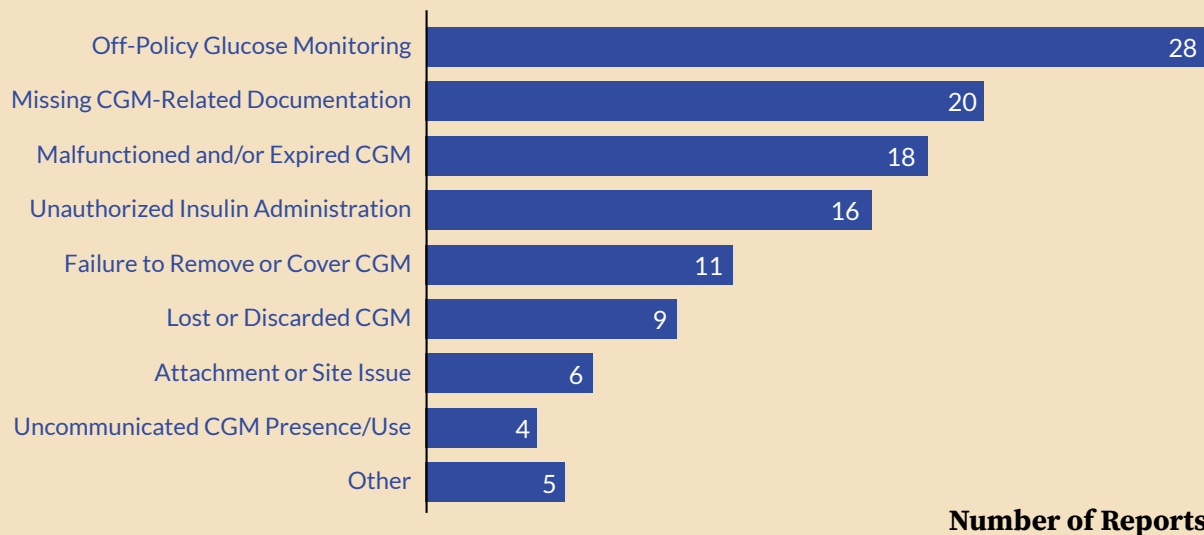


Inpatient Use of Continuous Glucose Monitors: Insights From Pennsylvania Patient Safety Event Reports



We identified 165 continuous glucose monitor (CGM)–related events that occurred over a four-year period; the majority (70.9%; 117 of 165) described a CGM risk event, and the remainder (29.1%; 48 of 165) detailed a CGM mitigation event.

Frequency of CGM Risk Event Types, N=117 Reports



CGM mitigation events were associated with:

- Timely identification of abnormal blood glucose levels
- Interventions and mitigation of medication errors
- Prompt detection of malfunctioning hospital equipment

Potential safety strategies:



Determine whether CGM use will be permitted and specify the scope of its allowable use, including criteria to determine which patients are good candidates for use and clear policies that involve a multidisciplinary team



Establish procedures to document CGM use, communicate CGM use to all caregivers, maintain insulin safety, and ensure proper device handling during surgical and imaging procedures



Encourage patient engagement and communication related to inpatient CGM use