



# GETTING STARTED WITH CONTINUOUS GLUCOSE MONITORING

for the MiniMed Paradigm<sup>®</sup>  
REAL-Time Revel<sup>™</sup> Insulin Pump



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# Congratulations on your decision

to use the MiniMed Paradigm<sup>®</sup> REAL-Time Revel<sup>™</sup> system!

A solid understanding of continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) basics is essential to your success. Here's what we'll cover in this guide:

## 1 UNDERSTANDING CGM

**Glucose Readings** Blood glucose (BG) meter and sensor glucose readings come from similar, but different, places in your body.

**Calibration** A sensor needs BG meter readings to function properly.

**Settings** Personalize and adjust your settings over time.

## 2 STARTING-UP CGM

**Step 1** – Programming Settings

**Step 2** – Sensor Insertion

**Step 3** – Connecting the MiniLink<sup>®</sup> Transmitter

**Step 4** – Calibrating

**Step 5** – Reading the Display

## 3 APPLYING CGM IN YOUR LIFE

**What is CareLink<sup>®</sup> therapy management software?**

**How do CareLink software reports help me?**

**How do I sign up for CareLink software?**

# LET'S GET STARTED!

## YOUR CGM SYSTEM INCLUDES 3 KEY ITEMS:

### 1 Enlite® Glucose Sensor

Measures glucose levels in the body. Each Enlite sensor can be worn for up to 6 days.

### 2 MiniLink® Transmitter

The MiniLink transmitter connects to the glucose sensor and sends glucose readings to your insulin pump. It is recharged and stored in the MiniLink charger when not in use.

### 3 MiniMed Paradigm REAL-Time Revel Insulin Pump

Delivers insulin and receives and displays glucose readings. Other items include: Enlite sensor and Enlite sensor overtape.



**Remember, your healthcare provider and Medtronic Diabetes are here to support you every step of the way.**

Note: The Enlite sensor is approved for ages 16 years and older.

# UNDERSTANDING CGM

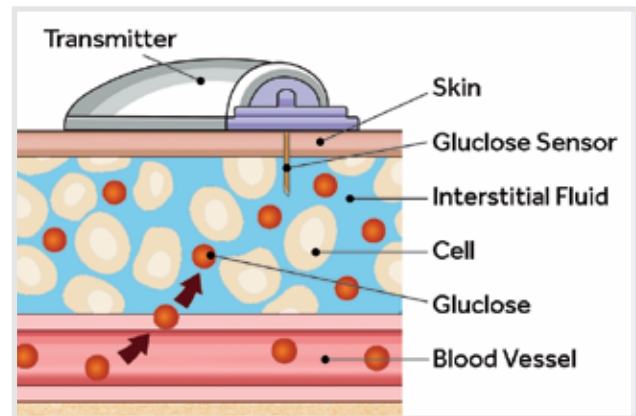
## ✓ GLUCOSE READINGS

Your BG meter measures glucose (sugar) levels in your **blood**, and your glucose sensor measures glucose levels in the fluid surrounding the cells in your tissue, which is called **interstitial fluid**.

Most of the time, glucose travels first to your blood and then to your interstitial fluid.

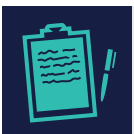
Because of how glucose travels, your BG meter readings and sensor readings will rarely match exactly. *This is normal and should be expected.*

Usually your BG meter readings and your sensor readings will be close.



However, when glucose levels are rising or falling quickly, you should **expect** to see a larger difference between your BG meter value and the sensor glucose reading. Examples of times when this may occur include:

- After meals or after insulin
- When ↑ or ↓ arrows appear on your pump screen



**NOTE:** Use CGM to understand your glucose trends. Focus on what matters: the direction and the speed of the sensor glucose change. Pay less attention to each individual glucose number. Always rely on BG meter readings for therapy adjustments.

# UNDERSTANDING CGM

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## CALIBRATION

Your MiniMed Paradigm® REAL-Time Revel™ system uses BG meter readings to make sure the glucose sensor maintains its accuracy over time. This is called **calibration**.

To calibrate you must check your BG on your meter and enter the value into the pump. The two most common ways to calibrate are through the Bolus Wizard® and the sensor menu. The preferred method is the Bolus Wizard, which may help to prevent the stacking of insulin.


**When** you calibrate is important.

- On day one of a new sensor, a calibration is needed:
  - approximately 2 hours after you connect the MiniLink® transmitter to your sensor (the system will notify you)
  - again within 6 hours
  - again within 12 hours
- After day one, calibrate **3–4 times a day** for optimal sensor accuracy
- A **minimum** of 1 calibration every 12 hours is required to receive sensor glucose readings

It's easy to remember when to calibrate. Think **Before is best**. The best times to calibrate are when glucose levels are least likely to be changing rapidly, such as:

- **Before** meals
- **Before** bedtime
- **Before** insulin
- When there are **no arrows on your insulin pump screen**

### TIP:

Time your calibrations so you will not have to wake up in the middle of the night. Remember, you can calibrate early! For example, if it's 9PM and you know a calibration will be required by 3AM, go ahead and calibrate before bed. This will start the 12 hour calibration clock over. To find out when your next calibration is due, press  3 times from the HOME screen.

If you notice a large difference between your BG meter and sensor glucose readings, calibration may be needed to bring them closer together again (remember, only calibrate if there are no arrows on your display).

# UNDERSTANDING CGM

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**NOTE:** Calibration is essential for optimal sensor performance. The glucose sensor performs best when calibrated 3–4 times per day. CGM does not eliminate the need for BG meter readings (fingersticks). You do not need to wait 6 hours (day one) and 12 hours to calibrate. You can calibrate early, as long as your glucose is stable.

## SETTINGS

Your MiniMed Paradigm REAL-Time system allows you to customize alerts to help improve your glucose control. Your healthcare provider will work with you and your trainer to determine the initial alert settings that work best for you.



In using CGM, these settings will determine how often you are alerted. You will want to find a balance between the benefit of receiving these alerts and any inconvenience that may be caused by receiving too many.

During the first several weeks on CGM, you and your healthcare provider may consider (i) waiting to turn these alerts on, (ii) turning on only certain alerts, or (iii) setting these alerts very wide. As you learn more about your glucose patterns and how to use CGM, you will be able to adjust your alert settings to meet your individual needs.

# STARTING-UP CGM

## ✓ STEP 1: PROGRAMMING SETTINGS

Your healthcare provider will work with you and your trainer to determine your initial settings.

To turn the SENSOR feature on, go to:

**HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > EDIT SETTINGS > Sensor: ON**

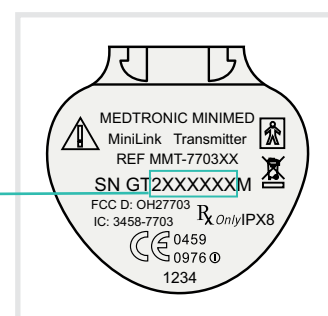
After you have turned your SENSOR feature on, enter your MiniLink® transmitter ID:

**HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > EDIT SETTINGS > Transmtr ID > SET TRANSMITTER ID**

- Use the **▲** and **▼** buttons to select each digit and press **ACT** to enter. The seven-digit ID (or serial number) is located on the flat side of the MiniLink transmitter. Be sure to only select the numbers.

Transmitter ID Number

**2XXXXXX**



Follow these steps to personalize your sensor settings:

**HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > EDIT SETTINGS**

Two alerts are the HIGH SG and LOW SG alerts, which notify you when your sensor glucose has moved above or below your programmed glucose limits. For example, if your HIGH SG alert is set at 250 mg/dL and your LOW SG alert is set at 70 mg/dL, you will receive an alert every time your glucose goes above 250 or below 70.

You can set up to 8 customizable HIGH SG and LOW SG alert limits for different periods of the day. This is especially helpful, for example, if you would like to set your glucose alert limit differently at night to prevent frequent alerts while you sleep.

To turn your sensor setting on, go to:

**HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > EDIT SETTINGS > SENSOR: ON**

To turn your high and low glucose alert limits on, go to:

**HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > EDIT SETTINGS > GLUCOSE ALERTS: ON**

To set your high and low glucose alert limits, go to:

**HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > EDIT SETTINGS > GLUCOSE LIMITS**



# STARTING-UP CGM

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**Predictive** alerts provide you with a warning that your glucose is trending towards your chosen high and low glucose limits 5-30 minutes before you would otherwise reach these limits. With predictive alerts, you can be made aware of potential highs and lows even before they occur. Based on your healthcare provider's recommendations, you may set a predictive low, a predictive high, both, or neither.

## REMEMBER:

Your High and Low glucose alerts are not the same as your target glucose ranges. High and Low alerts are useful features of the system that are meant to be adjusted as your knowledge of the system improves. Successful CGM usage involves optimizing your settings over time.

To set your predictive alerts, go to:

**HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > EDIT SETTINGS > PREDICT ALERTS: ON**

**Rate of Change** alerts notify you that your glucose levels are rising or falling at a certain rate. They are useful for understanding how quickly your glucose levels are affected by meals and insulin, and to recognize potentially dangerous sensor glucose changes before they become a problem. The **RISE RATE** alert can be helpful if you are prone to forgetting to take insulin, since glucose levels tend to spike significantly at these times. Likewise, the **FALL RATE** alert can be helpful in protecting you when you give yourself too much insulin, or if you skip a meal by accident.

To set your rate of change alerts, go to:

**HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > EDIT SETTINGS > Rate Alerts**

You will be asked first to set a fall rate of 1.1 to 5.0 mg/dL/min, or select to turn it OFF. After your fall rate is selected, you will then be asked to set your rise rate. You may set a rise rate of 1.1 to 5.0 mg/dL/min, or turn it OFF. It's often best to wait until you have adjusted to CGM to set these alerts.

Going to a movie or making a presentation? You can set the volume to VIBRATE if you prefer to not receive audible alerts for any reason. There is also an **Alert Silence** feature which allows you to silence specific sensor alerts in the system. You will still be able to see these alerts on the screen of your insulin pump.

To place your monitor on VIBRATE mode, go to:

**HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > UTILITIES > ALERT > ALERT TYPE > Vibrate**

To set your **ALERT SILENCE** feature, go to:

**HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > Alert Silence**

You can then select which alerts you would like to silence.

# STARTING-UP CGM

The **Repeat** setting is the time the system waits after an alert and before it alerts again if the situation is not resolved. Setting the repeat properly will prevent excessive alerts for HIGH SG and LOW SG situations which you have already taken action to correct.

To set your high repeat, go to:

**HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > EDIT SETTINGS > Hi Repeat**

To set your low repeat, go to:

**HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > EDIT SETTINGS > Lo Repeat**

Your personalized CareLink® reports will help you and your healthcare provider to see where to best set your alerts over time.

What It Does	Used Settings	Common Setting
<b>High Repeat</b>	The amount of time until you are reminded that your sensor glucose is still above your high alert setting	2 hours - 3 hours
<b>Low Repeat</b>	The amount of time until you are reminded that your sensor glucose is still below your low alert setting	20 minutes - 30 minutes
<b>Cal Repeat</b>	The amount of time after you miss a calibration (Meter BG Now alert) before you are reminded	1 hour
<b>Cal Reminder</b>	The amount of time until your next calibration	30 minutes - 1 hour
<b>Weak Signal</b>	The amount of time before you are alerted if there is a weak signal.	30 minutes

## REMEMBER:

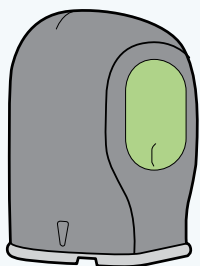
Alerts are optional and are meant to be personalized and adjusted over time. Start wide and customize your alerts as you use CGM to learn more about your glucose trends and patterns. You can adjust your alert settings so that they are different during your bedtime hours to ensure that you get a good night's sleep. CareLink reports help you and your healthcare provider fine tune your settings.

# STARTING-UP CGM

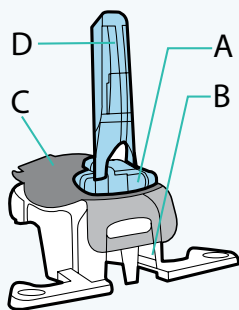
## ✓ STEP 2: SENSOR INSERTION

Before you insert your sensor, gather all of your supplies:

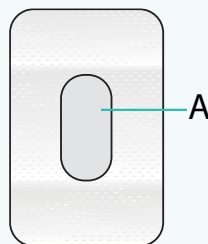
### ENLITE® SYSTEM COMPONENTS



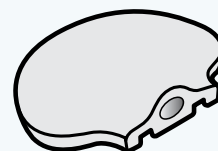
Enlite Serter



Enlite Sensor & Pedestal  
A – Sensor  
B – Pedestal  
C – Adhesive pad  
D – Needle housing



Sensor Overtape  
A – Pre-cut Hole



MiniLink Transmitter

\*For more details on the Enlite System Components, consult the User Guides.

**Enlite serter** is required in order to insert the sensor properly and safely

**Enlite sensor** is individually packaged and comes attached to a plastic pedestal which is necessary for proper loading into the serter

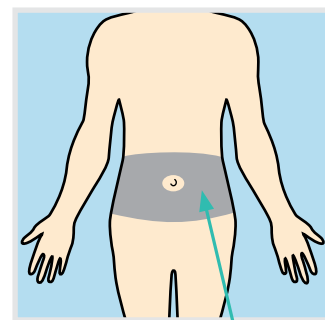
**Sensor overtape** is required to keep the sensor securely in place

**MiniLink transmitter** is connected after the sensor is inserted and covered with the overtape

## Selecting Your Site

Your sensor should be inserted in the abdomen.\*\*  
The sensor insertion site should be at least:

- 2 inches away from your navel
- 1 inch away from your insulin pump infusion site
- 1 inch away from any other insulin needle injection site (syringe, pen)



Abdomen

\*\* Clinical trials for glucose sensors were performed on sensors inserted in the shaded area shown

# STARTING-UP CGM

## For best glucose sensor performance, avoid sites:

- Where clothing may rub or constrict (for example, your belt line)
- Where your body naturally bends a great deal which may cause the sensor to pull out
- That are scarred or have hardened tissue or stretch marks
- Where there is a great deal of motion or friction

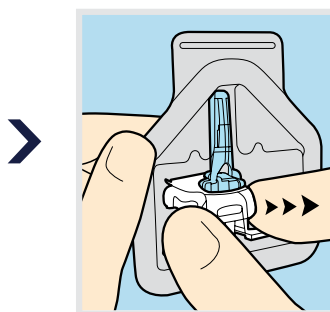
## Preparing Your Site

- Wash your hands
- Clean the selected site with an alcohol swab and allow the alcohol to dry.  
Do not use IV prep.

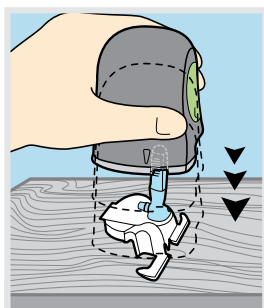
## Inserting Your Sensor



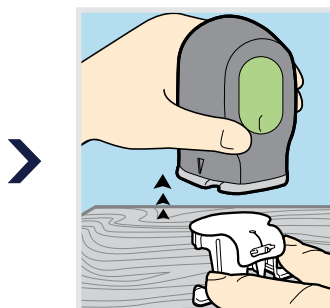
**1.** Open sensor package.



**2.** Remove the sensor with the attached pedestal by holding the pedestal. Place the sensor and pedestal on a clean, flat surface (such as a table).



**3.** Hold the serter so the green button is lined up with the arms of the pedestal. To load the serter, carefully push the serter down on the sensor and pedestal until the base of the serter sits flat on the table. Be careful not to force the serter too hard onto the sensor and pedestal or it may not load properly.

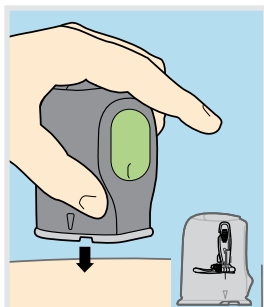


**4.** To detach the pedestal from the sensor, place 2 fingers on the pedestal arms and slowly pull the serter straight up. This step will also remove the paper backing from the sensor.

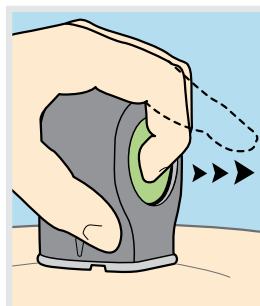
The sensor will remain inside the serter after detaching the pedestal. **Do not detach the pedestal from the sensor in mid-air as this may damage the sensor.**

# STARTING-UP CGM

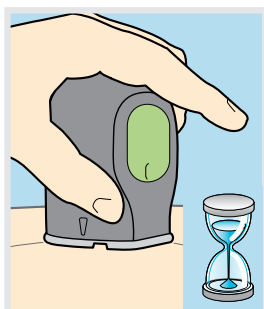
## Inserting Your Sensor (Cont.)



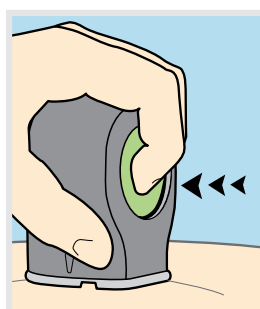
**5.** Place the base of the inserter flat against your selected insertion site. The arrow on each side of the inserter indicate the location of the sensor and needle.



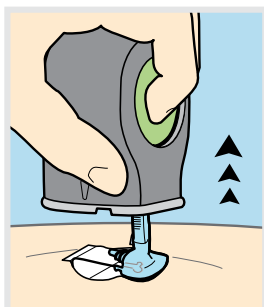
**6a.** To insert the sensor, press the green button in and then release it. Then keep the inserter flat against your body.



**6b.** While continuing to hold the inserter against your body, wait 5 seconds in order to allow time for the pressure-sensitive adhesive to stick to your skin.



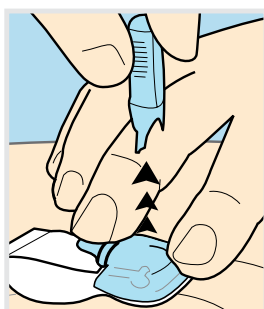
**6c.** In order to remove the inserter, a **SECOND BUTTON PUSH** is required. Press and **hold in** the green button. **Do not push the inserter too hard against the skin or doing so may make it difficult to press and hold in the green button.**



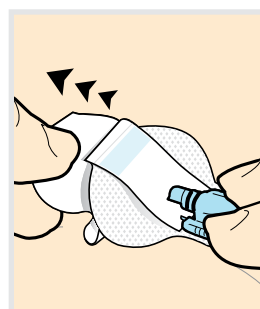
**6d.** While continuing to hold in the green button, slowly pull the inserter away from your body.



**7.** With one hand, hold the sensor against your body. With the other hand, hold the needle housing at the tip.



**8.** Slowly pull the needle housing straight out, away from the sensor. **Warning:** If bleeding occurs at your sensor site (under/around/or on top of the sensor), apply steady pressure using sterile gauze or a clean cloth placed on top of the sensor for up



**9.** Carefully, remove the white paper that is located under the curved adhesive pad. **Press the adhesive against the skin for several seconds to help ensure that it sticks to your skin.**

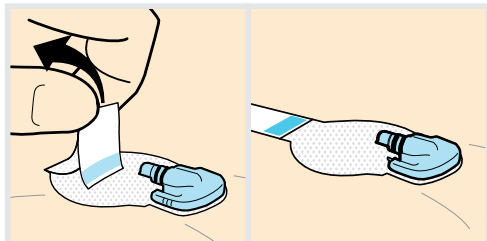


to three minutes. If bleeding does not stop, then remove the sensor and apply steady pressure until the bleeding stops.

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# STARTING-UP CGM

## Inserting Your Sensor (Cont.)



**10.** Flip the adhesive tab so that it lies flat, but do not remove the paper backing.

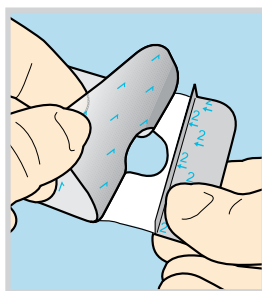
### REMEMBER:

Inserting the sensor requires 2 button presses:

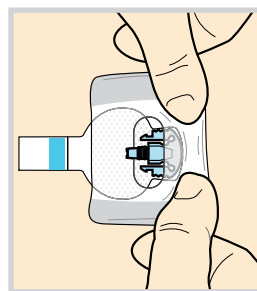
1. To insert the sensor
2. To remove theserter after sensor insertion

## Taping Your Sensor

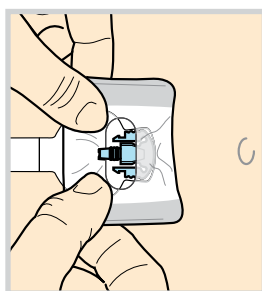
Before you connect the MiniLink transmitter to your Enlite sensor it is very important that you properly secure the sensor against your skin using the sensor overtape.



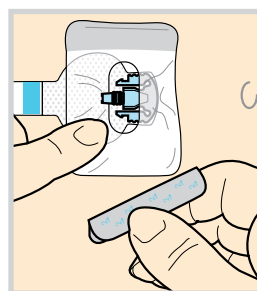
**1.** Remove the large paper backing from the overtape. Do not remove the two smaller paper tabs on the sides of the overtape.



**2. Important: Attach the overtape to both the rounded part of the sensor and the skin in front of the sensor.**



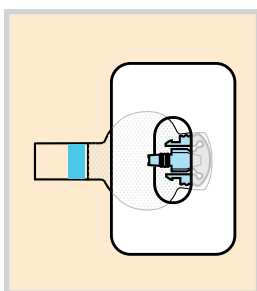
**3.** Stretch the remaining part of the overtape around the sensor connector so that the tape sticks to the curved adhesive pad and does not block the sensor connector. **Press the**



**4.** Remove the two paper tabs from the sides of the overtape and press the adhesive against the skin.



**overtape to your skin for several seconds to help ensure that it sticks securely.**



**5.** This image is an example of the overtape applied correctly.

### IMPORTANT:

All Enlite tapes and adhesives stick best when you apply pressure for several seconds after putting them on your skin. Doing so helps the Enlite sensor stay securely placed and fully inserted.

# STARTING-UP CGM

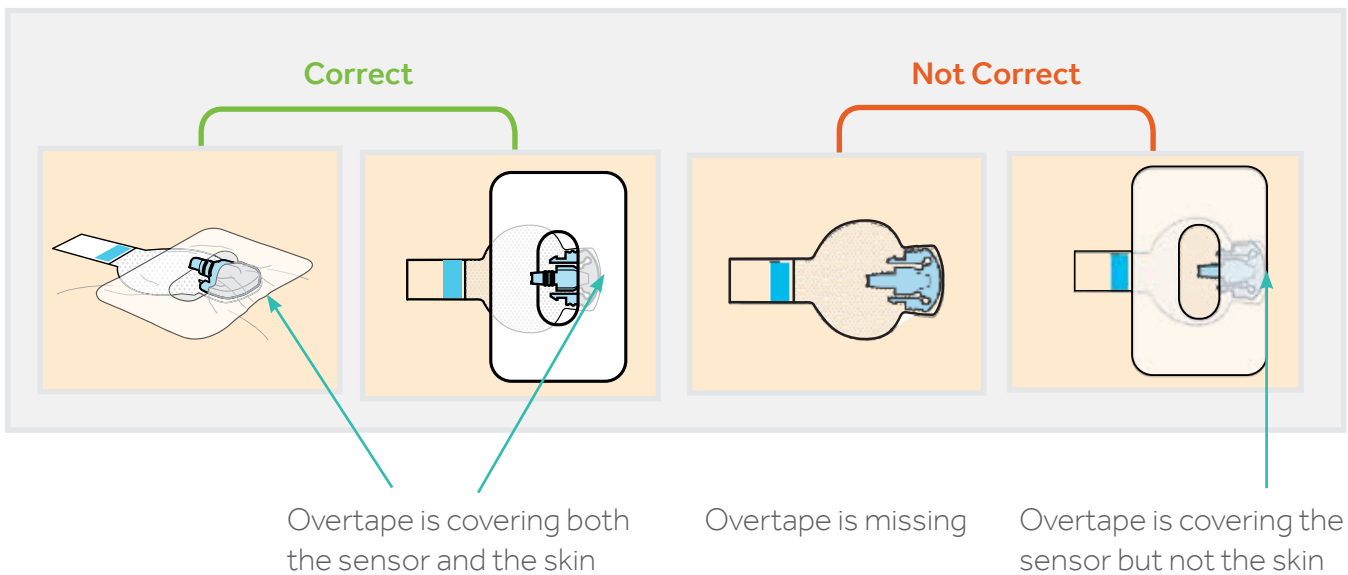


**NOTE:** Properly applying the overtape is key to ensuring your success with the Enlite sensor. Due to the sensor's small size and flexible nature, the overtape helps to secure it from body motion or physical activity that can cause it to be pulled out.

## Checking Proper Tape Application

It is important to check your sensor site periodically to make sure the sensor is still secure and has not been pulled out. If the sensor has been pulled out, do not try to push it back into place as this will damage the sensor.

## Ways to Check Proper Tape Application

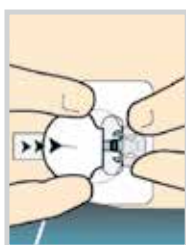


# STARTING-UP CGM

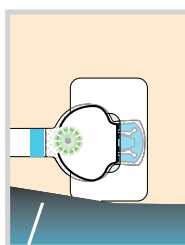
## ✓ STEP 3: CONNECTING THE MINILINK® TRANSMITTER

After the glucose sensor is inserted, taped securely, and your settings are entered, connect the MiniLink transmitter to the glucose sensor immediately.

### To connect your transmitter to your sensor:

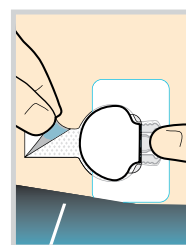


**1.** With one hand, hold the sensor in place. With the other hand, connect the transmitter to the sensor.

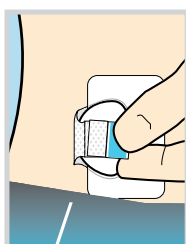


**2.** You will hear a faint “click” indicating that the two parts are connected. Check for a green light to

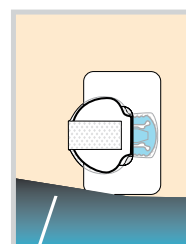
flash on the transmitter.



**3.** Remove the paper on the adhesive tab.



**4.** Fold the adhesive tab over and onto the transmitter. **Important: Be careful not to pull the adhesive tab too tightly or it may cause the transmitter to bend or pull from the sensor connection.**



**5.** Press the adhesive onto the transmitter.

**IMPORTANT:** If you do not see a green light flashing on the transmitter after it is connected to the sensor, then disconnect the transmitter and place it back on the charger to ensure that it is fully charged. Then reconnect the transmitter to the sensor.

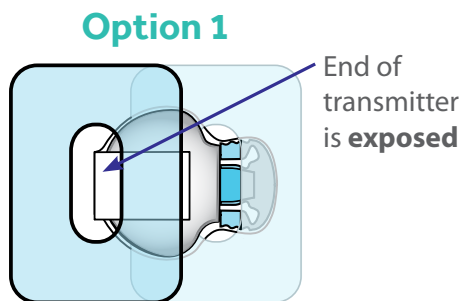


# STARTING-UP CGM

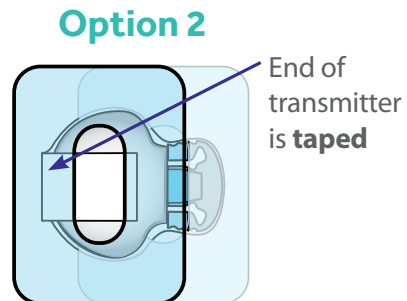
## Applying a second overtape

After connecting your transmitter to your sensor, apply a second piece of overtape using Option 1 or Option 2.

If you have skin irritation due to moisture buildup, follow Option 1. If the transmitter catches on your clothes, follow Option 2.



Place the overtape so that the end of the transmitter is exposed through the hole in the tape.



Place the hole of the overtape over the center of the transmitter. Make sure the end of the transmitter is securely covered by the overtape.

Perform the **Sensor Start**: **HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > LINK TO SENSOR > New Sensor**. The system is ready approximately 2 hours after the MiniLink transmitter is connected to the glucose sensor and the green light flashes. This 2 hour period is called **initialization**.

### IMPORTANT:

At the end of the 3 - day sensor wear, you will receive a Sensor End alert. Perform the steps for Sensor Start again as the Enlite sensor can be worn for up to 6 days. You will receive an alert in several minutes when your first calibration is required.

**CAUTION:** Do not use the same sensor for more than 6 days. You may perform the steps to restart the same sensor only once after receiving a **Sensor End** alert at the end of day 3.

# STARTING-UP CGM

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## ✓ STEP 4: CALIBRATING

**METER BG NOW** alert will sound when the system is ready for you to enter a BG meter value for initial calibration. Remember, the preferred method is to use the Bolus Wizard®. Clear the alert and follow either of these steps to enter a BG meter value:

⬅️ **> ENTER BG > BG to update Sensor : YES** or **MAIN MENU > SENSOR > CALIBRATE > Enter BG**

After your first calibration, it will take 10–15 minutes for sensor glucose readings to appear on your insulin pump screen.

After your initial calibration, another calibration will be required within 6 hours.

1 calibration every 12 hours is the minimum required to continue to receive glucose sensor readings after the first day.

Calibrate 3–4 times a day thereafter for optimal glucose sensor accuracy.

### REMEMBER:

The best times to calibrate the glucose sensor are when your glucose levels are least likely to be changing rapidly. Think Before: before meals, before bedtime, before insulin. Also, you do not need to wait until you are alerted to calibrate. You can calibrate at any time when your glucose is stable.

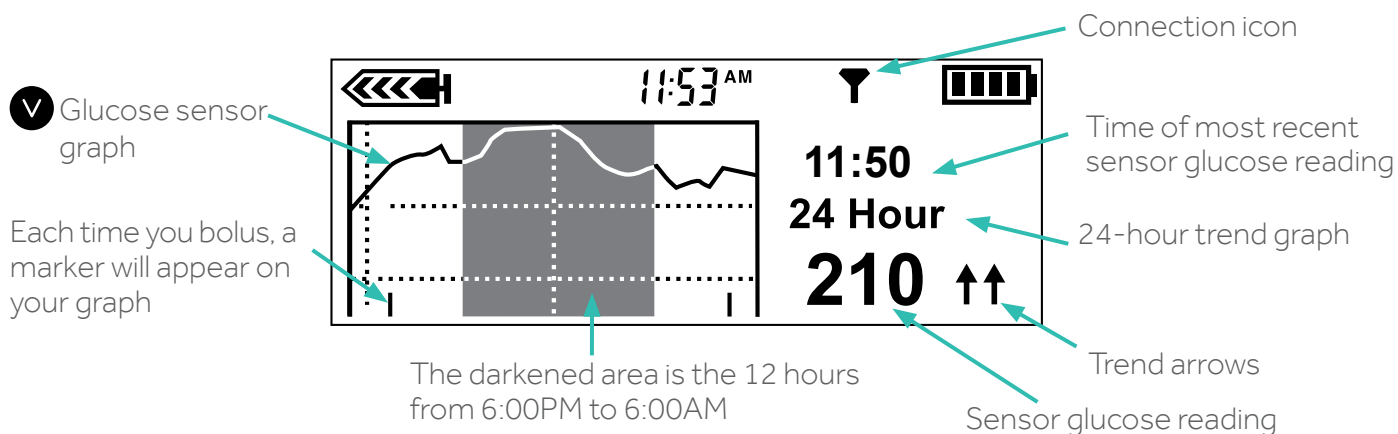
If you get a CAL ERROR on your insulin pump, don't worry. This is a feature of your system intended to ensure good performance.

- To avoid a CAL ERROR make sure you calibrate when your glucose is least likely to be changing rapidly
- If you get a CAL ERROR recalibrate if the BG is stable, otherwise wait at least 15 minutes before calibrating again

# STARTING-UP CGM

## ✓ STEP 5: READING THE DISPLAY

Your insulin pump screen displays 3-hour, 6-hour, 12-hour, and 24-hour glucose trend graphs. Press **ESC** once from the HOME Screen to display the most recently viewed trend graph. Press **▲** to display the other graphs.



Press **▼** to view individual sensor glucose readings on the graph.

### WHAT THE SENSOR ICONS MEAN:

- ↑ or ↓** Glucose has risen or fallen 1-2 mg/dL per minute.
- ↑↑ or ↓↓** Glucose has risen or fallen 2.0 or more mg/dL per minute.
- ▼** Insulin pump indicates that the MiniLink<sup>®</sup> transmitter and insulin pump are communicating properly.
- ◐** Pump has not received a signal for more than 5–7 minutes. This is okay; the MiniLink transmitter stores up to 40 minutes of data and will send these readings to the insulin pump once a signal is reestablished.

# APPLYING CGM IN YOUR LIFE

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## ✔ WHAT IS CARELINK® SOFTWARE?

CareLink software is a web-based software that allows you to upload information from your MiniMed Paradigm® REAL-Time system to a secure online (internet) site for viewing.

CareLink software organizes all of your insulin pump and glucose sensor information into reports (charts, tables and graphs) that help you track glucose levels, insulin usage and carbohydrate intake over time.

With CareLink software, you can grant your healthcare provider online access – or just bring a copy of your CareLink reports to your appointments – so you and your provider can work together to determine the best therapy decisions and system settings to improve your outcomes.

Don't have a computer? Your healthcare provider may be able to download the reports at your next visit.



**NOTE:** CareLink reports help you and your healthcare provider make decisions that improve your control and fit your lifestyle. The combination of insulin pump therapy, continuous glucose monitoring and CareLink software provides you with the tools and information you need to optimize your therapy.

## ✔ HOW DO CARELINK® SOFTWARE REPORTS HELP ME?

CareLink software provides you with information you've never had before about your glucose trends and patterns. Take action and make simple changes to optimize your glucose control. CareLink software helps you answer questions like:

- Do I need to adjust my basal rate or use temporary basal rates to avoid going high or low at the same time every day?
- Am I accurately counting my carbs at meals?
- Are my carb ratios correct?
- Do I need to use the Dual Wave® or Square Wave® bolus functions for tighter control?
- Where should I set my high, low, predictive, and rate of change alerts?

# APPLYING CGM IN YOUR LIFE

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## CARELINK® SOFTWARE TIPS:

For best results using CareLink software, Medtronic Diabetes recommends:

- Finding a consistent time once a week to review your CareLink reports.
- Reviewing two CareLink reports to start: the Sensor Daily Overlay Report and the Daily Summary Report.
- Picking one or two simple adjustments to work on at a time when you review the past week's information in CareLink software.

Always remember to review and discuss your CareLink reports when you visit your healthcare provider.

**NOTE:** Some providers may use a different but similar version of CareLink software called CareLink Pro at their office.

## ✓ HOW DO I SIGN UP FOR CARELINK SOFTWARE?

To sign up for your free CareLink software account visit:

[www.medtronicdiabetes.com/carelink](http://www.medtronicdiabetes.com/carelink)

Set up a meeting with your Medtronic Diabetes trainer or your healthcare provider to learn more about how to use this valuable tool.

See the difference that the combination of insulin pump therapy, CGM and CareLink software can make in your life.



**CGM and Medtronic – giving you the confidence to live *your* life.**



# APPENDIX

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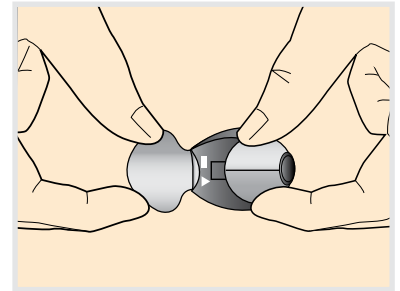
# MINILINK<sup>®</sup> TRANSMITTER TIPS

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Fully charge the MiniLink transmitter before each use.

When the MiniLink transmitter is charging, a green light on the charger will flash.

The green light on the charger will turn off when completely charged.



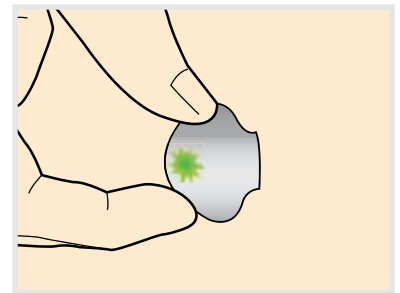
When you remove the MiniLink transmitter from the charger, a green light should flash on the MiniLink transmitter. This indicates it has enough battery power to last 6 days and is ready to be connected to the sensor.

Charging time:

- For a completely depleted transmitter: up to 8 hours.
- Normal use: less than 20 minutes to fully recharge.

Although optional, you may store the MiniLink transmitter in the charger when not in use.

- To preserve transmitter battery life during periods of infrequent usage, remove the MiniLink transmitter from its charger for at least 1 minute every 1-2 months.



Battery status for charger and MiniLink transmitter:

- The light on the charger will flash red once every 2 seconds if the AAA battery in the charger needs replacement.
- The light on the charger will quickly and repeatedly flash red over 2 second intervals if the MiniLink transmitter battery is depleted. This should rarely happen if the transmitter is recharged after each use.



## OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION

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### X-rays, MRIs and CT scans

If you are going to have an X-ray, CT scan, MRI or other type of exposure to radiation, take off your insulin pump, BG meter, MiniLink transmitter and glucose sensor and remove them from the area.

### Can the pump and CGM system be worn when going through airport security?

You can wear your insulin pump while going through an airport metal detector. Medtronic has conducted official testing on the effects of the **full body scanners at airports** with Medtronic medical devices.

Some of the new scanners may include x-ray. **To avoid removing your devices, you may request an alternative screening process.** If you choose to go through a full body scanner, you must remove your insulin pump and CGM (sensor and transmitter). Do not send your devices through the x-ray machine as an alternative.

Notify security screeners that you have diabetes, that you are wearing an insulin pump and are carrying supplies with you. Because travel rules are subject to change, it is advisable to check with the Transportation Safety Administration (TSA) before traveling. International passengers should consult their individual air carriers for international regulations. Some helpful tips regarding travel within the United States are listed on the next page.

Print and complete the information on an airport emergency card to carry with you.

### Air Travel

Your transmitter, sensor, and insulin pump are safe for use on U.S. commercial airlines and can be worn during flight. However, if airport security requests that you turn off your CGM device, then you must comply. It is advisable to check with the Transportation Safety Administration (TSA) for updates. International passengers should consult with their individual air carriers for international regulations.

For the flight simply:

- 1) Go to: **HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > Turn Off Sensor**
- 2) Keep the glucose sensor in, but disconnect the MiniLink transmitter from the glucose sensor and store on the charger. **Note:** During this time you will have to manually check your BG

To reconnect after the flight:

- 1) Reconnect the MiniLink transmitter to the sensor
- 2) Go to: **HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > EDIT SETTINGS > Sensor: ON**
- 3) Go to: **HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > LINK TO SENSOR > Reconnect Old Sensor**

Just like starting a **New Sensor**, there will be a two hour initialization period and a calibration will be needed.

# ALERTS

To clear an alert screen, press , then .

Alert	What it Means	How to Respond
<b>Weak Signal (WeakSn)</b>	The pump and MiniLink® transmitter are not communicating. This can occur when you are disconnected from the insulin pump, as when showering or bathing or due to interference caused by cell phones or wireless networks.	Re-position the insulin pump closer to the MiniLink transmitter.
<b>Lost sensor (SenLos)</b>	Insulin pump has not received a signal from the MiniLink transmitter for more than 40 minutes. This can result from the same causes as a Weak Signal alert.	Ensure the MiniLink transmitter and sensor are connected. Place the insulin pump closer to the transmitter. To restart communication, go to Home Screen > Main Menu > Sensor > Link to Sensor > Find Lost Sensor.
<b>Cal Error (CalErr)</b>	BG entry is out of expected BG range.	Wash hands. Re-calibrate if BGs are stable. Wait at least 15 min. if BG was entered at time of rapid glucose change.
<b>Meter BG By (mBGby)</b>	A BG will be needed for the system to continue providing sensor readings by the time shown on the alert.	Clear the Alert. You will continue to receive sensor readings until Meter BG Now alert appears.
<b>Meter BG Now (mBGnow)</b>	A BG is needed for the system to continue providing sensor readings.	Make sure there are no arrows on the pump screen, test your BG and calibrate the system.
<b>High SG (Hi)</b>	Glucose level is higher than or equal to your high glucose alert setting.	Treat as instructed by your healthcare provider based on BG meter reading. If this alert becomes frequent, adjust the setting and/or Repeat setting for this alert.
<b>Low SG (Lo)</b>	Glucose level is lower than or equal to your low glucose alert setting.	Treat as instructed by your healthcare provider based on BG meter reading. If this alert becomes frequent, adjust the setting and/or Repeat setting for this alert.

Refer to your Paradigm® Revel™ system user guide for more information on alerts.

# ALERTS

Alert	What it Means	How to Respond
<b>Sensor End (SenEnd)</b>	Sensor has been used for 72 hours.	Restart sensor. Start to wear current sensor for a total of 6 days: HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > LINK TO SENSOR > New Sensor. <b>Important:</b> Enlite sensor should not be used past a total of 6 days wear.
<b>Sensor Error (SenErr)</b>	Sensor signals are either too high or too low.	Clear the alert and ignore if this happens during initialization, If alert happens more than 3 times in 24 hours, replace the sensor.
<b>Change Sensor (CngSen)</b>	System has detected a sensor that is not working correctly.	If alert occurs during initialization, wait and perform a sensor start using the same sensor. Otherwise, call our 24-Hour HelpLine.
<b>Rise Rate (UpSlp)</b>	The sensor glucose measurements are rising at a rate that is equal to or faster than the SET RISE RATE LIMIT you selected.	Consider taking corrective action after confirming with a BG meter reading. Follow your healthcare provider's instructions.
<b>Fall Rate (DwnSlp)</b>	The sensor glucose measurements are falling at a rate that is equal to or faster than the SET FALL RATE LIMIT you selected.	Consider taking corrective action after confirming with a BG meter reading. Follow your healthcare provider's instructions.
<b>High Predicted (PrdHi)</b>	Sensor glucose is trending to reach or go above your high glucose limit in the length of time you selected for the high predictive alert.	Consider taking corrective action after confirming with a BG meter reading. Follow your healthcare provider's instructions.
<b>Low Predicted (PrdLow)</b>	Sensor glucose is trending to reach or go below your high glucose limit in the length of time you selected for the low predictive alert.	Consider taking corrective action after confirming with a BG meter reading. Follow your healthcare provider's instructions.



# NOTES

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# NOTES

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STILL HAVE QUESTIONS?

Our **24-Hour HelpLine** is here to help.  
Call **1.800.646.4633**, option **1**.

[www.MedtronicDiabetes.com](http://www.MedtronicDiabetes.com)

Medtronic, Inc. | Diabetes  
18000 Devonshire Street  
Northridge, CA 91325  
1800.646.4633

**Medtronic**