



# Parents' attitudes to continuous glucose monitoring at a non-reimbursed setting



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## Introduction

•Continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) helps to improve metabolic control, QoL of patients with diabetes and their families, and reduces the time spent in hypoglycemia.

**Aim:** To evaluate benefits of CGM and assess parents' attitudes to it in non reimbursed setting.

## Methods and Materials

A short questionnaire was sent out to the pediatric patients with diabetes from 5 clinics and outpatient facilities in the country. A total of 110 (23.5%) families returned filled-in questionnaires.

### Collected data is:

- Demographic
- Antropometric
- Duration of diabetes
- Type of insulin treatment
- CGM usage: duration and type
- Parents' attitude for usage

Data	Parents	Children
Mean age	39.7±6.6y	11.2±3.9y
Education	57.2% University	-
SEX female/male	89 /20	51/59
Duration of T1D	-	4.03±6.1y

Fig. 1

## Types of insulin therapy

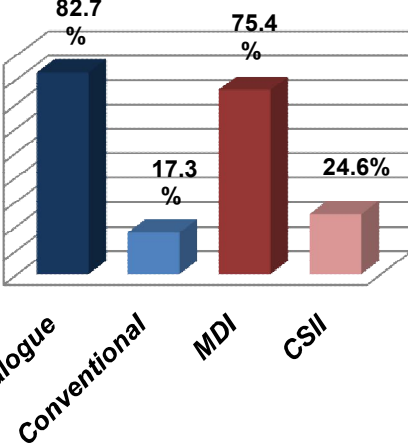


Fig.2

## CGM usage according insulin therapy

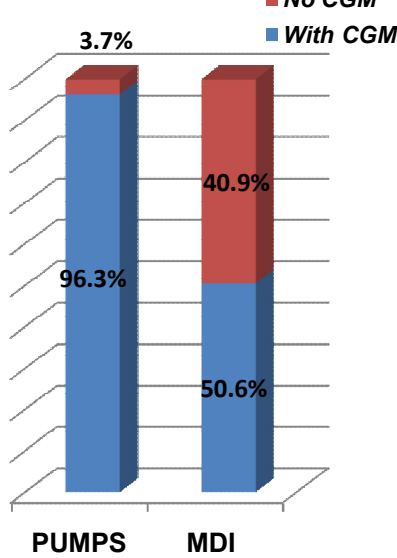
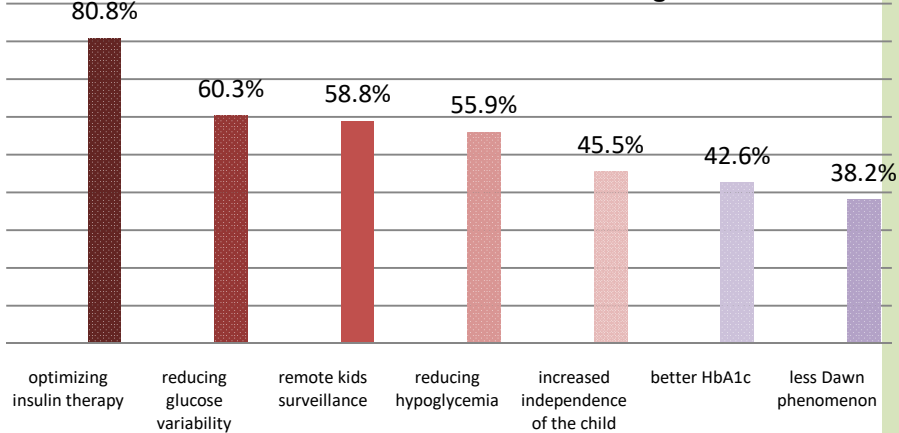


Fig.3

## Most common reason for CGM usage



## Fig. 4 Mean HbA1c

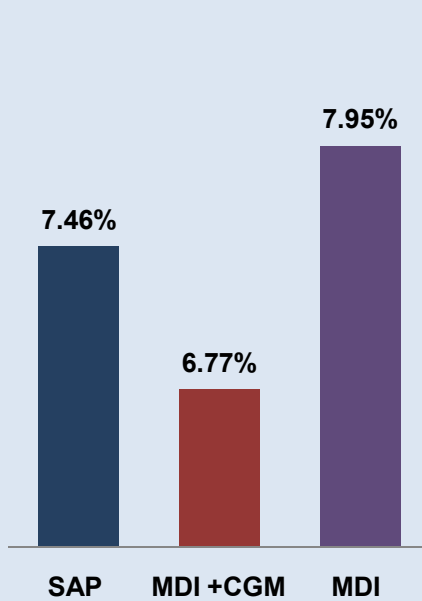


Fig.5

## Results

- 110 parents (fig. 1); mean age 39.7±6.6y, 57.2% University graduates
- Mean age of the children is 11.2±3.9y., 59 boys
- mean duration of T1D 4.03±6.1y;
- 91 (82.7%) of all are on insulin analogs (fig. 2)
- 75.4% on MDI; 53.8% are on CSII
- 96.3% of CSII and 50.6% of MDI patients use CGM (fig 3)
- Most common reasons for usage of CGMs are depicted on (fig. 4)
- Types of used CGM systems (fig. 5)
- Mean HbA1c according to type of therapy is presented on Fig. 6

## Type of used CGM systems

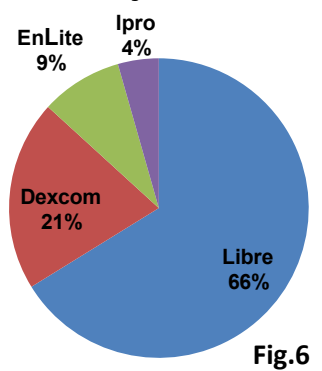


Fig.6

## Conclusions

CGM is well accepted and widely prevalent among well-controlled children with T1D at an entirely non-reimbursed setting.

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