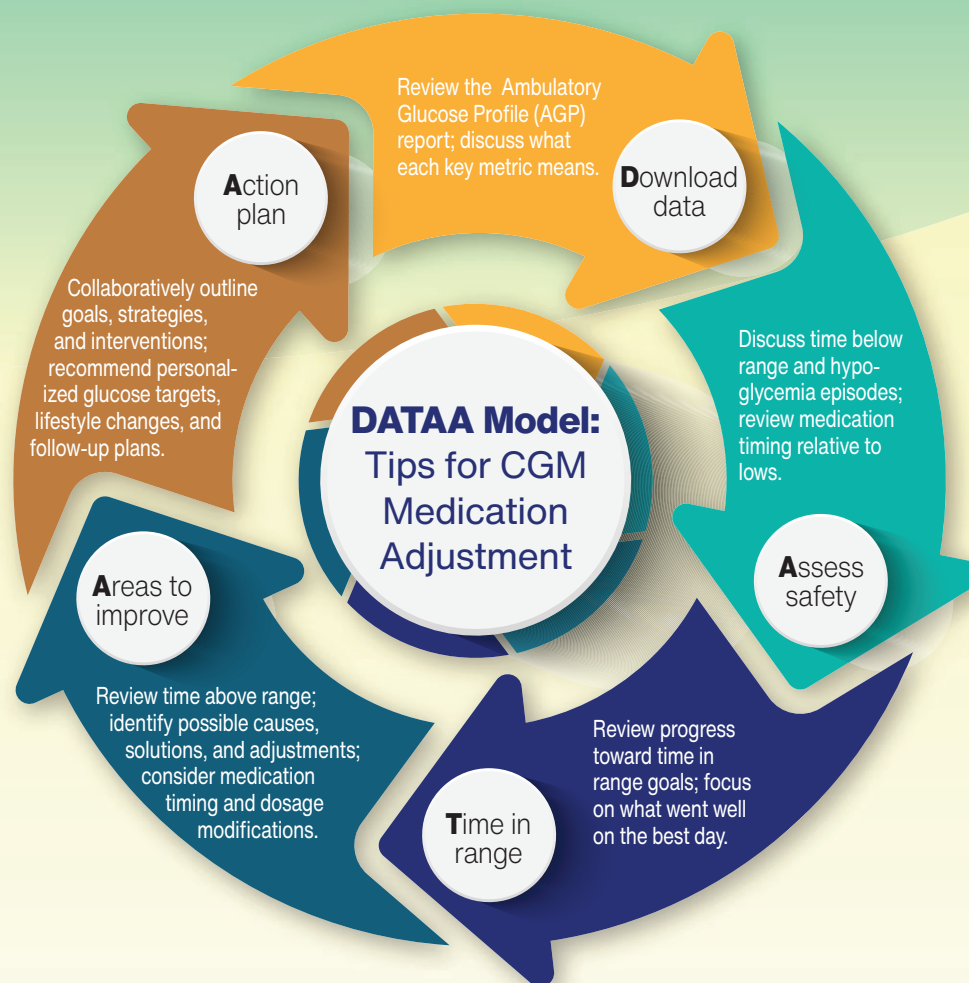


Key Medication Impacts and CGM Adjustment Tips



Understand the relationship between **medication dosage, interactions, and administration time** to optimize continuous glucose monitor (CGM) data interpretation and medication adjustment.



Medications to Monitor for CGM Accuracy	
↑ Glucose Reading	↓ Glucose Reading
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Decongestants <input type="checkbox"/> Corticosteroids <input type="checkbox"/> Sweeteners from liquid cold and cough medicine <input type="checkbox"/> Hydroxyurea* <input type="checkbox"/> Vitamin C* <input type="checkbox"/> Mannitol or sorbitol * 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Beta blockers <input type="checkbox"/> Tetracyclines* <input type="checkbox"/> Fluoroquinolones <input type="checkbox"/> Sulfonamides <input type="checkbox"/> Macrolides <input type="checkbox"/> Salicylic acid*

Acetaminophen was historically known to cause falsely elevated readings on some CGM systems, most modern devices have overcome this limitation through improved technology.

* May cause interference with readings.

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