



Managing mylife CamAPS FX during surgery, CT or MRI scans

Note: Please discuss all the recommendations with your diabetes team.

- If you are having surgery or a procedure, it is worth thinking about whether or not the pump and/or sensor can safely remain in place and mylife CamAPS FX can be left in “Auto mode”.
- Consider where the sensor and cannula is inserted to avoid the area on which surgery might take place.
- Pre-procedure fasting (nil by mouth) can be safely managed by the automated insulin delivery system.
- It is highly recommended that you discuss the management of your type 1 diabetes with your medical and/or surgical team prior to the event.

Minor surgery not requiring sedation or general anaesthetic

1. The mylife CamAPS FX system can remain in “Auto mode” if you are able to manage it safely AND this is agreed with the surgical team.
2. Consider setting a higher personal glucose target and/or using the “Ease-off” mode to reduce the risk of low glucose levels (hypos).
3. If the surgical team are not in agreement, “Auto mode” should be switched off. Depending on the surgery site, the pump may need to be disconnected and cannula as well as sensor removed. Hospital insulin administration policies will need to be followed.

Surgery requiring sedation or general anaesthetic or diathermy

1. For short procedures, where diathermy is NOT being utilised, mylife CamAPS FX system can remain in “Auto mode” if agreed with the surgical team.
2. For other procedures, if diathermy is being utilised or where the surgical team are not in agreement, “Auto mode” should be switched off. Depending on the surgery site, the pump may need to be disconnected and cannula as well as sensor removed. Hospital insulin administration policies will need to be followed.
3. mylife CamAPS FX can be restarted when the surgical team deems it is appropriate. If the sensor remained in place when diathermy was used, a fingerprick blood glucose test should be done to check accuracy. If the sensor is inaccurate (more than 3 mmol/L / 55 mg/dL different to the fingerpick reading when the glucose trend arrow is stable / flat), please stop “Auto mode” and consider replacing your FreeStyle Libre 3 Plus sensor or calibrating your Dexcom sensor in the mylife CamAPS FX app. Restart “Auto mode” when the sensor is reading accurately.



The mylife YpsoPump must not be used in the vicinity of electromagnetic fields of radar and antenna systems, high-voltage sources, X-ray sources, medical diagnostic imaging equipment, such as Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Computer Tomography (CT), Positron Emission Tomography (PET), oncological radiation therapy or any other sources of heavy electric current. Such hazardous areas can cause the mylife YpsoPump to stop delivering insulin or damage the insulin pump. Refer to the mylife YpsoPump User Guide for more information.



CT scan

1. Glucose sensor accuracy can not be guaranteed during or after the CT scan.
2. "Auto mode" should be turned off and the mylife YpsoPump disconnected.
3. Check sensor accuracy after the the CT scan by doing a fingerprick blood glucose test. If within 3 mmol/L (55 mg/dL) of the sensor reading with a stable (flat) glucose trend arrow, restart "Auto mode". If not, calibrate the Dexcom G6 sensor in the app or consider replacing your FreeStyle Libre 3 Plus sensor.

MRI scan

1. Remove the CGM sensor, (as well as the transmitter if using Dexcom G6) and disconnect the mylife YpsoPump prior to the MRI scan.
2. Remove the infusion cannula.
3. Insert a new cannula, reconnect the pump and place a new sensor once the scan has finished.

Note: Please discuss all the recommendations with your diabetes team.



rtCGM: real time continuous glucose monitoring

mylife YpsoPump and CamAPS FX are class IIb devices. Only rapid-acting insulin at a concentration of 100 U/ml (insulin analogue) may be used with the mylife YpsoPump system. Always read the label and use only as directed. Consult your healthcare professional to see if these products are right for you.

* Diathermy: a surgical technique used to cut or coagulate tissue during surgery. It allows for precise incisions to be made with limited blood loss. Diathermy can affect the accuracy of the Dexcom sensor.

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For safety information on mentioned products, see Instructions for Use.