

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Appendix 1.

Studies Used in the Development of the GMI Formula

REPLACE-BG: A Randomized Trial Comparing Continuous Glucose Monitoring With and Without

Routine Blood Glucose Monitoring in Adults with Well-controlled Type 1 Diabetes.

- CGM data collected for up to 6 continuous months with the Dexcom G4 with 505 software in 226 adults (≥ 18 years old) with type 1 diabetes
- A1C measured with NGSP-certified method (G8 Tosoh Biosciences), performed at NGSP-certified Northwest Lipid Research Laboratories, University of Washington, Seattle Washington
Aleppo G, Ruedy KJ, Riddlesworth TD, Kruger DF, Peters AL, Hirsch I, Bergenstal RM, Toschi E, Ahmann AJ, Shah VN, Rickels MR, Bode BW, Philis-Tsimikas A, Pop-Busui R, Rodriguez H, Eyth E, Bhargava A, Kollman C, Beck RW; REPLACE-BG Study Group.

REPLACE-BG: A Randomized Trial Comparing Continuous Glucose Monitoring With and Without Routine Blood Glucose Monitoring in Well-Controlled Adults With Type 1 Diabetes. *Diabetes Care*. 2017. (clinicaltrials.gov registration number: NCT02258373)

Effect of Continuous Glucose Monitoring on Glycemic Control in Adults with Type 1 Diabetes Using

Injections for Insulin Delivery

- CGM data collected over 6 months using the Dexcom G4 with 505 software on 105 adults (≥ 25 years old) with type 1 diabetes
- A1C measured with NGSP-certified method (G8 Tosoh Biosciences), performed at NGSP-certified Northwest Lipid Research Laboratories, University of Washington, Seattle Washington
Beck RW, Riddlesworth T, Ruedy K, Ahmann A, Bergenstal R, Haller S, et al. Effect of Continuous Glucose Monitoring on Glycemic Control in Adults With Type 1 Diabetes Using Insulin Injections: The DIAMOND Randomized Clinical Trial. *JAMA*. 2017;317(4):371-8. (clinical trials.gov registration number:NCT02282397)

Continuous glucose monitoring versus usual care in patients with type 2 diabetes receiving multiple daily insulin injections.

- CGM data collected over 6 months using the Dexcom G4 with 505 software on 79 adults (≥ 25 years old) with type 2 diabetes
- A1C measured with NGSP-certified method (G8 Tosoh Biosciences), performed at NGSP-certified Northwest Lipid Research Laboratories, University of Washington, Seattle Washington

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Beck RW, Riddlesworth TD, Ruedy K, Ahmann A, Haller S, Kruger D, McGill JB, Polonsky W, Price D, Aronoff S, Aronson R, Toschi E, Kollman C, Bergenstal R; DIAMOND Study Group. Continuous glucose monitoring versus usual care in patients with type 2 diabetes receiving multiple daily insulin injections. *Ann Intern Med* 2017 doi 10.7326/MI16-2855(clinicaltrials.gov registration number: NCT02282397)

Real-Time Continuous Glucose Monitoring in Adults with Type 1 Diabetes and Impaired Hypoglycaemia Awareness or Severe Hypoglycaemia Treated with Multiple Daily Insulin Injections (HypoDE)

- CGM data collected over 6 months for the intervention group and over 4 weeks for the control group using the Dexcom G5 sensor or G4 with 505 software for 141 adults (≥ 18 years old) with type 1 diabetes
- HbA1c measured at an NGSP certified central laboratory (MLM Medical Labs, Moenchengladbach, Germany) by use of an NGSP-certified high performance liquid chromatography method – G8 Tosoh.

Heinemann L, Freckmann G, Ehrmann D, Faber-Heinemann G, Guerra S, Waldenmaier D, Hermanns N. Real-time continuous glucose monitoring in adults with type 1 diabetes and impaired hypoglycaemia awareness or severe hypoglycaemia treated with multiple daily insulin injections (HypoDE): a multicentre, randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* 2018; 391: 1367-77 (clinicaltrials.gov registration number: NCT02671968)