



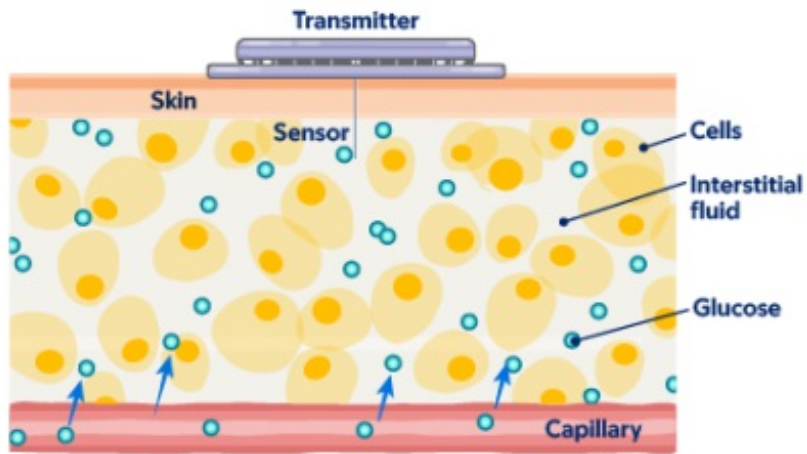
[REDACTED] (CGM)
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[REDACTED] (CGM) [REDACTED]?

CGM [REDACTED],
[REDACTED]
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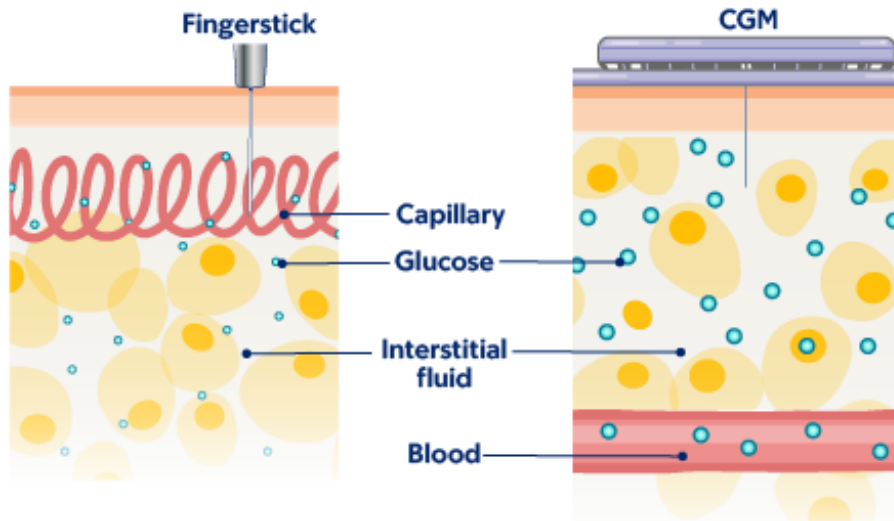
The sensor is inserted into the skin and measures the glucose concentration in the interstitial fluid. The sensor is connected to a transmitter, which sends the data to a receiver. The receiver is connected to a computer, which stores the data and displays it on a screen. The computer also sends the data to a mobile phone, which can be used to view the data and share it with a healthcare provider.



1. CGM

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1. () 2 () |



2. () CGM ()

CGM

(BG) (SG)

15

Arrow Direction	Means the Glucose is:
↑	Going up quickly
↓	Going down quickly
↗	Going up slowly
↘	Going down slowly
→	Stable (not changing)

3. CGM

Continuous Glucose Monitoring (CGM) is a technology that allows for real-time monitoring of glucose levels. It involves the use of a small sensor inserted under the skin, which measures glucose levels in the interstitial fluid. The sensor is connected to a transmitter, which sends data to a receiver (usually a smartphone or a dedicated device). This data is then processed and displayed as a graph or numerical values.

CGM provides several advantages over traditional fingerstick testing. It offers continuous data, allowing for the identification of trends and patterns in glucose levels. This is particularly useful for detecting hypoglycemia (low blood sugar) and hyperglycemia (high blood sugar) before they become symptomatic. Additionally, CGM can provide alerts and notifications when glucose levels fall outside a target range, helping to prevent complications.

There are different types of CGM systems available, including real-time monitoring systems and retrospective monitoring systems. Real-time systems provide immediate data, while retrospective systems require a separate device to download and analyze the data. The choice of system depends on individual needs and preferences.

While CGM is a valuable tool for glucose management, it is not without limitations. The sensors can sometimes be affected by factors such as skin temperature, hydration, and movement, which can lead to inaccurate readings. Additionally, the cost of CGM systems can be high, and insurance coverage may vary.

In conclusion, CGM is a powerful tool for managing diabetes, providing continuous and real-time glucose data. It helps individuals better understand their glucose patterns and make informed decisions about their insulin and diet. As technology continues to advance, CGM is expected to become even more accurate and user-friendly.

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- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CGM [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] CGM [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] CGM- [REDACTED] |

[REDACTED] **MSK-** [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

MSK- [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

