

Diabetes, Type 1 and Type 2 – Continuous glucose monitoring in adults

Diabetes, Type 1 – Continuous glucose monitoring in children and young people

Review questions

NICE guideline

List of review questions

November 2021

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for Health and Care Excellence*

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1. Review Questions

1.1 Continuous glucose monitoring in adults with type 1 diabetes

In adults with type 1 diabetes, what is the most effective method of glucose monitoring to improve glycaemic control:

- continuous glucose monitoring (real-time continuous glucose monitoring - rtCGM)
- flash glucose monitoring (intermittently scanned continuous glucose monitoring - isCGM)
- intermittent capillary blood glucose monitoring (self-monitoring of blood glucose - SMBG)?

1.2 Continuous glucose monitoring in adults with type 2 diabetes

In adults with type 2 diabetes, what is the most effective method of glucose monitoring to improve glycaemic control:

- continuous glucose monitoring (real-time continuous glucose monitoring - rtCGM)
- flash glucose monitoring (intermittently scanned continuous glucose monitoring - isCGM)
- intermittent capillary blood glucose monitoring (self-monitoring of blood glucose - SMBG)?

1.3 Continuous glucose monitoring in children and young people with type 1 diabetes

In children and young people with type 1 diabetes, what is the most effective method of glucose monitoring to improve glycaemic control:

- continuous glucose monitoring (real-time continuous glucose monitoring - rtCGM)
- flash glucose monitoring (intermittently scanned continuous glucose monitoring - isCGM)
- intermittent capillary blood glucose monitoring (self-monitoring of blood glucose - SMBG)?