



“Different glucose monitoring systems use arterial, venous, central venous, and capillary blood samples. It is important for clinicians to be aware that there are limitations of specific point-of-care (POC) glucose meters and that situations exist whereby POC glucose meters as the sole measurement device should be avoided” Hermayer et al (2015).

Reference:

Hermayer, K.L., Loftley, A.S., Reddy, S., Narla, S.N., Epps, N.A. and Zhu, Y. (2015) Challenges of inpatient blood glucose monitoring: standards, methods, and devices to measure blood glucose. *Current Diabetes Reports*. 15(3), p.582.

Challenges of inpatient blood glucose monitoring <http://ctt.ec/Vb5zd+> @ivteam #ivteam

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Abstract:

Glucose control in the hospital setting is very important. There is a high incidence of hyperglycemia, hypoglycemia, and glycemic variability in hospitalized patients. Safe insulin delivery and glucose control is dependent on reliable glucose meters and monitoring systems in the hospital. Different glucose monitoring systems use arterial, venous, central venous, and capillary blood samples. It is important for clinicians to be aware that there are limitations of specific point-of-care (POC) glucose meters and that situations exist whereby POC glucose meters as the sole measurement device should be avoided. POC meter devices

are not approved by the Food and Drug Administration for use in critical care, although POC meter devices are commonly used in critical care settings and elsewhere. This review focuses on glucose assay principles, instrument technology, influences on glucose measurement, standards for glucose measurement, and an evaluation of different methods to measure blood glucose in the hospital setting.

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