

Corrigendum: Figure Correction

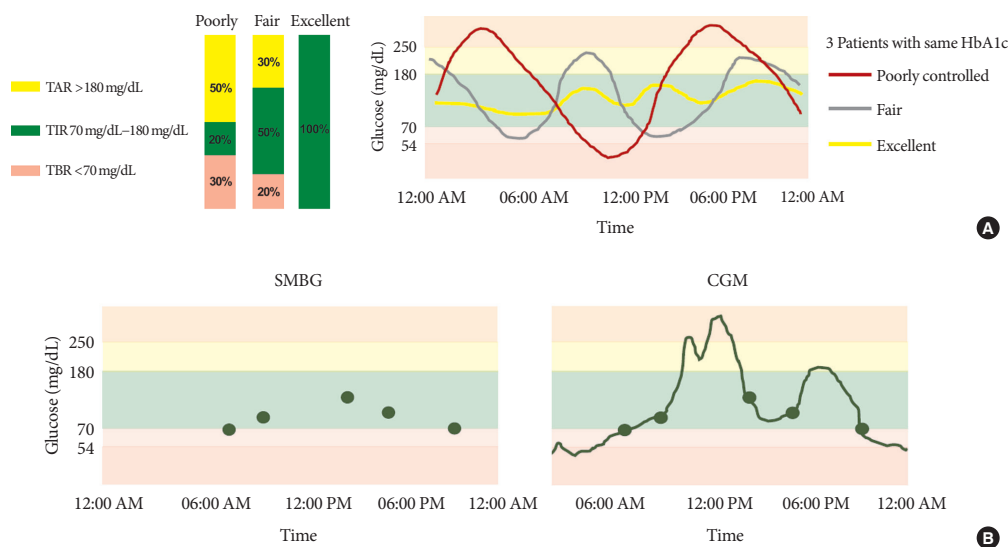
# Time in Range from Continuous Glucose Monitoring: A Novel Metric for Glycemic Control

Jee Hee Yoo<sup>1</sup>, Jae Hyeon Kim<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Division of Endocrinology and Metabolism, Department of Medicine, Yonsei University Wonju College of Medicine, Wonju, Korea  
<sup>2</sup>Division of Endocrinology and Metabolism, Department of Medicine, Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

Diabetes & Metabolism Journal 2020;44:828-839. <https://doi.org/10.4093/dmj.2020.0257>

Fig. 1A of this manuscript has some error. The % next to the text “TAR”, “TBR”, and “TAR” should be changed to mg/dL. We apologize for any inconvenience that this may have caused.



**Fig. 1.** (A) Even in patients with the same glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) or mean glucose, exact glycemic control may vary. For example, some patients can have excellent glycemic control, spending the whole day with glucose levels between 70 and 180 mg/dL; on the other hand, some patients' glucose levels may range from 50 to 250 mg/dL. (B) Self-monitoring blood glucose (SMBG) cannot fully capture actual glycemic fluctuation like continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) measuring interstitial glucose level every 5 to 15 minutes (96 to 288 measurements/day). TAR, time above range; TBR, time below range; TIR, time in range.

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>) which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.