# **Assessing the glucose control in hospitalized patients: a cross- sectional study**

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**Abstract:** Diabetes, whose number is expected to reach nearly 700 million at 2045 and nearly at a prevalence rate of 11.1%. The relationship between blood glucose levels and morbidity and mortality takes the form of a J-shape where the adverse outcomes increase at both ends

**Aim of the study:** to asses the quality of blood glucose in critically ill patients

**Material and method:** Briefly, 85 consecutive patients admitted at our hospital were selected and prospectively followed up for their entire hospital stay or up to 7 days, whichever comes first. The study of the total blood glucose measurements per ward, average blood glucose measurement weighted per patient stay or up to 7 days whichever comes first, average blood glucose measurements weighted per patient per day (patient-day)

**Result:** The total data consisted of 645 blood sugar tests out of 85 patients and 284 patient-day results, with an average of 2.27 tests per patient and 7.59 measurements per patient-stay. The percentage of BG in the range (80-180 mg/dL) was different per measurement model with patient-day showing the highest results of (48.24%). On the other hand, percent of patients with hypoglycemia (BG<60mg/dL) was highest per our patient-stay (1.18%).

**Discussion:** Patients whose glucose levels were within 80-180 are less than 70%. It is not commensurate with the critical condition of the patient. As well as the case of hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia, as it exceeded the desired goal.

**Conclusion**: We need more acts to improve blood glucose control in critically ill patients

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