Supplementary Data

Supplementary Table S1. Overnight Sof-Sensor Continuous Glucose Monitoring with Paradigm Pump Point Accuracy for Each Study

Study, comparison	Number of pairs	Median difference (mg/dL)	Median RAD[a]	% ISO[b]
A[9] (n=24 nights)				
Overall	419	−1	7%	93%
Reference glucose (mg/dL)				
≤70	91	−1	8%	100%
71–120	94	−5	7%	90%
121–180	104	+5	6%	92%
>180	130	+2	7%	90%
B[7] (n=24 nights)				
Overall	649	−7	12%	72%
Reference glucose (mg/dL)				
≤70	20	+24	35%	40%
71–120	149	+4	16%	66%
121–180	266	−10	13%	67%
>180	214	−13	9%	87%
C[8] (n=15 nights)				
Overall	1,535	+4	13%	72%
Reference glucose (mg/dL)				
≤70	79	+20	36%	42%
71–120	935	+5	12%	76%
121–180	389	−3	14%	70%
>180	132	−5	11%	70%
D[10] (n=24 nights)				
Overall	807	−4	13%	70%
Reference glucose (mg/dL)				
≤70	6	+4	6%	100%
71–120	466	−3	13%	65%
121–180	243	−1	11%	80%
>180	92	−36	18%	64%
E (unpublished) (n=12 nights)[c]				
Overall	217	−6	18%	55%
Reference glucose (mg/dL)				
≤70	14	+22	36%	36%
71–120	69	+2	18%	57%
121–180	84	−20	16%	58%
>180	50	−33	16%	54%

Nighttime was defined as 10 p.m.–6 a.m.

[a]Relative absolute difference (RAD)=absolute difference/reference. Data are median values (25th, 75th percentiles).

[b]International Organization for Standardization (ISO) criteria are continuous glucose monitoring measurements within ±15 mg/dL for reference glucose values ≤75 mg/dL and within ±20% for reference glucose values >75 mg/dL.

[c]Study E was coordinated by the Jaeb Center; data were acquired by the Stanford University and Barbara Davis Center clinical teams and are on file at the Jaeb Center.