Abbott's Lingo™ Continuous Glucose Monitor For Health And Wellness Now Available In The U.S.

- Designed for people interested in improving their overall health and wellness
- Provides real-time glucose data and personal coaching insights based on the body's reaction to nutrition, exercise and life's daily stressors
- Available without a prescription; explore different purchase options at www.hellolingo.com

ABBOTT PARK, Ill., Sept. 5, 2024 /PRNewswire/ -- Abbott (NYSE: ABT) today announced U.S. availability of Lingo™, the company's first continuous glucose monitoring system available without a prescription. The Lingo system includes a biosensor and a mobile app designed for consumers who want to improve their overall health and wellness. Lingo is based on Abbott's world-leading FreeStyle Libre® continuous glucose monitoring technology¹, now used by more than 6 million people with diabetes globally¹.

"There is a great deal of interest in tracking biomarkers that provide insights into one's health and wellness that were previously undetectable using the trackers available to consumers," said Olivier Ropars, divisional vice president of Abbott's Lingo business. "Glucose is a powerful signal of your body's unique response to food and lifestyle. Abbott's Lingo tracks your glucose 24/7, translating the data into insights and bridging the gap between traditional healthcare and preventative measures. Lingo empowers individuals to build new healthy habits and take control of their health and wellness."

Abbott's consumer biowearable, Lingo, is available for consumers 18 years and older not on insulin. Lingo tracks glucose in real-time and provides personal insights and coaching to help people build healthy habits, retrain their metabolism and improve their overall well-being.

Health benefits of continuous glucose monitors (CGMs) and limiting glucose spikes

Compelling published research shows that <u>limiting glucose spikes</u> and improving overall management of glucose, both in the short term and over time, offer a number of health benefits for people who do not have diabetes. When equipped with real-time data and insights from a CGM, individuals can work towards these goals, experiencing benefits such as:

- **Being proactive about future health:** While both average and fasting glucose levels are important markers for health, glucose extremes and post-meal spikes might matter more. These specific metrics are risk factors for chronic health conditions such as insulin resistance, metabolic disease and heart disease. ^{3,4,5,6,7}
- **Weight management:** Research has shown that with insights from a CGM, individuals had better success adhering to <u>low-glycemic</u> and low-carb diets, both of which are effective approaches for weight loss even without intentional calorie restriction. ^{8,9,10,11} Using a CGM provides more real-time insights on glucose, an individual's unique response to foods and habits, prompting dietary changes that support steady glucose and can lead to improvements in metabolic health and weight. ^{8,12}
- **Improving sleep:** Low-glycemic diets and habits that nourish steady glucose are associated with<u>improvements in both sleep quality</u> and length of sleep.^{13,14} And better sleep can support steady glucose the following day,¹⁵ empowering better choices to maintain steady glucose. Using a CGM can highlight food choices that minimize glucose spikes, providing a better understanding of glucose patterns that support sleep.^{8,12}
- **Bettering mood:** Research shows that a low-glycemic diet, which helps stabilize glucose, improves mood and can even lessen symptoms of depression.^{16,17} Using a CGM like Lingo can help provide a better understanding of an individual's glucose responses to food and encourage adherence to a low-glycemic diet, which may provide mental health benefits.¹⁷

"Physical activity and nutrition are two major factors that impact glucose variability and while glucose spikes are normal, fewer spikes and crashes are associated with numerous short-term and long-term health benefits," said Fred St. Goar, M.D., cardiologist and medical director of El Camino Health Heart and Vascular Institute. "Understanding your body's glucose is key to managing your metabolism, so you can live healthier and better. CGMs are a powerful tool that I recommend to my patients to help them better understand what is going on inside their bodies, so they can take actional steps to improve mood, focus, energy, sleep, reduced cravings, and improve their health outcomes."

The Lingo system combines a biosensor that is worn on the back of the arm for up to 14 days and continuously streams glucose data to the Lingo app on a smart phone – translating the body's reaction to food, exercise and life's daily stressors.

Key features of the Lingo experience:

- Glucose graph: A graph of glucose reactions updates in real time based on continuous readings from the Lingo biosensor.
- Lingo Count™: The body's glucose spikes are translated into one, easy-to-understand metric.

- Food and Activity Logging: Log meals and exercise for deeper insights. Sync Lingo with the Apple® Health app to log workouts automatically.
- Personal Insights: Tailored recommendations are based on foods logged, time of day and accrued Lingo Count.
- Lingo Challenges: Create new habits and earn badges as challenges are completed and new healthy habits are built.

Lingo is available in three convenient options:

- Learn (two weeks): Get an understanding of how your body responds to your daily food and exercise choices \$49, one biosensor worn for up to 14 days).
- **Build (four weeks):** Develop a deeper knowledge of your metabolism and experiment with habits designed to help improve metabolic health (\$89, two biosensors, each biosensor worn for up to 14 days).
- Transform (12 weeks): Create consistent routines, improve your metabolism, and track your progress toward long-term goals with continuous accountability (\$249, six biosensors, each biosensor worn for up to 14 days).

Abbott announced FDA clearance of Lingo in June. The Lingo app is available in the App Store®. For more information and to purchase Lingo, please visit HelloLingo. Connect with Lingo on Facebook atwww.facebook.com/HelloLingo and Instagram @HelloLingo.

Lingo is also available in the UK.

Press assets including images and B-roll available here.

About Abbott:

Abbott is a global healthcare leader that helps people live more fully at all stages of life. Our portfolio of life-changing technologies spans the spectrum of healthcare, with leading businesses and products in diagnostics, medical devices, nutritionals and branded generic medicines. Our 114,000 colleagues serve people in more than 160 countries. Connect with us at www.abbott.com and on LinkedIn, Facebook, Instagram, X and YouTube.

About Lingo:

The Lingo Glucose System is intended for users 18 years and older not on insulin. It is not intended for diagnosis of diseases, including diabetes.

The Lingo program does not guarantee that everyone will achieve the same results as individual responses may vary. Consult your healthcare professional before making changes to your diet or exercise regimen or if you have an eating disorder or a history of eating disorders.

- 1. Data on file. Abbott Diabetes Care.
- 2. A study was conducted to assess the biosensor life where 77.1% of biosensors lasted the full 14 days. In other words, when using the product per the package labeling, approximately 22.9% of biosensors may not last for the full 14 days. 14.7% of biosensors may last less than 11 days.
- 3. Wolosowicz M, et al. Recent Advances in the Treatment of Insulin Resistance Targeting Molecular and Metabolic Pathways: Fighting a Losing Battle? Medicina (Kaunas). 2022 Mar 25;58(4):472. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35454311/
- 4. Balkau B, et al. High blood glucose concentration is a risk factor for mortality in middle-aged nondiabetic men. 20-year follow-up in the Whitehall Study, the Paris Prospective Study, and the Helsinki Policemen Study. Diabetes Care. 1998 Mar;21(3):360-7. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/9540016/
- 5. Blaak EE, et al. Impact of postprandial glycaemia on health and prevention of disease. Obes Rev. 2012 Oct;13(10):923-84. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22780564/
- 6. Node K, et al. Postprandial hyperglycemia as an etiological factor in vascular failure. Cardiovasc Diabetol. 2009 Apr 29:8:23. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19402896/
- 7. Vaccaro O, et al. Relationship of postload plasma glucose to mortality with 19-yr follow-up. Comparison of one versus two plasma glucose measurements in the Chicago Peoples Gas Company Study. Diabetes Care. 1992 Oct;15(10):1328-34. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/1425098/
- 8. Chekima K, at al. Utilising a Real-Time Continuous Glucose Monitor as Part of a Low Glycaemic Index and Load Diet and Determining Its Effect on Improving Dietary Intake, Body Composition and Metabolic Parameters of Overweight and Obese Young Adults: A Randomised Controlled Trial. Foods. 2022 Jun 15;11(12):1754. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35741952/
- 9. Juanola-Falgarona M, et al. Effect of the glycemic index of the diet on weight loss, modulation of satiety, inflammation, and other metabolic risk factors: a randomized controlled trial. Am J Clin Nutr. 2014 Jul;100(1):27-35. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24787494/
- 10. Yancy WS Jr, et al. A low-carbohydrate, ketogenic diet versus a low-fat diet to treat obesity and hyperlipidemia: a randomized, controlled trial. Ann Intern Med. 2004 May 18;140(10):769-77. doi: 10.7326/0003-4819-140-10-200405180-00006. PMID: 15148063. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15148063/
- 11. Bueno NB, et al. Very-low-carbohydrate ketogenic diet v. low-fat diet for long-term weight loss: a meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials. Br J Nutr. 2013 Oct;110(7):1178-87. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23651522/
- 12. Chekima K, at al. Utilising a Real-Time Continuous Glucose Monitor as Part of a Low Glycaemic Index and Load Diet and Determining Its Effect on Improving Dietary Intake, Body Composition and Metabolic Parameters of Overweight and Obese

Young Adults: A Randomised Controlled Trial. Foods. 2022 Jun 15;11(12):1754. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35741952/

- 13. Gangwisch JE, et al. High glycemic index and glycemic load diets as risk factors for insomnia: analyses from the Women's Health Initiative. Am J Clin Nutr. 2020 Feb 1;111(2):429-439. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31828298/
- 14. Yoda K, et al. Association between poor glycemic control, impaired sleep quality, and increased arterial thickening in type 2 diabetic patients. PLoS One. 2015 Apr 14;10(4):e0122521. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25875738/
- 15. Tsereteli N, et al. Impact of insufficient sleep on dysregulated blood glucose control under standardised meal conditions. Diabetologia. 2022 Feb;65(2):356-365. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34845532/
- 16. McConnon A, et al. Experience and acceptability of diets of varying protein content and glycemic index in an obese cohort: results from the Diogenes trial. Eur J Clin Nutr. 2013 Sep;67(9):990-5. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23778783/
- 17. Breymeyer KL, et al. Subjective mood and energy levels of healthy weight and overweight/obese healthy adults on high-and low-glycemic load experimental diets. Appetite. 2016 Dec 1;107:253-259. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27507131/

SOURCE Abbott

For further information: Abbott Media: Monica Ma, Monica.Ma@abbott.com, Abbott Financial: Mike Comilla, Michael.Comilla@abbott.com

Additional assets available online:

