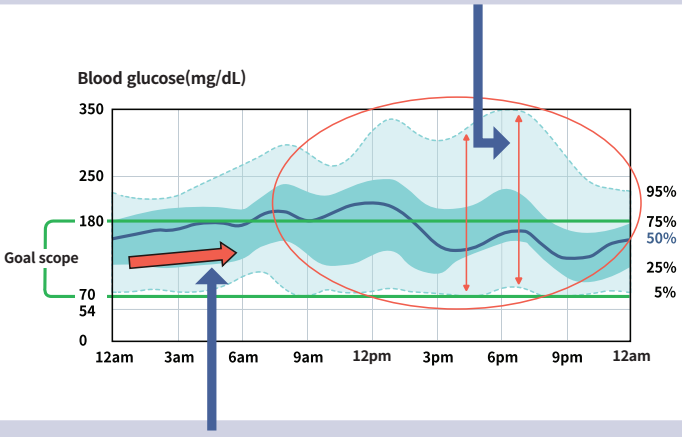
This figure shows a graph depicting the 5%, 25%, 75%, and 95% values of blood glucose levels collected over at least 14 days, arranged in ascending order for the same time of day.

- **Assess whether the carbohydrate ratio and correction factor were appropriate based on the direction in which the 50th percentile of weekly glucose levels is moving.**
- **Time periods where the gap between the 5% and 95% lines or the 25% and 75% lines is wide indicate high glucose variability.**
  To reduce this variability, review carbohydrate counting, utilize trend arrows, adjust meal composition, and modify insulin injection timing.



- **Adjust the basal insulin dose based on the direction in which the 50% line of nighttime glucose levels is moving. Note that if correction insulin was administered before bedtime, its influence should also be considered.**

Source: Korean Diabetes Association, Patient Care Committee, Guide to Blood Glucose Management Using Continuous Glucose Monitoring, 2021.

Guide to Blood Glucose Management Using Continuous Glucose Monitoring

https://www.diabetes.or.kr/bbs/?code=cgm&mode=view&number=803&page=1&code=cgm

Supplementary Fig. 2. An example of ambulatory glucose profile (AGP) report.