# Supplementary Material

## Supplementary Table S1. Key measurements of daily glucose exposure and glycemic variability derived from continuous glucose monitoring

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Metric** | **Description** |
| ***Glucose Exposure*** | |
| MBG | Overall glucose exposure over 24 hours (1) |
| TIR | Percentage of time in target glucose range (1) |
| Target glucose range definition may vary between studies, but has been proposed to be 70–180 mg/dL as the standard |
| Hyperglycemia | Percentage of readings per unit of time in hyperglycemic range (1) |
| >180 mg/dL |
| >250 mg/dL |
| Hypoglycemia | Percentage of readings per unit of time in hypoglycemic range (1) |
| <70 mg/dL |
| <54 mg/dL |
| AUC | Hourly glucose exposure for a given time period (18); typically used as a measure of glucose exposure (20) |
| ***Glucose variability*** | |
| SD | SD of 24-hour mean glucose (1) |
| CV | Metric relative to 24-hour mean glucose (1) |
| IQR | IQR of 24-hour mean glucose (1) |
| MODD | Metric of variability within a 24-hour period (2) |
| MAGE | Mean of glycemic excursions from nadir to peak for those differences that exceeded the SD of 24-hour mean glucose (2) |
| MAG | Total of absolute difference between sequential glucose readings over time (2) |
| CONGA | Composite index of the amount of time spent in glycemic excursions and the degree of glycemic variability (2) |
| LBGIHBGI | Reflections of the risk of hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia, respectively (2) |
| “Distance traveled” | Arc length of the glucose curve over 24 hours (3) |

# AUC, area under the curve; CONGA, continuous overall net glycemic action; CV, coefficient of variation; HBGI, high blood glucose index; IQR, interquartile range; LBGI, low blood glucose index; MAG, mean absolute glucose rate of change; MAGE, mean amplitude of glycemic expression; MBG, mean blood glucose; MODD, mean of daily differences; SD, standard deviation; TIR, time in target glycemic range.

# References

1. Danne T, Nimri R, Battelino T, Bergenstal RM, Close KL, DeVries JH, et al. International consensus on use of continuous glucose monitoring. Diabetes Care 2017;40:1631-1640

2. Kovatchev BP. Metrics for glycaemic control - from HbA1c to continuous glucose monitoring. Nat Rev Endocrinol 2017;13:425-436

3. Henry RR, Strange P, Zhou R, Pettus J, Shi L, Zhuplatov SB, e. Effects of dapagliflozin on 24-hour glycemic control in patients with type 2 diabetes: a randomized controlled trial. Diabetes Technol Ther 2018;20:715-724