report shows average glucose, number of low glucose events and sensor usage data for each day in a calendar month.



Device Details

The Device Details report shows device settings and additional information. The settings shown in this report are set on the patient device (app or reader) and may not match the settings used to generate the LibreView reports.

