Real Time Continuous Glucose Monitors

Description

Diabetes requires regular monitoring and management of blood glucose levels. There are several methods used to test blood glucose, including self-monitoring of blood glucose (SMBG) and continuous glucose monitoring (CGM). SMBG usually involves a finger prick for a drop of blood that is tested with a hand-held device and CGM employs a sensor implanted just under the skin that takes multiple interstitial fluid glucose readings per hour. CGM can be used retrospectively as a diagnostic tool to determine periods of high or low blood sugar, which generally requires a few days of blood sugar readings. Real-time CGM can be used over the long-term to help a person with daily glucose and medication management. Real-time CGM requires calibration with SMBG two to four times per day. The NY EBBRAC will review the evidence about the effectiveness and harms of real-time CGM compared to SMBG to make a recommendation regarding coverage.

References


Topic Description and References
June 2017 NY EBBRAC Meeting

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injection therapy: a randomized controlled crossover trial. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 31(1), 61-68. doi: 10.1002/dmrr.2557


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Primary Studies References


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