

UP TO 1 IN 2 PEOPLE WITH DIABETES STRUGGLE TO FOLLOW DIETARY ADVICE¹⁻⁵

Relevant patients include:



Prediabetes or
impaired glucose
tolerance



Type 1 and
Type 2
Diabetes



Gestational
diabetes

Unmanaged diabetes can lead to complications such as **risk of dementia, loss of eyesight, kidney disease, stroke and cardiovascular disease.**

GLUCERNA STARTS WORKING FROM DAY 1^{*6} AND HELPS MANAGE BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVELS LONG TERM^{†^7,8}

DAY 1

Increases GLP-1 secretion by **280%^{*6}**

Decreases blood glucose levels by **38%^{*6}**

**LONG
TERM**

Helps keep blood sugar levels within **desired/target range**
for up to **90% of the time^{†7}**

Decreases HbA1c by **1.1%^{^8}**

Food for Special Medical Purposes. Use under medical supervision.

^{*}In the 180 minutes following Glucerna consumption compared to oatmeal in people with type 2 diabetes. The study utilised a previous Glucerna formulation.⁶ [†]When used as a breakfast replacement as part of lifestyle modification, blood glucose was within target range of 3.9 – 10.0mmol/L for an average of 89.5% of the time. The study utilised a previous Glucerna formulation.⁷ [^]As part of a 6-month lifestyle intervention program. A 1.1% reduction in HbA1c levels was observed in the study group that received a structured lifestyle intervention with Glucerna and motivational interviewing.⁸

References: 1. Abate TW, et al. *PLoS One*. 2022;17(10):e0271378. 2. Han CY, et al. *Proc Singapore Healthc*. 2020;29(2):81–90. 3. Paudel G, et al. *J Glob Health*. 2022;12:04056. 4. De Roxas R and Nicodemus Jr N. *J ASEAN Fed Endocr Soc*. 2013;28(2):134–142. 5. Broadbent E, et al. *Diabetes Care*. 2011;34(2):338–340. 6. Devitt A, et al. *J Diabetes Res Clin Metab*. 2012;1(1):20. 7. Peng J, et al. *Br J Nutr*. 2019;121(5):560–566. 8. Chee WSS, et al. *BMJ Open Diab Res Care*. 2017;5(1):e000384.

[®]Registered trademark of the Abbott Group of Companies. Abbott Australasia Pty Ltd, 299 Lane Cove Road, Macquarie Park NSW 2113. ABN 95 000 180 389. Customer Service 1800 225 311. www.abbottnutrition.com.au. ANZ.2024.52077.GLU.1 (v1.0). July 2024.

HOW DOES GLUCERNA WORK?



Low-GI slow-release carbohydrate system
Helps manage blood glucose levels¹⁻³
GI: 35 (Vanilla), 29 (Chocolate),
27 (Ready-to-Drink)¹⁻³



Myo-inositol
Helps improve insulin sensitivity¹⁰⁻¹²



Isomaltulose & sucromalt⁴⁻⁷ + healthy fat blend⁸
Increases GLP-1 secretion to:⁹
Stimulate insulin secretion • Slow gastric emptying
• Decrease appetite



28 essential vitamins and minerals¹⁻³
Helps improve nutritional adequacy¹³
and glycaemic control^{14,15}

HOW TO INCORPORATE GLUCERNA INTO A DIABETES MANAGEMENT PLAN^{##16}

UNDERWEIGHT
BMI <18.5 kg/m²

2 servings per day as a supplement in between meals

HEALTHY WEIGHT
BMI 18.5–24.9 kg/m²

1 serving per day to replace part of a meal

OVERWEIGHT
BMI ≥25 kg/m²

2 servings per day to replace breakfast and/or snack

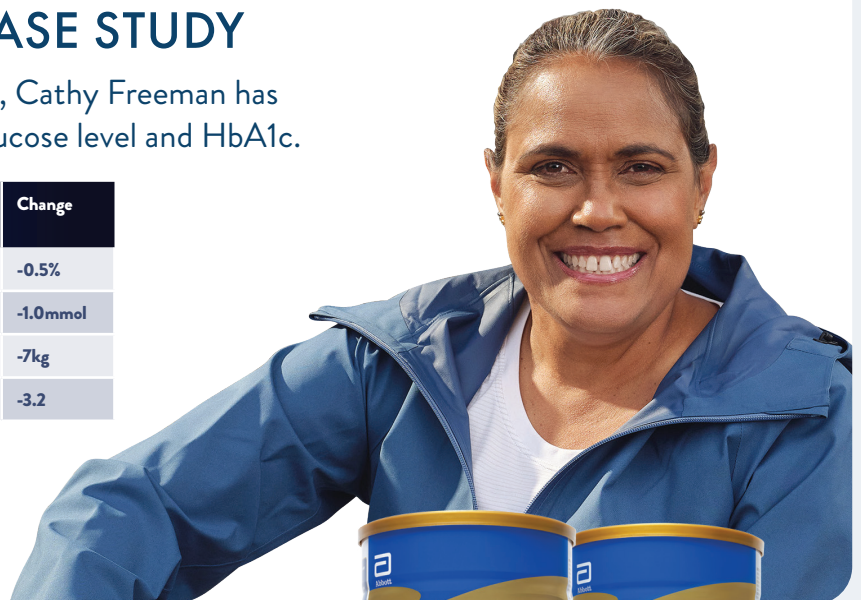
CATHY FREEMAN CASE STUDY

After using Glucerna for two months, Cathy Freeman has seen a reduction in both her blood glucose level and HbA1c.

	April '24 (month 0)	May '24 (month 1)	June '24 (month 2)	Change
HbA1c	7.1%	6.7%	6.6%	-0.5%
Fasting BGL	6.9mmol	6.4mmol	5.9mmol	-1.0mmol
Body weight	75kg	71kg	68kg	-7kg
BMI	25.5	23.3	22.2	-3.2

Cathy Freeman

LIVING WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES
& GOLD MEDAL OLYMPIAN



*Choice of when and how to incorporate Diabetes-Specific Nutritional Supplements into the diabetes management plan is subject to individual preference and the healthcare professional's recommendation. †Glucerna is formulated for people with prediabetes, diabetes and gestational diabetes, as part of a diabetes management plan, including diet and exercise.¹⁻³

Abbreviations: BMI: body mass index; HbA1c: haemoglobin A1c; GI: glycaemic index; GLP-1: glucagon-like peptide 1.

References: 1. Glucerna® Powder (Vanilla) Product Label. 2. Glucerna® Powder (Chocolate) Product Label. 3. Glucerna® Ready-to-Drink (Vanilla) Product Label. 4. Grysman A, et al. *Eur J Clin Nutr*. 2008;62(12):1364–1371. 5. Sawale PD, et al. *Food Biosci*. 2017;18:46–52. 6. Ang M, et al. *Am J Clin Nutr*. 2014;100(4):1059–1068. 7. Davila, L., et al., *Nutrients*. 2019;11(7). 8. Thomsen C, et al. *Am J Clin Nutr*. 2003;77(3):605–611. 9. Bojanowska E. *Med Sci Monit*. 2005;11(8):RA271–278. 10. Bevilacqua A, et al. *Int J Endocrinol*. 2018;2018:1968450. 11. Dang NT, et al. *Biosci Biotechnol Biochem*. 2010;74(5):1062–1067. 12. Yamashita Y, et al. *J Agric Food Chem*. 2013;61 (20):4850–4854. 13. Walker AF. *Br J Gen Pract*. 2007;57(534):3–4. 14. Barbagallo M, et al. *World J Diabetes*. 2015;6(10):1152–1157. 15. Cefalu W, et al. *Diabetes Care*. 2004;27(11):2741–2751. 16. Mechanick JL, et al. *Curr Diab Rep*. 2012;12:180–194.