

Diabetes Technology

3rd Annual Sweet Science Conference

Myrtle Beach, SC

March 14, 2020

B. Adam Dennis, MD

- **No conflicts to disclose**
- **Some products discussed are not FDA approved for all pediatric patients**

Question

- A 14 year old male patient calls you because his sugar is 478 mg/dL. He was diagnosed with Type 1 Diabetes four years ago and currently uses an insulin pump. His last A1c in clinic was 7.6%. He cannot figure out why his sugar is high and won't come down because he feels he is doing everything as usual. He feels fine with no symptoms.
- What is the most likely issue?
- What is the intervention?
- What might happen without the intervention?

Diabetes Technology Timeline

- **1920's:**
 - Insulin
- **1970's:**
 - first pumps
- **1980's:**
 - Insulin pens
 - recombinant human insulin
- **1990's:**
 - Insulin pumps become readily available
 - Rapid acting insulin
- **2000's:**
 - Long acting insulins
 - Sensors
- **Now:**
 - Commercial integrated pump/sensor products
 - Smart phone app integration

What's new in Diabetes Technology?

- **Interoperable Insulin Pump (2/14/19)**
- **Implantable Continuous Glucose Monitoring System (6/6/19)**
- **New glucagon formulations**
 - 6/24/19: Baqsimi intranasal glucagon
 - 7/24/19: Gvoke prefilled pen
- **iLet (insulin + glucagon closed loop system) gets breakthrough device recognition from FDA (12/10/19)**

Glucose Sensors

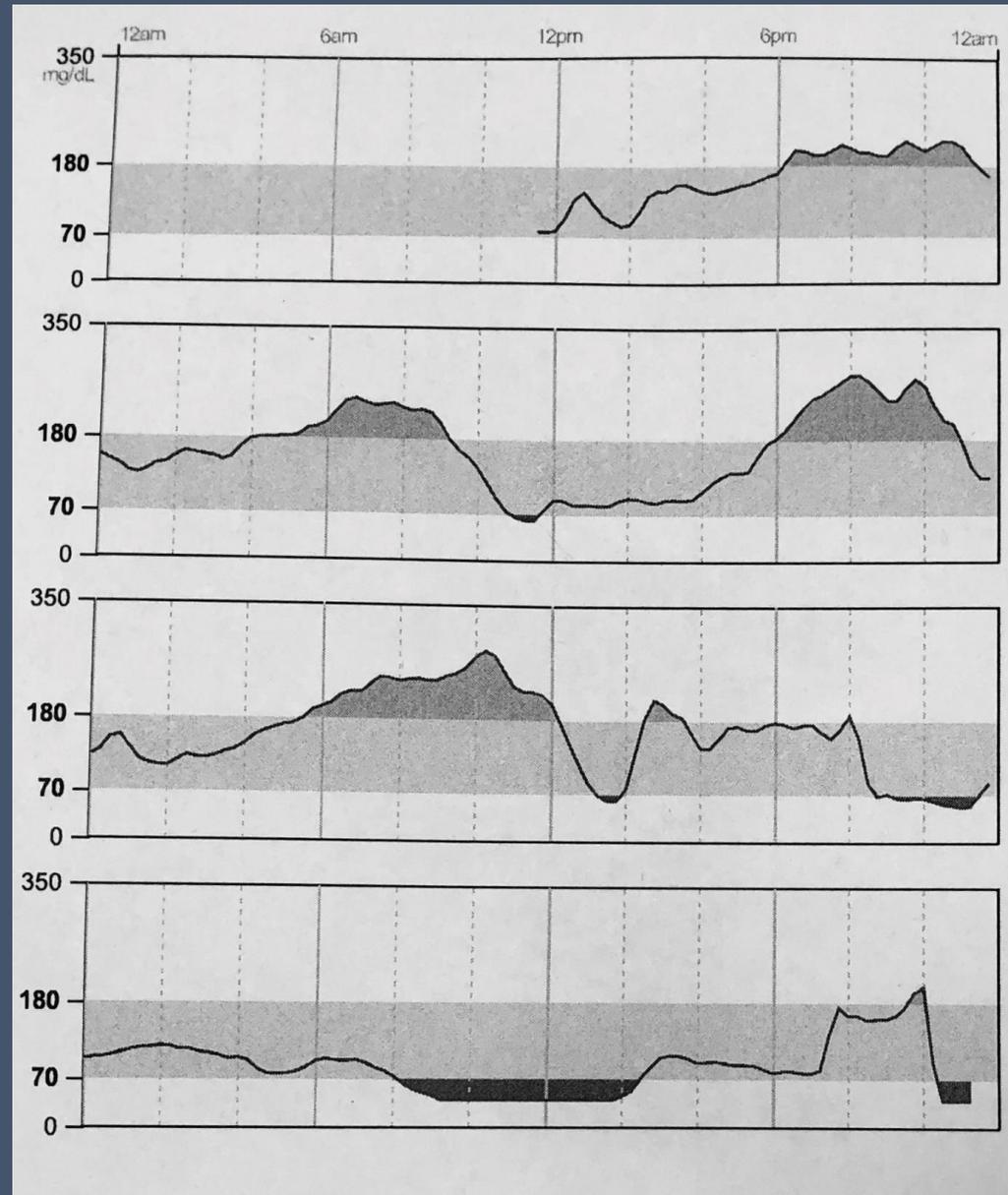
	MORNING					AFTERNOON					EVENING					NIGHT								
	12A	1	2	3	4	6A	7	8	9	10	11	12P	1	2	3	4	5	6P	7	8	9	10	11	
WED 6/6																								
TUE 6/5										86							119							
MON 6/4			174														95							
SUN 6/3									137													176		
SAT 6/2										92													93	
FRI 6/1			125														85							
THU 5/31										86							142							

MORNING (5am - 10am)

AFTERNOON (10am - 3pm)

EVENING (3pm - 9pm)

NIGHT (9pm - 5am)



Continuous Glucose Sensors



Libre
Change sensor every 14 days



Dexcom
Change sensor every 10 days



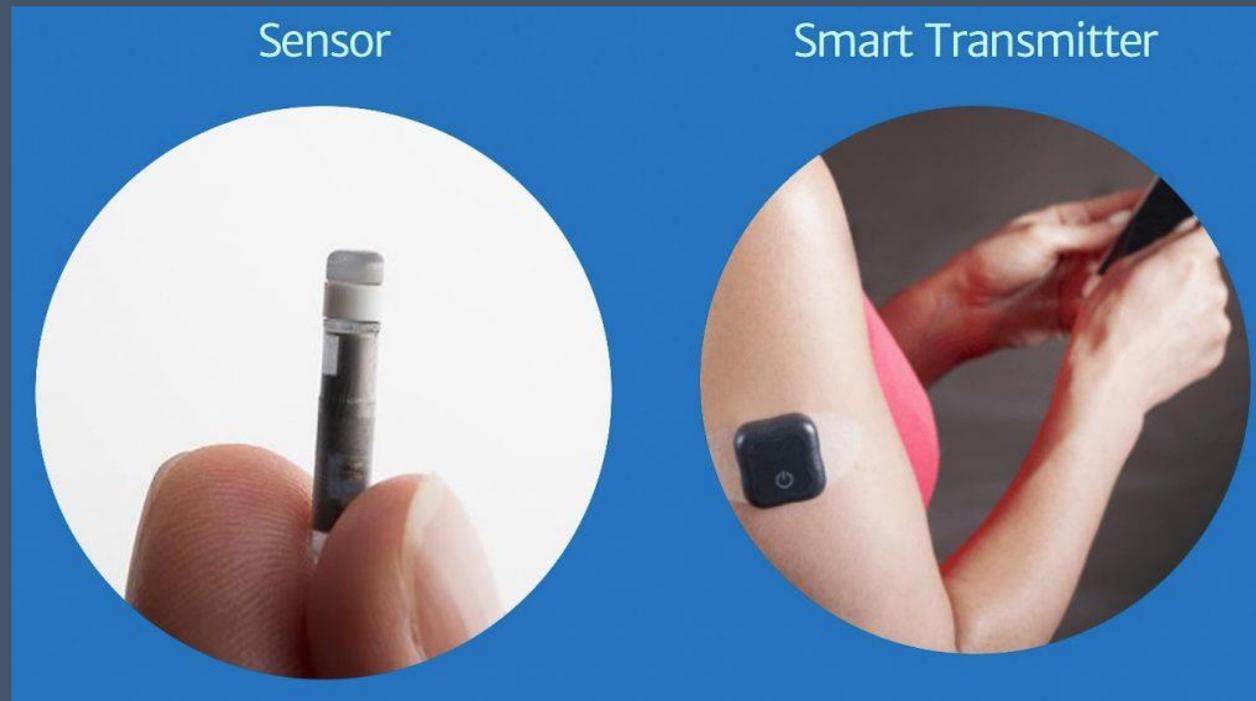
Medtronic
Guardain Sensor 3



Eversense
Change Implant every 3 months
Reattach patch daily

Is Implantable CGM the Future?

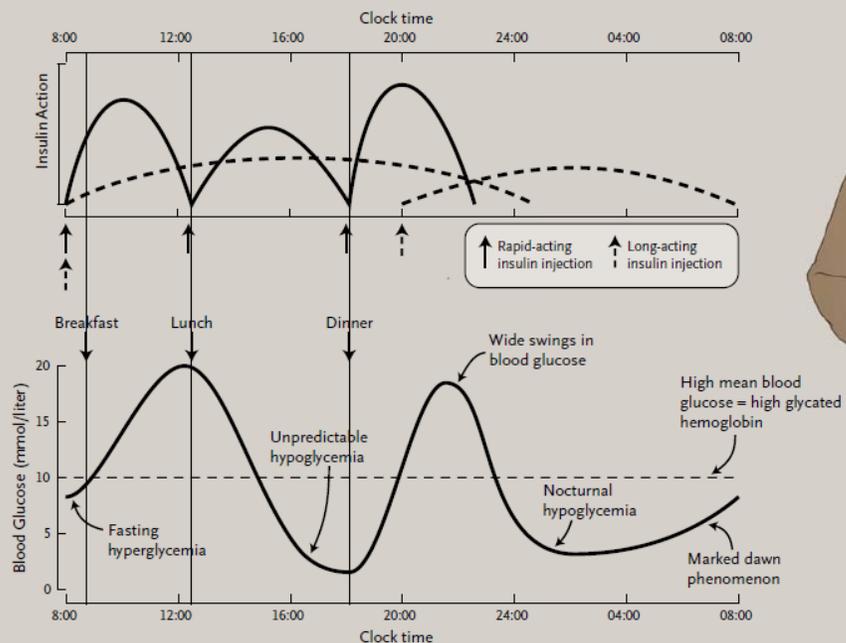
- **Advantages: Accuracy, physical stability, ease of use.**
- **Disadvantages: Currently replaced every 3 months, requires meter calibration, tetracycline antibiotic interaction**



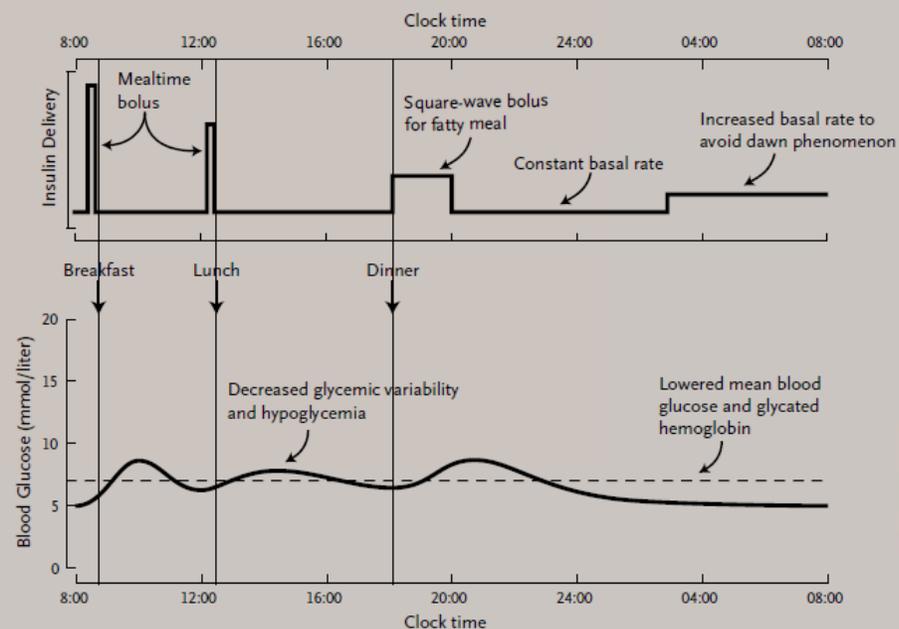
Insulin Pumps

Multiple Daily Injections vs. Insulin Pump

A Multiple Daily Insulin Injections



B Insulin-Pump Therapy



Who needs an Insulin Pump?

Diabetes Control and Complications Trial (began enrollment in 1983)

... than 100 mg per deciliter (10 mmol per liter), a weekly 3-amin measurement greater than 65 mg per deciliter (3.6 mmol per liter), and hemoglobin A_{1c} (glycosylated hemoglobin), measured monthly, within the normal range (less than 6.05 percent). The patients initially chose either multiple injections or pump therapy and could subsequently change to the other method if their glycemic goals were not achieved or if such was their preference. The patients in

Insulin Pumps



Do I have Everything?!

- **Tube Pump: Pump is attached to child**
- **Tubeless Pump: Need to keep track of controlling device**
- **Tip: If something falls off and you aren't 100% confident, don't throw it away.**

Original Omnipod vs. Dash

Original Omnipod



Pod

+



PDM

+/-



Meter

Omnipod Dash



Pod

+



PDM

+



Meter

+/-



Phone (display only)

Integrated Pumps/Sensors

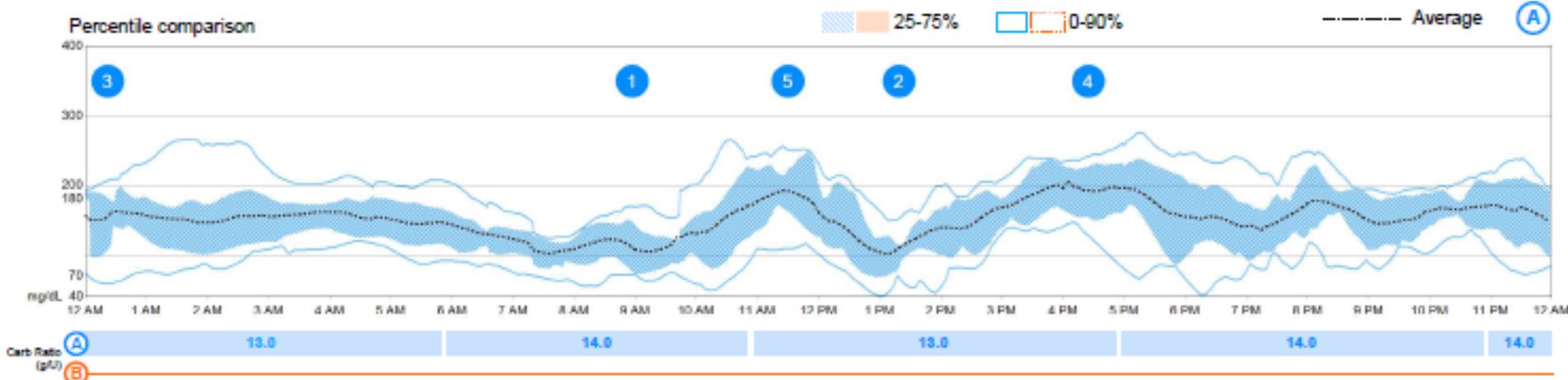
Medtronic 670G and Tandem Control-IQ



Limitations of Integrated Pump/Sensor Technology

- *Minimum* requirement that patient wear a fully functioning pump *and* glucose sensor at all times.
- Is not an “artificial pancreas”
- Potential for patient to spend more time with technological trouble shooting

Percentile comparison

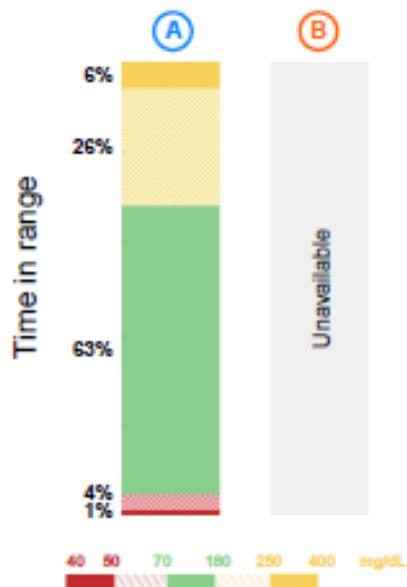


Hypoglycemic patterns (4)**

- 1 7:20 AM- 10:35 AM (4 occurrences)
- 2 12:33 PM- 2:04 PM (3 occurrences)
- 3 12:05 AM- 12:40 AM (1 occurrences)

Hyperglycemic patterns (2)

- 4 3:20 PM- 5:30 PM
- 5 11:05 AM- 11:55 AM



Auto Mode Exits

	(A)	(B)
No Calibration	• 1	—
High SG Auto Mode Exit	0	—
Auto Mode max delivery	• 1	—
Auto Mode min delivery	0	—
BG required for Auto Mode	0	—
Sensor Algorithm Underread	••• 3	—
Sensor Updating	0	—
No SG values	0	—
Sensor Expired	• 1	—
Auto Mode disabled by user	0	—
Alarms	0	—
Pump Suspend by user	0	—
Auto Mode Warm Up	0	—
Unidentified	0	—

Statistics

	(A)	(B)
Auto Mode (per week)	63% (4d 09h)	—
Manual Mode (per week)	37% (2d 15h)	—
Sensor Wear (per week)	63% (4d 09h)	—
Average SG ± SD	152 ± 55 mg/dL	—
Average BG	148 ± 67 mg/dL	—
BG / Calibration (per day)	7.7 / 2.1	—
Total daily dose (per day)	35 units	—
Bolus amount (per day)	15U (43%)	—
Auto Basal / Basal amount (per day)	20U (57%)	—
Set Change	Every 6.0 days	—
Reservoir Change	Every 6.0 days	—
Meal (per day)	4.2	—
Carbs entered (per day)	173 ± 57 g	—
Active Insulin time	2:45 hrs	—

** Only highest priority shown.

Closed-Loop Pump + Sensor

The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

OCTOBER 31, 2019

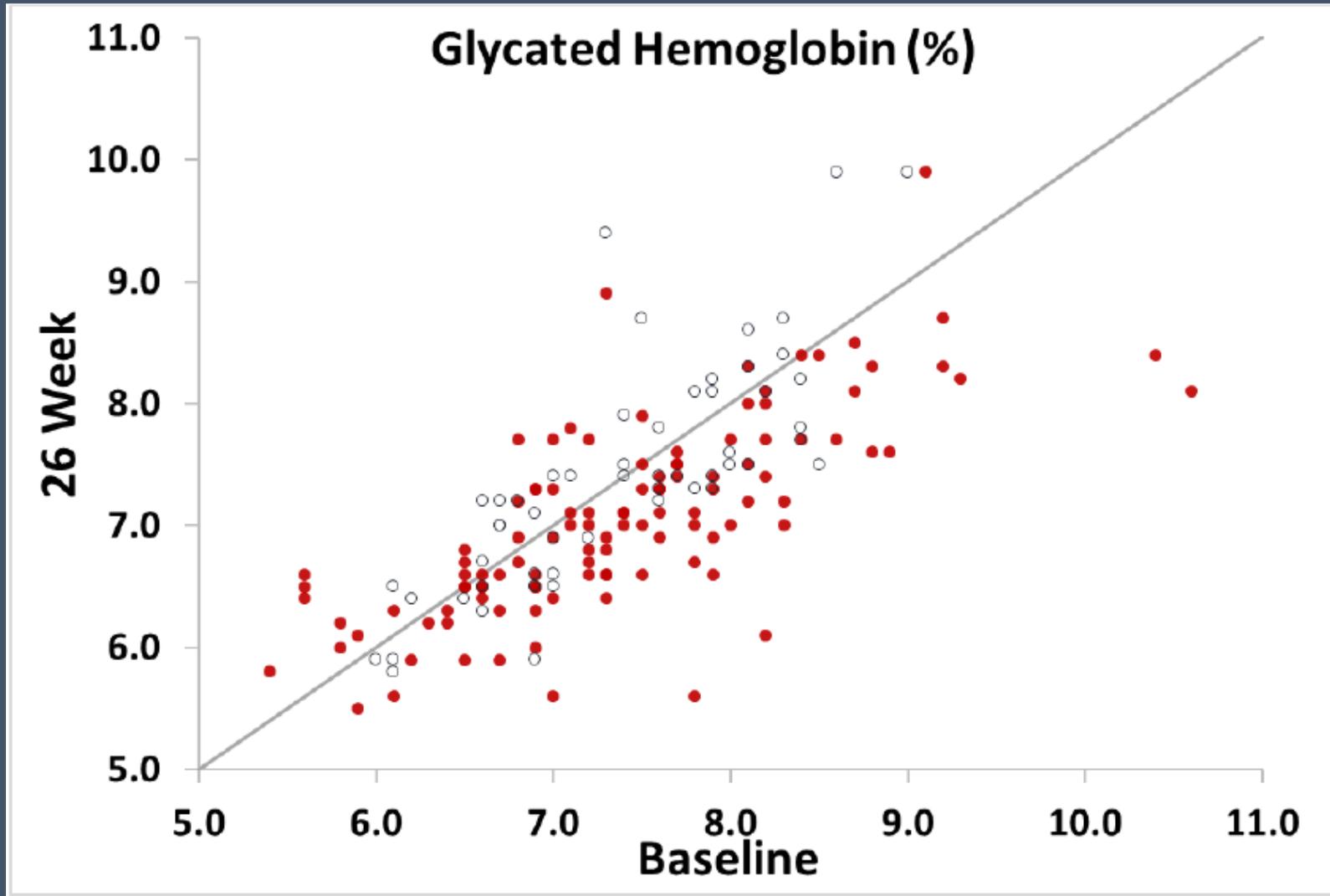
VOL. 381 NO. 18

Six-Month Randomized, Multicenter Trial of Closed-Loop Control in Type 1 Diabetes

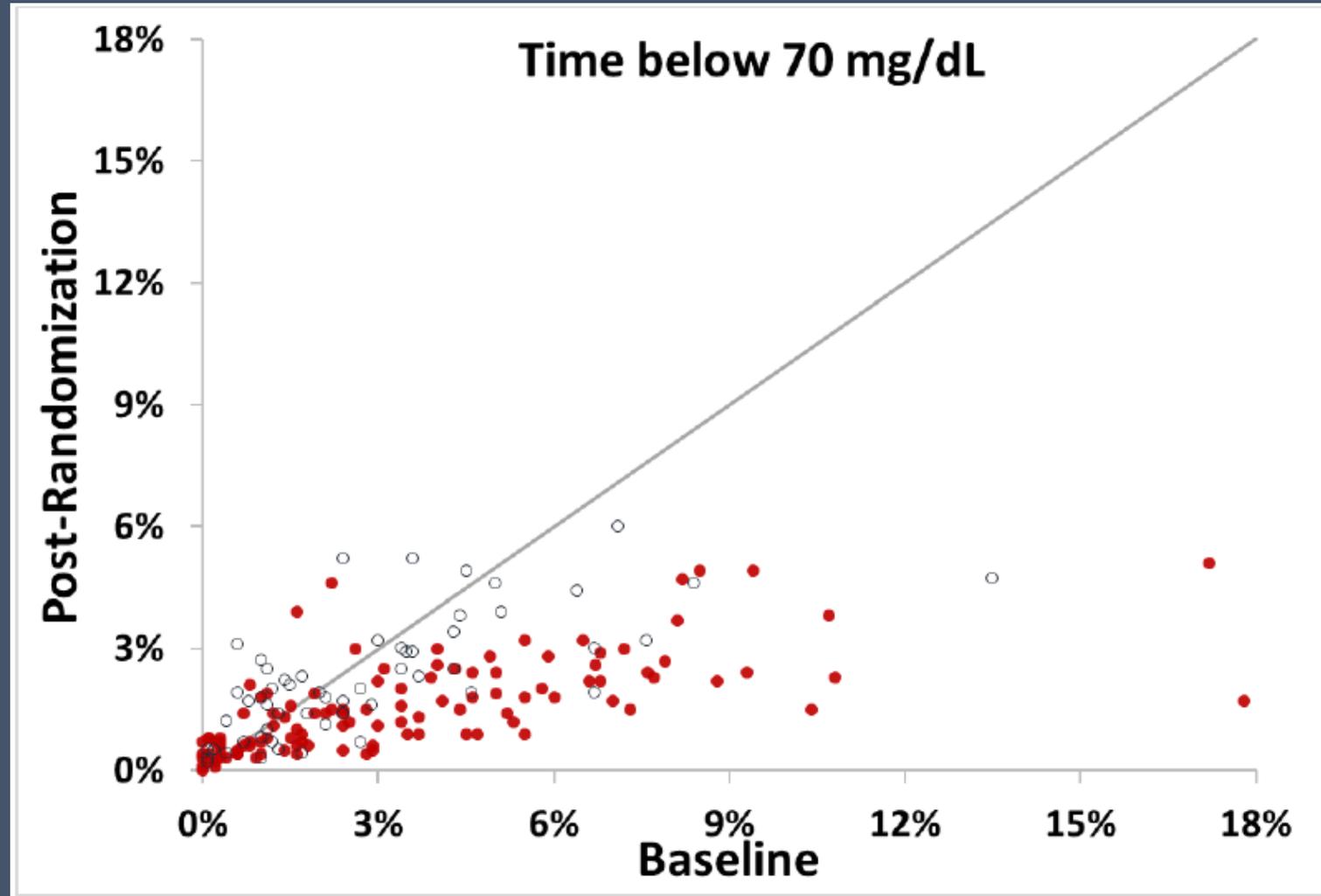
S.A. Brown, B.P. Kovatchev, D. Raghinaru, J.W. Lum, B.A. Buckingham, Y.C. Kudva, L.M. Laffel, C.J. Levy, J.E. Pinsky, R.P. Wadwa, E. Dassau, F.J. Doyle III, S.M. Anderson, M.M. Church, V. Dadlani, L. Ekhlaspour, G.P. Forlenza, E. Isganaitis, D.W. Lam, C. Kollman, and R.W. Beck, for the iDCL Trial Research Group*

- **Significantly more time in range in the closed-loop group**
- **Not perfect: Average A1c reduction of 0.3%, with 7% of patients in closed-loop group seeing increase in their A1c**
- **Same technology limits apply: DKA occurred in a closed-loop participant due to bad site**

Closed-Loop Pump + Sensor



Closed-Loop Pump + Sensor



More Flexible Device Interaction in the Future?

- **Alternate controller enabled (ACE) insulin pump: Ability to interact with different devices that meet FDA “special controls” standards**



FDA authorizes first interoperable insulin pump intended to allow patients to customize treatment through their individual diabetes management devices

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For Immediate Release: February 14, 2019

Do-it-yourself Artificial Pancreas?



+

RileyLink 433MHz Antenna Kit \$150

RileyLink 433MHz (OmniPod) to BLE Bridge Complete Kit

[Add to cart](#)

The image shows a collection of electronic components for a RileyLink kit laid out on a light-colored wooden surface. The components include a white plastic housing, a red printed circuit board (PCB) with various electronic components, a small black battery, and a circular metal antenna. The text above the components reads 'RileyLink 433MHz Antenna Kit' and '\$150'. Below the components, it says 'RileyLink 433MHz (OmniPod) to BLE Bridge Complete Kit' and 'Add to cart'.

+



FDA Warning About Unapproved Devices

FDA Warns People with Diabetes and Health Care Providers Against the Use of Devices for Diabetes Management Not Authorized for Sale in the United States: FDA Safety Communication

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