

An Alternative Sensor-Based Method for Glucose Monitoring in Children and Young People with Diabetes – Supplementary Material

Comparison of glycaemic variability observed in this study to that reported for other studies is made in Figure S1.[1-3]

Coefficient of variation (CV) is used rather than standard deviation (SD) since the distribution of glucose values for an individual is typically quite skewed to the hyperglycaemic range (only studies reporting CV are included).[4]

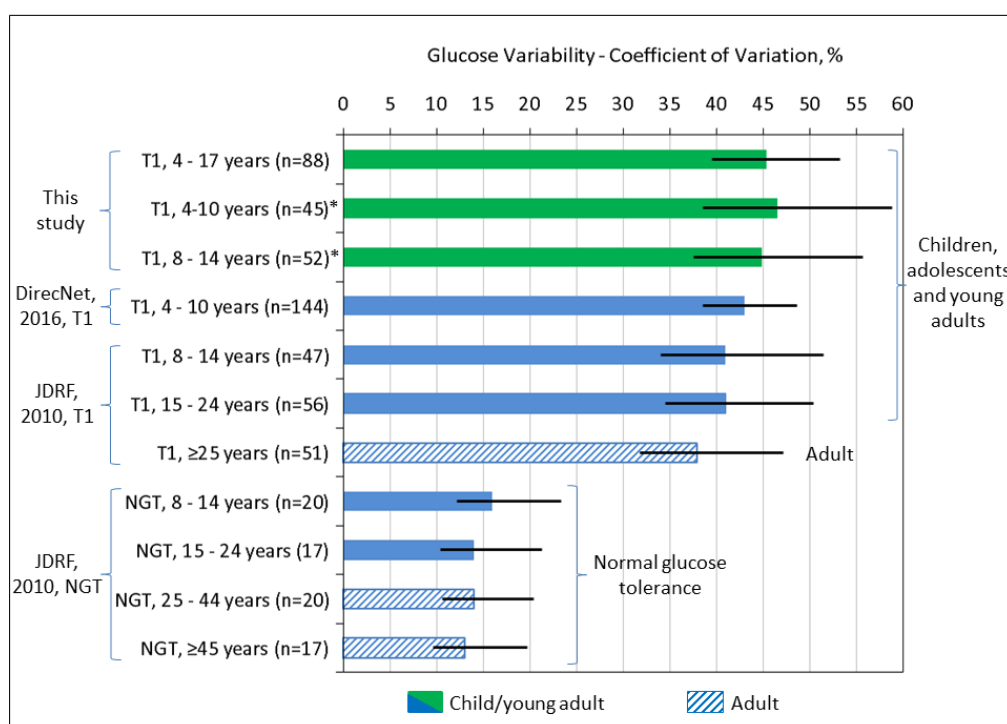


Figure S1. Glucose variability (CV) comparison across studies and populations (*sub-groups to allow direct comparison to DirecNet[1] and JDRF[2,3] studies). Error bars show 95% confidence interval.

References

- [1] Diabetes Research in Children Network (DirecNet) Study Group. Persistently high glucose levels in young children with type 1 diabetes. *Pediatr Diabetes* 2016;17(2):93-100.
- [2] The Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation Continuous Glucose Monitoring Study Group. Effectiveness of continuous glucose monitoring in a clinical care environment. *Diabetes Care* 2010;33:17-22.
- [3] The Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation Continuous Glucose Monitoring Study Group. Variation of interstitial glucose measurements assessed by continuous glucose monitors in healthy, nondiabetic individuals. *Diabetes Care* 2010;33(6):1297-1299.
- [4] Clarke W and Kovatchev B. Statistical tools to analyse continuous glucose monitor data. *Diabetes Technol Ther* 2009;(S1):S45-S54.