USING THE MINIMED® 630G SYSTEM

For Experienced CGM Users
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## USING THE MINIMED® 630G SYSTEM
For Experienced CGM Users

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</tbody>
</table>
Section 1: Your Continuous Glucose Monitor (CGM) System

We are happy to be introducing you to your new continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) system. Before we get started, let’s take a look at the parts of your new system.

Other items include a one-press serter, Enlite overtape, Guardian Link charger, and watertight tester. Always use the components that were sent with your MiniMed 630G system.

Charging Your Guardian Link Transmitter

It is important to charge your Guardian Link transmitter before your in-person training. Follow the directions below to charge.

- Connect the Guardian Link transmitter to the charger. Hold the transmitter flat side down and push the two components together fully.

- The green light on the Guardian Link charger will flash on and off until charging is complete. Once fully charged, the green light will stay on for 15-20 seconds before turning off completely.

- Leave the transmitter on the charger and put it back in the box to bring with you to training.

*The transmitter must be within 6 feet of the insulin pump in order to communicate sensor readings. Drawings throughout this document are only generic representations of the system components.
Section 2: CGM Basics Review

The same CGM concepts that you learned and experienced with your current system exist with your new one. Following is a review of these important topics.

Sensor Glucose (SG) ≠ Blood Glucose (BG)

The sensor and your blood glucose meter measure glucose in two different places:

Because glucose moves between these two places, your blood glucose meter readings (BG) and sensor glucose readings (SG) will be similar, but will rarely match.

This difference is normal and should be expected. You can expect to see a larger difference between your BG meter reading and the sensor glucose reading when glucose levels are rising or falling quickly. This often occurs:

- After meals or taking insulin
- During and after exercise
- When arrows appear on your pump screen

Do not make therapy treatment decisions based on sensor glucose values because sensor glucose and blood glucose values may differ. If your sensor glucose reading is low or high, or if you feel symptoms of low or high glucose, confirm your sensor glucose with your BG meter prior to making therapy decisions to avoid severe low or high glucose conditions.
Understanding SG & BG

Think of SG and BG like a rollercoaster. BG is in the front car, SG is in the back car.

When glucose levels are stable, SG and BG values will be similar but rarely exactly the same.

When climbing up the track, or rising, the BG value is greater than the SG that follows behind it.

But when moving down the track, or falling, the BG in front is now less than the SG value.

**CGM BASICS REVIEW**

**LIFE WITH CGM**

Donna gets a high SG alert on her pump after eating breakfast. She checks her glucose value with her meter. It is also high but there is a difference between her BG and SG. She remembers that this is okay and that it is normal for there to be a larger difference between SG and BG after meals.
**Trends**

As you know, when using CGM, you will want to focus on sensor glucose trends. Trends give insight into the speed and direction your glucose has been changing. This allows you to:

- **focus less** on the individual sensor glucose numbers.
- **focus more** on how quickly your glucose may be rising or falling.

Here you see an example of how the sensor graph will appear on your Home screen.

The trend arrows on your new pump provide the same information as your current pump. You will notice below that you may also now see three arrows if your SG has been changing very quickly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend Arrows</th>
<th>SG has been changing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>↑ or ↓</td>
<td>SG has been rising or falling about 20-40 mg/dL over the last 20 minutes (1-2 mg/dL per minute)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>↑↑ or ↓↓</td>
<td>SG has been changing quickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>↑↑↑ or ↓↓↓</td>
<td>SG has been changing very quickly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SG has been rising or falling more than 60 mg/dL over the last 20 minutes (more than 3 mg/dL per minute)

If you see no arrows above the sensor glucose value, your sensor glucose is not rising or falling quickly.
Section 3: Entering Alert and Suspend Settings

Just like your current system, your MiniMed 630G system allows you to choose the CGM alerts that you receive.

Since there are some changes in the alert and suspend settings between your current and your new system, you will need to discuss these with your healthcare professional. This will ensure your settings will best meet your needs.

Turning the Sensor Feature On

Before entering any alert settings, you must go to the **Menu**, select **Sensor Settings**, and then select **Sensor** to turn the sensor feature **On**.

**Entering High Settings**

To enter your high settings, go to the **Menu** and select **Sensor Settings**. Then select **High Settings**. You will then enter the following:

- **Time periods**: Different time periods can be used when setting high alerts. For example, you may want to use different high alerts during the day than you do at night.

- **High Limit**: This is the high sensor glucose value that you set. You can be alerted when you are approaching and/or when you reach or rise above it. You can have a different high limit for each time period that you set.

  Once these have been entered, you will see the highlighted arrow. Press select to enter the alert settings screen.
Alert options: You will then select the alerts that you would like turned On during the time period. The alerts are listed below along with the corresponding name in your current pump.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alert before high (High Predictive Alert)</th>
<th>Your SG is approaching your high limit.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time before high (Time Sensitivity)</td>
<td>The number of minutes before reaching the high limit that you will receive the Alert before high.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alert on high (High Glucose Alert)</td>
<td>Your SG has reached or risen above your high limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rise Alert (High Rate Alert)</td>
<td>Your SG is rising rapidly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snooze (Hi Repeat)</td>
<td>The amount of time before being re-alerted if the high alert condition is still occurring.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Entering Low Settings**

To enter your low settings, again go to the Menu and select Sensor Settings. Then select Low Settings. You will be asked to enter the following:

**Time periods:** Like the high settings, different time periods can be used when setting low alerts. For example, you may want to use different settings while you are at work or school than you do when at home.

**Low Limit:** This is the low sensor glucose value that you set. You can be alerted when you are approaching and/or when you reach or fall below it. It is also the point that insulin will be suspended if the Suspend on low feature is being used. You can have a different low limit for each time period that you set.

Notice that you do not have separate low glucose alerts and suspend limits. You will select one low limit per time period which serves both as your low alert and suspend limit.

Once these have been entered, you will see the highlighted arrow. Press select to enter the alert settings screen.
**Alert options:** You will then select the alert and suspend options that you would like turned On during the time period. The alerts are listed below along with the corresponding name in your current pump.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alert before low (Low Predictive Alert)</th>
<th>Your SG is approaching your low limit. You will be notified when your SG is predicted to reach your low limit in 30 minutes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suspend on low (Threshold Suspend)</td>
<td>Your pump will temporarily stop delivering insulin if your SG has reached or fallen below your low limit. This keeps additional insulin from being delivered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alert on low (Low Glucose Alert)</td>
<td>Your SG has reached your low limit. If you use <strong>Suspend on low</strong>, this alert will automatically be set to <strong>On</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low snooze (Low Repeat)</td>
<td>The amount of time before being re-alerted if the low alert or suspend condition is still occurring.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discuss the Suspend on low setting with your healthcare professional before starting CGM.
Section 4: Sensor Insertion

You can now gather the supplies needed to change your sensor.

Connect Your Pump and Guardian® Link

Before using the sensor for the first time, you will need to wirelessly connect the pump and transmitter so that they can communicate with each other. This allows the sensor information to be displayed on the pump screen.

For help connecting your insulin pump and Guardian Link, see the Connecting Your Pump and Transmitter Quick Reference Guide on page 25.

The One-press Serter

You will notice that the serter sent with your MiniMed 630G system is likely different than the one you previously used. We will review some important points to remember when using this serter:

About the serter:

- There is a small bump on each green button.
- Have your fingers on these bumps when inserting the sensor.

When loading and removing the sensor:

- Be sure the sensor is on a hard and even surface like a table or desk.
- Be sure your thumb is on the thumbprint and not the green buttons.
- Place the serter gently onto the sensor/pedestal to ensure it loads properly.
- Keep your thumb on the thumbprint when removing the serter.
For step by step instructions for inserting the Enlite sensor and starting your sensor, see the Enlite Sensor and One-press Sertor Quick Reference Guide on page 27.

**When inserting the sensor:**
Hold the sertor gently against your skin.

Place your fingers on the bumps on the green buttons.
Then press and RELEASE both buttons at the same time.

Continue to hold sertor against body to allow the adhesive time to stick to the skin.

Slowly pull the sertor away from the skin making sure the buttons are not pressed.
Section 5: Calibration

As you already know, calibration is essential for optimal CGM performance. Your calibration schedule will remain the same when using CGM. As a reminder:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THE DAY YOU START YOUR SENSOR:</th>
<th>~ 2 hours after sensor is started</th>
<th>Again within 6 hours and before bed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EACH DAY AFTER: 3-4 TIMES PER DAY</td>
<td>When you wake up or Before Meal 1</td>
<td>Before Meal 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Skip calibration if you see 2 or 3 up or down arrows on your pump screen.

LIFE WITH CGM

**Using the Snooze...**

Sid recently started a new sensor and receives the **Calibrate now** alert. He sees a two up arrows next to the sensor value and knows he needs to wait to calibrate since arrows are present. He sets the **Snooze** to 45 minutes to remind him to calibrate then if glucose is stable. He remembers that he will not get sensor glucose readings until he enters a BG to calibrate.

Remember these important tips when calibrating:*  
- **Wash your hands** before checking your BG with your meter.
- **Don’t wait.** Use the BG value to calibrate right away.
- **Before is best.** Typically the best times to calibrate are before meals, before taking insulin, and before bedtime when your glucose is most likely to be stable.
- **Avoid calibrating when you see trend arrows** above the sensor glucose reading.
- Be sure to wait at least **15 minutes between calibrations.**
- **Calibrate before bed** to avoid being woken up by a Calibrate now alert while sleeping.
- Sensor accuracy may be improved with **3-4 but no more** calibrations each day.
- **Calibrate your sensor regularly** to ensure that you continue to receive sensor glucose data.

If you notice a large difference between your BG and SG readings:
  - Wash your hands and do another BG test.
  - Check the sensor site to be sure the over tape is holding the sensor in place. If it is not, you will need to remove and insert a new sensor.

If you ever need to see when you next calibration is due, select the **Status bar** and then select **Quick Status.**

---

*Do not calibrate your CGM device or calculate a bolus using a result taken from an Alternative Site (palm) or a result from a control solution test.
When it is time to calibrate, choose the option below that works best for you.

**OPTION 1**

When you check your BG with the CONTOUR®NEXT LINK 2.4 Meter:

Select **Calibrate Sensor** once the BG appears on the pump screen.

**OPTION 2**

If giving a bolus using the Bolus Wizard® calculator:

This screen will appear after you select Deliver Bolus. Select **Yes**.

**OPTION 3**

If option 1 or 2 does not apply, you may calibrate through the Home screen graph:

Highlight sensor graph and hold select. Enter BG and select **Calibrate**.

Once you have entered a calibration BG, the Home screen will show you that the system is calibrating. You will start seeing updated sensor glucose readings in about 10-15 minutes.

**LIFE WITH CGM**

Calibrate before bed...

Pam does not want to be woken during the night by a Calibrate now alert so she tests her BG and calibrates her sensor before she goes to bed.
Section 6: Sensor Display

Once the sensor has started giving you sensor glucose readings, the Home screen will display them similar to what you see here:

*To see the 6, 12 and 24 hour graphs, highlight and select the Home screen graph.

In addition to the pump icons, you will see additional sensor icons on the Status Bar when using CGM.

**Connection icon:** shows radio frequency (RF) communication between the pump and sensor.

**Calibration icon:** represents the time left until next calibration is due. The icon empties as time decreases. A down arrow means calibration is needed.

**Sensor Life icon:** represents the number of days before sensor needs to be changed.

**Additional icons:** appear when the sensor is in warm up, pump and transmitter are out of range, system cannot be calibrated, or calibration or sensor age are unknown.

**SmartGuard Suspend by Sensor Icon**

During any time segment when Suspend on low is set to on, you will see the Suspend by sensor icon:

- **Suspend on low is on and ready.**
  - If insulin delivery is suspended, the icon will flash while insulin delivery is stopped

- **Suspend on low is on but is unavailable.**
  - This can be due to a recent suspend or when no SG values are available.
Section 7: Sensor Alerts and Suspend

Just like pump alerts, you will want to be sure to address and clear CGM alerts and alarms.

Read message on pump screen and take any action necessary

Press ⌘ on desired option

For a list of the most common sensor alerts, see the Sensor Alerts Quick Reference Guide on page 31.

Suspend on Low

When Suspend on low is turned on, your pump will temporarily stop delivering insulin if your sensor glucose has reached or fallen below your low limit. When Suspend on low occurs, the screen you see here appears on your pump and all insulin delivery is stopped immediately. Here is a general overview of this alarm:

**SUSPEND ON LOW OCCURS**
Insulin Delivery is Stopped

If you are alert and able to respond:

Press ⌘ and ⌚ to clear the alarm.

Insulin will stay suspended for 2 hours unless you choose to resume insulin delivery.

If you are not able to respond and do not clear the alarm:

After 2 minutes the pump will begin to siren and will continue to siren.

The Medical device screen will appear.

Medical device
10:56 AM
CALL FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE. I have diabetes.

Insulin will stay suspended for 2 hours (unless you choose to resume it). The pump will continue to siren until you clear the alarm.
After the **Suspend on low** message is cleared the Home screen will display:

- **Suspended on low** at the bottom of the screen
- a shaded area to represent the time when insulin has been suspended
- a flashing SmartGuard icon

### Resuming Insulin Delivery

There are two ways in which basal insulin delivery will be resumed following a Suspend on low event.

**Automatic Resume:** When Suspend on low occurs, basal insulin delivery will automatically be resumed after 2 hours. You will always receive a **Basal delivery resumed** alert when this occurs.

**Manual Resume:** You have the option to manually resume insulin delivery at any time. Follow these steps to restart basal insulin delivery:

1. Select **Suspended on low**.
2. Press to **Resume Basal**.
3. Press and select **Yes**.

---

Do not use the Suspend on low feature to prevent or treat low glucose. The Suspend on low feature is designed to suspend insulin delivery when you are unable to respond to the Suspend on low alarm. Always confirm your sensor glucose using your BG meter, and follow the instructions of your healthcare professional. Using Suspend on low to prevent or treat low glucose may result in prolonged hypoglycemia.

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For more information about Suspend on low, see the SmartGuard: Suspend on Low Quick Reference Guide on page 33.
**CareLink® Personal Software**

**Why should I use CareLink Personal Software?**

CareLink Personal software can help you better understand your glucose control. By looking at your reports, you can see glucose patterns that are occurring, that is, highs and lows that may be happening at the same times every day. You are then able to discuss this with your healthcare professional during your visit.

To learn more about the benefits of using CareLink Personal software, watch the short videos at [www.MedtronicDiabetes.com/CareLink-Info](http://www.MedtronicDiabetes.com/CareLink-Info):

- Why CareLink Personal Software is Helpful to Me
- Looking at My Pump and Sensor Data

**What reports are available when I download my pump?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report</th>
<th>What does this report show me?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Therapy Management Dashboard</strong></td>
<td>Provides a summary of your glucose, carbohydrate intake, and insulin information. Helps to visually see glucose trends and high and low patterns during the day, overnight, and at meal time using sensor glucose readings and statistical information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Episode Summary</strong></td>
<td>Provides a summary of glucose patterns and details including a description of events preceding episodes of low and high glucose to help you see what may have caused the event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adherence</strong></td>
<td>Information about pump and sensor use such as BG measurements, sensor wear, boluses, and other pump activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sensor &amp; Meter Overview</strong></td>
<td>A summary of sensor and meter glucose readings, carbohydrate intake and insulin information. Provides an overview of glucose control during the day, overnight, and at meal time using sensor glucose readings and statistical information. Helps to identify the relationship between glucose, insulin, food, and events for each day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Logbook</strong></td>
<td>Meter glucose readings, carbohydrate intake and insulin information in a report that looks similar to a written log book.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Device Settings Snapshot</strong></td>
<td>Provides the current insulin pump and CGM settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Daily Detail</strong></td>
<td>Each page presents detailed information from your pump, meter, and sensor for one day. Provides insight into your glycemic control, including response to carbohydrate intake and insulin use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How do I use these reports to understand my glucose trends?

It can be helpful to focus on just one or two reports at first. Using the 1-2-3 approach and looking at specific sections of the Therapy Management Dashboard and Sensor & Meter Overview reports can help you and your healthcare professional better manage your diabetes. Before you look at your own reports, go online to MedtronicDiabetes.com/TMD and to MedtronicDiabetes.com/sensor-meter3. The example reports you find there will guide you as you answer the questions below.

### Step 1: Look at the overnight period

**Do you see a pattern of lows?**
- Consider talking to your healthcare professional (HCP) about reducing your overnight basal insulin rates.
- Was too much insulin given for your bedtime snack?
- Did you exercise later in the day or in the evening hours?

**Do you see a pattern of highs?**
- Consider talking to your HCP about increasing your overnight basal insulin rates.
- Was there a bedtime snack that you did not bolus for?
- Was your BG level already high before bed?

### Step 2: Look at the period before meals

**Do you see a pattern of lows?**
- Consider talking to your HCP about decreasing your basal insulin.

**Do you see a pattern of highs?**
- Consider talking to your HCP about increasing your basal insulin.

### Step 3: Look at the period after meals

**Do you see a pattern of lows?**
- Were you accurately carb counting?
- Was insulin given at the right time?
- Does your carb ratio need adjusting?
- Consider using a Dual Wave® bolus if the meal was high in carbs and fat.

**Do you see a pattern of highs?**
- Were you accurately carb counting?
- Was insulin given at the appropriate time?
- Does your carb ratio need adjusting?
- Consider using a Dual Wave® bolus if the meal was high in carbs and fat.

Insulin sensitivity, carb ratios and active insulin may need adjusting. Exercise and physical activity, stress or illness could also be affecting your glucose levels. Discuss these topics with your healthcare professional prior to making any changes.
Sensor Position and Taping

Is there anything I can do if the sensor is not staying on my body for 6 days?

Yes. Consider these options when wearing the Enlite sensor to help keep the sensor from pulling out of the skin:

Choose the right insertion site and orientation. Avoid areas that might have too much bending or constriction like the belt line and where there is scarring or hardened tissue. Try a sensor position where the sensor is lower than the transmitter.

You can also try one of these additional taping methods.

Enlite Overtape – Enhanced Taping Method

Option 1

Option 2

Allows ventilation around the back of the transmitter.

Holds the back of the transmitter secure against the skin.

Other tape products may be cut into strips and placed over the transmitter*

Extra pieces of Enlite overtape can be found in each box of sensors. To order other tape products, call 1.800.646.4633 or visit my.medtronicdiabetes.com

How do I know if the sensor overtape has been applied correctly?

Correct

Not Correct

Overtape is covering both the rounded part of the sensor and the skin in front of the sensor.

There is no overtape covering the sensor.

The overtape is covering the sensor connectors and is not covering the skin in front of the sensor.

*Always reference manufacturer IFU or user guide for appropriate application instructions.
Sensor Alerts and Suspend

**How does the Suspend on low feature work?**

When Suspend on low occurs, all insulin delivery is stopped immediately. Your pump will alarm and the screen will display the message shown here:

Press ✔️ and ✗ to clear the alarm.

Insulin will remain suspended after the alarm is cleared.

If the Suspend on low alarm is not cleared after 2 minutes:
- the pump will begin to siren
- an emergency message will appear on the pump screen

This will continue until the alarm is cleared.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you clear the alarm within 2 hours:</th>
<th>If you do not clear the alarm:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- insulin will stay suspended for a maximum of 2 hours unless you manually resume delivery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- basal insulin will then resume and will not suspend again for the duration of time determined by your low snooze setting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- after this time has passed, insulin will then be suspended again if sensor glucose is at or below low limit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- insulin delivery will remain suspended for 2 hours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- basal insulin will then resume and not suspend again for 4 hours regardless of your sensor glucose value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- if you clear the alarm during the 4 hours period, the suspend feature is available again once the duration of your low snooze setting has passed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How is basal delivery resumed after Suspend on low occurs?

When a Suspend on low event occurs, basal insulin can be resumed either automatically or manually.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Automatic</th>
<th>Manual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Basal insulin will automatically resume if insulin has been suspended for the maximum of 2 hours. You will always receive a Basal delivery resumed alert when this occurs. | There may be times when you choose to resume basal insulin delivery yourself.  
From the Home screen, select Suspend on low.  
Then select Resume Basal and Yes to confirm. |

Can I silence sensor alerts when I am, for example, in a meeting or class?

Yes. The Alert Silence feature allows you to temporarily silence sensor alerts for the period of time that you set. If a sensor alert occurs when Alert Silence is on, a Sensor alert occurred message is displayed and the notification light flashes, but there is no beep or vibration. You would then go to History and Alarm History to see what alert occurred. Alerts will automatically return to audio and/or vibrate at the end of the duration that you set.

To temporarily silence sensor alerts, go to Sensor Settings and select Alert Silence. Select the types of alerts you want to silence and the Duration. Select Begin.

Alert on low is never silenced if Alert Silence is On. Insulin will be suspended if Suspend on low is On and the low limit is reached.
Charging the Guardian® Link Transmitter

What do I need to know about charging my transmitter?

Charge the transmitter before each use. When the transmitter is charging, a green light will flash on the charger. This green light will turn off when the transmitter is completely charged. You will need to charge the transmitter after each sensor use. A fully charged transmitter can be used for a maximum of six days without recharging. It can take up to an hour to fully recharge.

When you remove the transmitter from the charger, a green light should flash on the transmitter. This indicates that it has enough battery power to be connected to the sensor. If you do not see the green flashing light on the transmitter place it back on the charger until it is fully charged.

The lights on my charger are blinking. What does this mean?

- If you connect transmitter to charger and you see no lights on the charger: replace the battery in the charger.
- While charging your transmitter you see a flashing red light on the charger: replace the battery in the charger.
- While charging your transmitter you see a repeating pattern of quick red flashes followed by a long single red flash: replace the battery in the charger and fully charge the transmitter.

X-ray, MRI or CT-Scan

I am having an X-ray, MRI or CPT scan. What do I need to know?

If you are going to have an X-ray, MRI, CT scan, or other type of diagnostic imaging involving radiation exposure, remove your insulin pump, transmitter, and glucose sensor and place them outside of the testing area.

For steps to clean the Guardian Link transmitter, see the Connecting the Pump and Transmitter Quick Reference Guide on page 25.
Traveling by Air

I will be traveling by airplane. Is there anything I should know?

Going through Airport Security

Your pump should not go through the x-ray machine that is used for carry-on or checked luggage or the fully body scanner. Request an alternative screening process that does not use x-ray. Your CGM system can withstand exposure to metal detectors and wands used at security checkpoints.

Traveling by Air

Your transmitter, sensor and insulin pump are safe for use on U.S. Commercial airlines and can be worn during flight. If airport security requests that you turn off your CGM device, you must comply. Check with the Transportation Safety Administration (TSA) for updates. International travelers should consult with their individual air carriers and international regulations.

Using Airplane Mode

If you need to temporarily stop wireless communication during a flight, you can use the Airplane Mode feature. To turn Airplane Mode On, Select Utilities and then Airplane Mode. Select again to turn On and select Save.

While Airplane Mode is On, the transmitter continues to collect glucose levels measured by the sensor. Once the flight has ended, you can again select Utilities and Airplane Mode. Select again to turn Off and select Save.

Once airplane mode has been turned off and communication resumes, the transmitter will send up to 10 hours worth of sensor data to your pump. If in airplane mode less than 6 hours, wait 15 minutes for sensor data to appear on pump screen. If greater than 6 hours, disconnect transmitter, reconnect it, and select Reconnect Sensor when it appears on the Home screen to begin warm up.
Quick Reference Guides

This section contains handouts that you can refer to during or after training. The Quick Reference Guides can be used when performing the most common tasks using CGM.

These topics include:

- Connecting the Pump and Transmitter
- Enlite® Sensor and One-press Serter
- Calibration
- Sensor Alerts
- SmartGuard™ Technology: Suspend on Low

Feel free to tear these Quick Reference Guides out and keep them in a place where they are easily accessible.
Before using the sensor for the first time, you will need to wirelessly connect the pump and transmitter so that they can communicate with each other.

**CONNECTING YOUR PUMP AND TRANSMITTER**

1. Attach the transmitter to the charger and make sure it is fully charged.

2. From the Menu, select Utilities and then Device Options.

3. Select Connect Device.

4. Select Auto Connect.

5. Read the message that appears. Press √ and select Continue.

6. Make sure the transmitter is on the charger before proceeding. Now start the search process on both devices:
   
a. Remove the transmitter from the charger. *If green light on transmitter does not flash, reconnect to charger until fully charged.*

b. Immediately select Search on the pump.

7. Once device is found, confirm that the serial number (SN) shown on the pump is the serial number on the back of your transmitter. Then select Confirm.

   If you receive the No devices found message, place the transmitter back onto the charger. Then remove the transmitter from the charger and immediately select Retry on the pump.

8. Connection is now complete.

**CHARGING THE GUARDIAN LINK TRANSMITTER**

- You will need to charge the transmitter after each sensor use. A fully charged transmitter can be used for a maximum of six days without recharging. It can take up to an hour to fully recharge.

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

- This green light will turn off when the transmitter is completely charged.

**CLEANING THE GUARDIAN LINK TRANSMITTER**

1. Wash your hands thoroughly and attach the tester to the transmitter.

2. Dampen a clean cloth with mild liquid soap and warm water. Wipe the outside of the transmitter.

3. Rinse the transmitter under warm tap water.

4. Using an antibacterial hand-sanitizer on a clean, dry cloth, wipe the transmitter’s surface. Do NOT get any hand-sanitizer inside the tester opening or transmitter connector.

5. Disconnect the tester from the transmitter.

6. Place the transmitter on a clean, dry cloth and air dry for 2-3 minutes.

   The charger and tester are watertight only when they are connected to each other.
INSERTING A NEW SENSOR

Wash your hands and clean insertion site with alcohol.

1. Open sensor package.
   Pull corner of paper covering to open sensor package.

2a. Hold sensor by plastic pedestal. Remove sensor with attached pedestal by holding pedestal only. Place sensor/pedestal on a clean, flat surface (such as a table).

2b. Tuck adhesive tab.
   Make sure that sensor’s adhesive tab is tucked under sensor connector and snaps.

3. Load sensor into serter.
   Grip serter exactly as shown with thumb on serter thumb print. Do not hold green buttons. Push serter down onto pedestal until base of serter sits flat on table.

4. Detach serter from pedestal.
   To detach serter from pedestal, grip serter as shown, with thumb on thumb print on serter. With other hand, place two fingers on pedestal arms and slowly pull serter straight up. Note: Make sure that pedestal is firmly on table before pulling serter away. Warning: Do not detach pedestal from serter in mid-air as this may damage sensor.

5a. Place serter on body. Hold serter steadily against your cleaned insertion site, without pushing serter too deeply into skin. Note: Failing to hold serter securely flat against body may allow serter to spring back after pressing buttons and result in improper insertion of sensor.

5b. Insert sensor. Press and release bump on both buttons at same time.

5c. Hold serter against body. Continue holding serter against body to allow adhesive time to stick to skin.

5d. Remove serter from body. Slowly pull serter away from skin, making sure buttons are not pressed.

6. Remove needle housing. Gently hold base of sensor against skin with one hand. With other hand, hold the needle housing at the top and slowly pull straight out, away from the sensor. Dispose of needle housing in a sharps container.

7a. Remove adhesive pad liner. Hold sensor in place and gently remove liner from under adhesive pad.

7b. Press entire adhesive pad to skin. Firmly press adhesive against skin and smooth entire adhesive pad so it sticks to skin. NOTE: Enlite adhesive is pressure-sensitive. Continue applying pressure to ensure sensor remains inserted in skin for whole 6 days of wear.

8a. Untuck adhesive tab. Untuck adhesive tab from under sensor connector.

8b. Straighten adhesive tab. Straighten adhesive tab so it lies flat against your skin, but do not remove adhesive liner yet.
**TAPING THE SENSOR**

1. Remove liner marked 1 from overtape. Do not remove two smaller liners marked 2 from sides of overtape.

2. Important: Attach overtape to both sensor and skin next to sensor.

3. Stretch remaining part of overtape around sensor connector so that overtape sticks to curved adhesive pad and does not block sensor connector and snaps. **Continue to press overtape to your skin to help ensure that it sticks securely.**

4. Remove two liners marked 2 from the sides of the overtape and press adhesive against the skin.

5. This image is an example of overtape applied correctly. Sensor connector and snaps are not covered and appear in opening of overtape.

**CONNECTING THE TRANSMITTER**

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

2. You will hear a faint "click" indicating that two components are connected. Check for a green light to flash on transmitter.

3. Remove liner on adhesive tab.

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

5. Press adhesive onto transmitter.

**STARTING THE SENSOR**

1. Once **Sensor connected** message appears, press ✅. This typically takes less than a minute, but may take up to 10 minutes.

2. Select **Start New Sensor**.

3. **Sensor warm-up started** message will appear. Press ✅ and then ◼️ to clear. **Warm up...** will appear on the Home screen until sensor is ready for first calibration.

**CALIBRATING**

1. Select **Snooze**.

2. Pump will display this screen.

3. Test your BG and use it to calibrate sensor.

4. Once calibration BG is entered, this screen will display. You will begin receiving sensor glucose readings in 5 - 15 minutes.

For additional help in Calibrating See the Getting Started with Continuous Glucose Monitoring page 27.
# CALIBRATION QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

## WHEN TO CALIBRATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THE DAY YOU START YOUR SENSOR:</th>
<th>~ 2 hours after sensor is started</th>
<th>Again within 6 hours and before bed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EACH DAY AFTER: 3-4 TIMES PER DAY</td>
<td>When you wake up or Before Meal 1</td>
<td>Before Meal 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Skip calibration if you see 2 or 3 up or down arrows on your pump screen.

## WAYS TO CALIBRATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPTION 1</th>
<th>OPTION 2</th>
<th>OPTION 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPTION 1</strong> Using the CONTOUR®NEXT LINK 2.4 Meter</td>
<td><strong>OPTION 2</strong> Using the Bolus Wizard® Calculator</td>
<td><strong>OPTION 3</strong> Using the Home Screen Graph</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Select **Calibrate Sensor** after BG is sent from meter.

Select **Yes** to calibrate sensor after bolus is delivered.

Highlight sensor graph, press and hold select. Enter BG and select **Calibrate**.

## CALIBRATION TIPS

- **Wash your hands** before checking your BG with your meter.*
- **Don’t wait.** Use the BG value to calibrate right away.
- **Before is best.** Typically the best times to calibrate are before meals, before taking insulin, and before bedtime when your glucose is most likely to be stable.
- **Avoid calibrating when you see trend arrows** above the sensor glucose reading.
- Be sure to wait at least **15 minutes between calibrations.**
- **Calibrate before bed** to avoid being woken up by a Calibrate now alert while sleeping.
- Sensor accuracy may be improved with **3-4 but no more** calibrations each day.
- **Calibrate your sensor regularly** to ensure that you continue to receive sensor glucose data.

If you notice a large difference between your BG and SG readings:

- Wash your hands and do another BG test.
- Check the sensor site to be sure the over tape is holding the sensor in place. If it is not, you will need to remove and insert a new sensor.

*Do not calibrate your CGM device or calculate a bolus using a result taken from an Alternative Site (palm) or a result from a control solution test.
SENSEOR ALERTS

This table shows some of the most common alerts that you may receive when using CGM.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alert</th>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Steps to take</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alert on high</td>
<td>Sensor glucose value is equal to or higher than the high limit that you set.</td>
<td>Do not treat your glucose based on SG. Confirm it using your BG meter. Treat if necessary based on instructions from your healthcare professional and continue to monitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alert on low</td>
<td>Sensor glucose value is equal to or lower than the low limit that you set.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alert before high</td>
<td>Sensor glucose reading is expected to reach the high glucose limit in the length of time you set for the Time before high.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alert before low</td>
<td>Sensor glucose reading is expected to reach the low glucose limit within 30 minutes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rise Alert</td>
<td>Sensor glucose reading is increasing at a rate that is equal to or faster than the Rate Limit that you set.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SENSOR ALERTS

This table shows some of the most common alerts that you may receive when using CGM.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alert</th>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Steps to take</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calibrate now</td>
<td>A calibration is needed in order to receive sensor glucose readings.</td>
<td>Enter BG value into your pump to calibrate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost sensor signal</td>
<td>Communication between pump and transmitter has been lost for 30 minutes during or after warm-up.</td>
<td>Check that the sensor is still inserted in the skin and the transmitter and sensor are still connected. Move your pump closer to your transmitter. It can take up to 15 minutes for your pump and transmitter to start communicating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calibration not accepted</td>
<td>The BG meter value could not be used to calibrate; it was too different from the SG value.</td>
<td>Wash your hands and repeat the BG test. Use this value to calibrate again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG not received</td>
<td>The transmitter was unable to receive the calibration BG reading from the pump.</td>
<td>Move your pump closer to your transmitter and select OK. The pump will try sending the BG again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensor expired</td>
<td>Sensor has reached its maximum usage of 6 full days.</td>
<td>Remove the sensor and follow the instructions for inserting and starting a new sensor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change sensor</td>
<td>You have received two Calibration not accepted alerts in a row.</td>
<td>Remove the sensor and follow the instructions for inserting and starting a new sensor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannot find sensor signal</td>
<td>The pump has not received a signal from the transmitter.</td>
<td>Disconnect and reconnect your transmitter and sensor and select OK.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a complete list of Alerts and Alarms, refer to the MiniMed 630G System User Guide.
Suspend on low occurs when your SG reading has reached or fallen below your programmed Low Limit. When Suspend on low occurs, all insulin delivery is immediately stopped.

**SUSPEND ON LOW OCCURS**

The Suspend on low alarm screen appears. Insulin delivery has been stopped.

If you are alert and able to respond:

- Press ▼ and ▲ to clear the alarm.
- Insulin will stay suspended for 2 hours unless you choose to resume insulin delivery.
- Home screen displays:
  - Suspended on low
  - Shaded area on graph
  - Flashing SmartGuard icon

If you are not able to respond and do not clear the alarm:

- After 2 minutes the pump will begin to siren and will continue to siren.
- The Medical device screen will appear.
- Insulin will stay suspended for 2 hours (unless you choose to resume it). The pump will continue to siren until you clear the alarm.

Medical device

10:56 AM
CALL FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE. I have diabetes.
RESUMING BASAL DELIVERY

Automatic Resume
Basal insulin delivery will automatically be resumed after the 2 hour maximum suspend time. You will always receive a Basal delivery resumed alert when this occurs.

Manual Resume
You can choose to resume basal insulin delivery anytime during a Suspend on low event. From the Home screen, select Suspended on low, select Resume basal, and Yes to confirm.

SUSPEND UNAVAILABLE

After a Suspend on low occurs and insulin is resumed, there will be a period of time when the pump will not suspend again, even if you are below your low limit.

If you clear the alarm within 2 hours:
- insulin will stay suspended for a maximum of 2 hours unless you manually resume insulin delivery.
- basal insulin will then resume and will not suspend again for the duration of time determined by your Low Snooze setting.
- after this time has passed, insulin will then be suspended again if sensor glucose is at or below the low limit.

If you do not clear the alarm:
- insulin delivery will remain suspended for 2 hours.
- basal insulin will then resume automatically and will not suspend again for 4 hours regardless of your sensor glucose value. If you clear the alarm during the 4 hour period, the time before insulin can be suspended again will be reduced to the duration of your Low Snooze setting.

TIPS WHEN USING SUSPEND ON LOW

- Do not miss calibrations. Suspend on low requires that CGM is working. Calibrate before going to bed.
- Address the lost sensor signal alert. Suspend on low will not be activated if the pump and Guardian Link are not communicating.
- Check the battery. Change the pump battery when you receive a 'low battery' alert to avoid depleting the battery during a Suspend on low.
- Suspend on low is not intended to be used to treat or prevent low blood glucose. Confirm your blood glucose using your BG meter. Then treat your confirmed low blood glucose using the “15-15 Rule” or as directed by your healthcare professional.