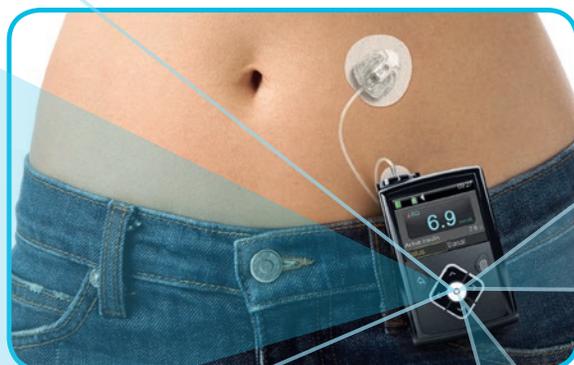




## Why Insulin Pump Therapy?

Insulin pump therapy can provide you with greater glucose control over injections, because it mimics some of the key functions of a healthy pancreas.

An *insulin pump* is an external device about the size of a regular mobile phone. The pump contains insulin and delivers it in a continuous and precise flow through a thin, flexible tube. The end of this tube is placed comfortably under the skin and changed every 2–3 days.



### 1. BETTER CONTROL

- 4x** You are four times more likely to consistently **achieve your target** HbA1c on insulin pump therapy than with injections.<sup>1</sup>
-  Insulin pump therapy uses only rapid-acting insulin, which is **absorbed more predictably** and precisely than multiple daily injections.<sup>2</sup>

Glucose levels constantly change throughout the day, and the inconsistent absorption and pooling of long-acting insulin under the skin can make them more dramatic. To reach your HbA1c goals, you need tight glucose control. An insulin pump, that better mimics some of the functions of a healthy pancreas, can give you better glucose control than injections.<sup>1</sup>

### 2. BETTER PROTECTION



Hypoglycaemic episodes:  
**reduced up to 84%**<sup>3</sup>

Insulin pump therapy can help you reduce the risk of many long-term complications<sup>4</sup>, like:



Cardiovascular damage:  
**Reduced up to 41%**



Nerve damage (neuropathy):  
**Reduced up to 60%**



Kidney damage:  
**Reduced up to 54%**



Eye damage (retinopathy):  
**Reduced up to 63%**

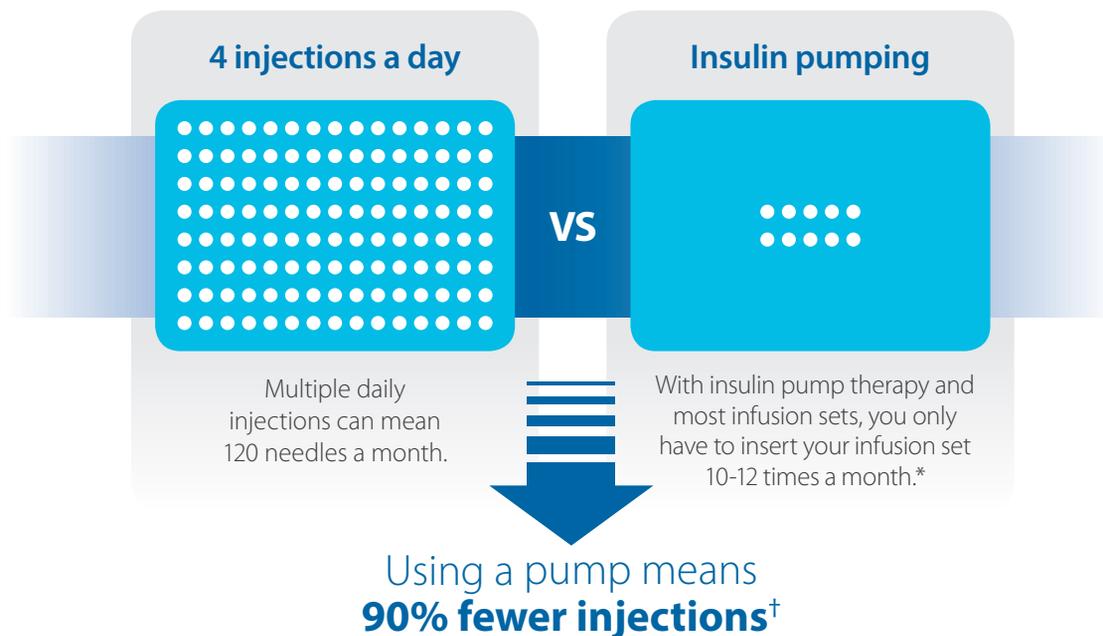
Diabetes shouldn't keep you awake at night, but for people worried about hypoglycaemic episodes, it does. With insulin pump therapy, you can feel more protected from hypoglycaemia compared to insulin injections.<sup>1</sup> Precise, timely insulin doses via an insulin pump is shown to reduce hypoglycaemia.<sup>5</sup>



### 3. BETTER LIFE

You have diabetes, but diabetes shouldn't rule your life. With multiple daily injections, you must deal with frequent interruptions to keep your glucose levels under control. Insulin pump therapy allows you to deliver your insulin discreetly with the push of a few buttons on your pump.

#### ONE MONTH'S COMPARISON



**Manage your diabetes with technology that thinks. Ask your doctor about a MiniMed® insulin pump today. Call 1800 777 808 for more information or visit [www.medtronic-diabetes.com.au](http://www.medtronic-diabetes.com.au).**



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**YouTube:** Medtronic Diabetes ANZ **Address:** Medtronic Australasia Pty Ltd, 97 Waterloo Rd, North Ryde NSW 2113 Australia **Mail:** Medtronic Diabetes, PO Box 945, North Ryde, NSW 1670  
**Telephone:** 02 9857 9000 **Facsimilie:** 02 9857 9237 **24-hour Toll Free:** 1800 777 808†

This information is designed to help you learn more about Diabetes therapy. It is intended to provide you with helpful information but is for information purposes only, is not medical advice and should not be used as an alternative to speaking with your doctor. Be sure to discuss questions specific to your health and treatments with a healthcare professional. For more information please speak to your healthcare professional or log on to: [www.medtronic.com.au](http://www.medtronic.com.au)

#### References:

\*This schedule is only an example; some infusion sets may require more frequent changes. †Assumes four injections per day for 30 days and one infusion set change every three days.

*Please note:* In contacting the Diabetes Toll Free, personal and health information may be disclosed to an operator located outside Australia.

1. Doyle EA, et al. A randomised prospective trial comparing the efficacy of insulin pump therapy with multiple daily injections using insulin glargine. *Diab Care*. 2004;27(7):1554-1558. 2. Lauritzen T, et al. Pharmacokinetics of continuous subcutaneous insulin infusion. *Diabetologia*. 1983;24(5):326-329. 3. Bode BW, et al. Reduction in severe hypoglycaemia with long-term continuous subcutaneous insulin infusion in Type 1 diabetes. *Diab Care*. 1996;19:324-327. 4. The Diabetes Control and Complications Trial Research Group. The effect of intensive treatment of diabetes on the development and progression of long-term complications in insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. *NEJM*. 1993;329:977-986. 5. Scheiner, G, et al. *Insulin Pump Therapy: Guidelines for Successful Outcomes*. American Association of Diabetes Educators 2008 Consensus Summit (2008): 3. Print.

**Safety Information:** Insulin infusion pumps and associated components of insulin infusion systems are limited to sale by or on the order of a physician and should only be used under the direction of a healthcare professional familiar with the risks of insulin pump therapy. Insulin pump therapy is not recommended for individuals who are unable or unwilling to perform a minimum of four blood glucose tests per day. Insulin pump users should have sufficient visual and audio acuity to recognise the alerts and alarms provided by the pump. Insulin pumps use rapid-acting insulin. If your insulin delivery is interrupted for any reason, you must be prepared to replace the missed insulin immediately. Replace the infusion set every 48-72 hours, or more frequently per your healthcare professional's instructions. Please refer to your insulin pump user guide for safety information and complete details.