

Glucose meter accuracy in the clinical setting

Glucose meters are used throughout inpatient and outpatient care for glucose monitoring and clinical decisions for hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia treatment are made repeatedly based on their results. However, there is both well-established and newly emerging data which suggests that many patient and clinical factors may affect blood glucose meter results and therefore may affect clinical decision making. In conjunction with colleagues in laboratory medicine and pediatrics, [Dr. Mark Inman](#) is currently assessing the impact of various factors including hematocrit, other blood analytes, and analytic factors on blood glucose meter results in comparison to traditional gold standard measurements for glucose and across various glucose meters. It is our hope to be able to provide information to decision makers that empowers them to understand potential limitations of glucose meter results and how they may impact their treatment decisions. We also hope to use this information to help best select the glucose measurement device(s) that are best suited to our patient populations.

Transition of care in pediatric type 1 diabetes

Type 1 diabetes is a well-defined chronic health disease that involves a high level of patient self-management and requires a successful transition from pediatric to adult care to preserve positive health outcomes. While there is lots of research into pediatric health care transfer in type 1 diabetes and in other chronic diseases, the current state of diabetes care transition and transfer in Saskatchewan has not been examined. [Dr. Mark Inman](#) and team are in the midst of completing a cross-sectional survey-based study of current adolescent patients, caregivers of these patients, and patients who have recently transitioned to adult care. This study will provide better understanding of the current state of transition, identify gaps and barriers, and to try to develop solutions to improve the quality of care provided during the transition years of pediatric diabetes and ultimately the transfer of care to adult care providers.