

## **EVALUATION OF GLYCEMIC MANAGEMENT IN HOSPITALIZED, NON-CRITICAL, TYPE 2 DIABETIC PATIENTS**

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Uncontrolled glycemia in hospitalized patients is associated with increased length of stay, cost, infection risk, and mortality. However, literature evaluating inpatient glycemic management outside of the intensive care unit is lacking. A retrospective quality improvement analysis was conducted to evaluate the efficacy and safety of appropriate glycemic management compared to inappropriate glycemic management in hospitalized, non-critical, type 2 diabetic patients.

A report identified patient's  $\geq 18$  years old with a diagnosis of type 2 diabetes, admitted between January 2019 and June 2019 for retrospective review. Patients were then excluded for the following criteria: discharged within 48 hours of admission, critical care unit admission, glycemic management consult, nothing by mouth or alternate nutrition order  $\geq 24$  hours, diagnosis of end-stage renal disease, no insulin required during hospital stay, refused insulin doses, or hospice care order.

The primary endpoint was rate of blood glucose readings outside of goal range (70 – 180 mg/dL) in comparative groups. Secondary endpoints included: mean blood glucose level per patient stay, standard deviation of blood glucose levels, rate of hyperglycemic ( $>180$  mg/dL) episodes per patient stay, rate of level 1 (54 - 69 mg/dL) and level 2 ( $<54$  mg/dL) hypoglycemic episodes per patient stay, mean daily insulin requirements, rate of use and breakdown of non-insulin glucose lowering agents, rate of use and breakdown of hypoglycemic-glucose products, and length of stay. The results of this study will be used to identify process improvement opportunities to advance inpatient glycemic control.

### **Learning Objective:**

- To assess for appropriate glycemic management in hospitalized, non-critical, type 2 diabetic patients