



Line of Sight

What is line of sight?

Line of sight is recommended for all Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) devices, including Omnipod® 5 System. Think of Bluetooth devices you use at home, and how communication may not work if they are not in line of sight or in range. Just like these devices, it is important to make sure that the Pod and sensor are in line of sight and in range.

Why is this important?

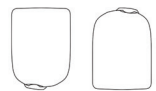
With all Automated Insulin Delivery (AID) Systems, including Omnipod 5, sensor readings need to be communicated to the Pod to maximise time in Automated Mode. Maximising time in Automated Mode allows the AID System to mimic physiological insulin delivery, which has been shown to improve glycaemic control¹. Omnipod 5 has built in safety features to ensure safe delivery of insulin when communication is disrupted.

What can you do?

Consider sensor site when placing Pod(s): Pod and sensor must be in “line of sight” on the same side of the body and the body is not blocking the signal between the two devices for best communication.

How:

- Rotate Pod orientation (e.g., back of arm vertical up, vertical down).
- If there is a temporary communication issue, the System may operate in Automated Mode: Limited until sensor values are received. Automated Mode: Limited ensures the safe delivery of insulin during such communication disruptions.
- If the System is operating in Automated Mode: Limited often, consider line of sight of your Pod and sensor. If they are not in line of sight, position the next device to be changed so that they are.
- **If they are in line of sight, move them closer to each other if possible. Pod and sensor should be at least 2.5 cm (1 inch) or 8 cm (3 inch) (depending on which sensor* you are using).**



ARM & LEG:
Position the Pod vertically or at a slight angle.



LOWER BACK, ABDOMEN & BUTTOCKS:
Position the Pod horizontally or at a slight angle.

*Please refer to your Omnipod 5 “User Guide” for relevant sensor details.

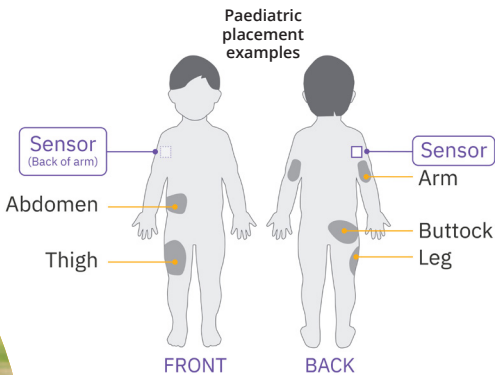
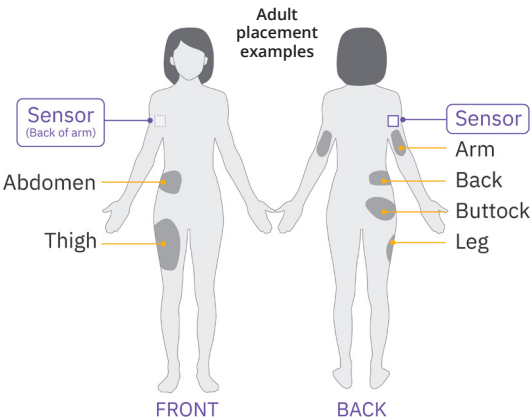
¹Marks B et al. Diabetes Technol Ther. 2023 Nov;25(11):782-789. doi: 10.1089/dia.2023.0337

Pod and sensor placement examples

Sensor indicated on back of the arm

For sensors indicated for the back of the upper arm*, consider these Pod placements to find the locations that work best for you:

- On the same arm as sensor
- Same side, abdomen
- Same side, lower back (adult only)
- Same side, thigh
- Same side, upper buttocks
- Opposite side, back of the arm

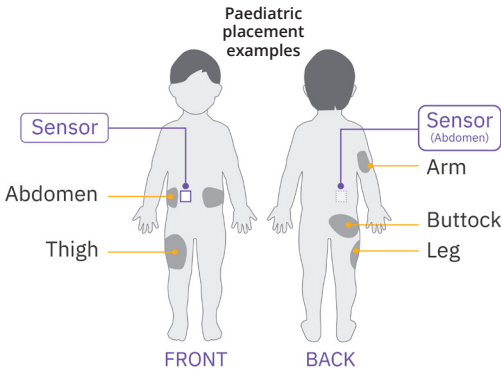
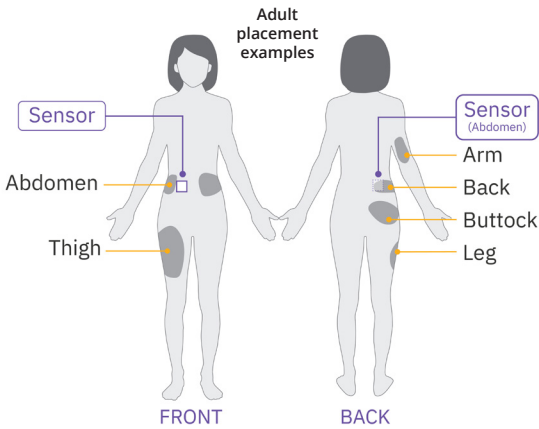


*Illustration for example only. Please refer to sensor user guide for approved sensor placement and separation distances.

Sensor indicated on abdomen

For sensors indicated for the abdomen*, consider these Pod placements to find the locations that work best for you:

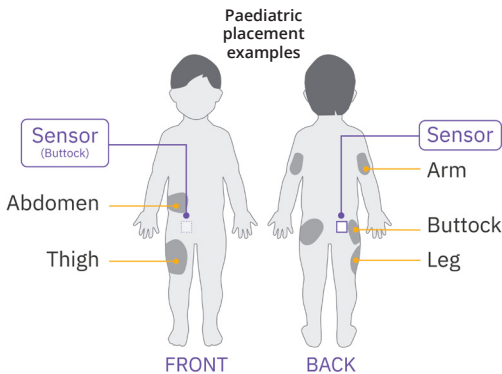
- Same side, abdomen
- Opposite side, abdomen
- Same side, thigh
- Same side, lower back (adult only)
- Same side, upper buttocks
- Same side, back of the upper arm



Sensor indicated on buttock

For sensors indicated for the buttock*, consider these Pod placements to find the locations that work best for you:

- Same side, buttock
- Opposite side, buttock
- Same side, abdomen
- Same side, thigh
- On the back of either arm



Get the most from your Omnipod® 5 System

Handling highs and lows

Although the System is automating insulin delivery, there may still be times when you experience high or low glucose levels.

You can give correction boluses by tapping USE SENSOR in the SmartBolus calculator. If the USE SENSOR button is unavailable, you can enter a finger prick blood glucose reading for insulin advice. Giving correction boluses when needed will help the System understand your total daily insulin needs and adapt with each new Pod to adjust insulin dosing accordingly. Try not to override the suggestions given by the System.

Talk to your healthcare provider about treating lows. You may need to use less carbohydrate to treat lows when using an AID System.

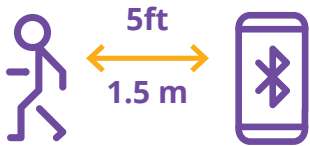
Target Glucose is the only setting that will directly impact automated insulin delivery. Making changes to your basal settings will only impact basal insulin delivery in Manual Mode. Changing settings that effect the SmartBolus Calculator will *indirectly* impact automated insulin delivery by affecting your total daily insulin.

To gain the most benefit from the System you may need to discuss settings adjustments with your healthcare provider.

Keep your Controller nearby

Delivery of insulin in Automated or Manual Mode continues if you move away from the Controller, however it is recommended to keep the Omnipod 5 Controller and the nearby to:

- Hear alarms and alerts[†]
- View glucose information and sensor messages[†]
- Bolus for meals, snacks and corrections
- Start Activity Feature
- Change Pods
- Start/stop your sensor[†]

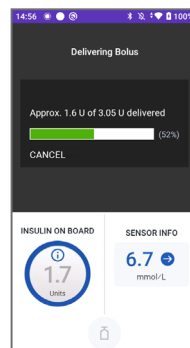


[†]Varies based on compatible sensor

Mastering meals and snacks

Requiring insulin when you eat is an important part of any insulin therapy, including AID Systems. Keep these tips in mind for mealtime & snack success.

- Consult your healthcare provider about when to bolus for meals and snacks. Delivering insulin 15-20 minutes before eating may help if you experience high glucose levels after meals or snacks.
- Use the SmartBolus Calculator: Enter carbs and tap USE SENSOR to calculate a dose based on current sensor value, trend, and Insulin on Board.
- Adjust bolus settings with your healthcare provider. If you have high glucose levels after breakfast, you might need to lower your Insulin to Carb ratio (e.g., from 1:10 to 1:8).



Why Bolus?

- Total Daily Insulin (TDI) is the key to Omnipod 5's algorithm and adaptivity. Total Daily Insulin = Basal Insulin + Bolus Insulin.
- With each bolus, you are helping the System understand how much insulin you need. If you don't bolus, the System thinks your insulin needs have decreased.

Get going with the Activity Feature

Using the Activity feature reduces insulin delivery and sets your Target Glucose to 8.3 mmol/L (150 mg/dL). You can choose hourly periods for up to 24 hours. It is commonly used before, during, or after exercise, but can also be used in situations like sleepovers, sick days, or any situation where you wish to deliver less insulin.

Tip: It may be helpful to turn the Activity feature on before your activity begins (for example, 1-2 hours¹). Discuss appropriate timing with your healthcare provider.

¹Berget C et al. Clin Diabetes. 2022;40(2):168–184. <https://doi.org/10.2337/cd21-0083>

Missing sensor values in Omnipod® 5

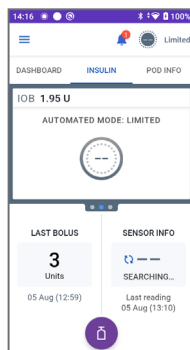
Temporary loss of sensor values can sometimes happen.

How will you know?

- You may see dashes – where your sensor value is usually displayed.
- At 20 minutes, the screen displays Automated Mode: Limited.
- After 60 minutes, if communication has not been restored, the Pod and Controller will alarm.

What should you do?

- Make sure the Pod and sensor are in direct “line of sight”. If they are not, at the next device change, position the new one so that they are now in line of sight.
- If they are in line of sight, move them closer to each other if possible. Pod and sensor should be at least 2.5 cm (1 inch) or 8 cm (3 inch) dependent on which sensor* you are using.
- Check your sensor app(s) for any messages regarding your sensor.†



What happens to my insulin delivery? Is it still automating my insulin?

Automated Mode: Limited is a state of Automated Mode. Since sensor values are missing, insulin delivery cannot adjust based on your sensor values.

However insulin delivery does continue; every 5 minutes the System compares your Adaptive Basal Rate and your Manual Basal Rate at that time and delivers the lesser of the two amounts. Once sensor values return, the System returns to Automated Mode and your insulin delivery is again automatically adjusting based upon your sensor values.

*Please refer to your Omnipod 5 “User Guide” for relevant sensor details.

†Where the compatible sensor is controlled by a Smart device App