Background:
Lowered hospital costs and improved patient outcomes provide significant evidence for the importance of glycemic control (GC) in critically ill hospitalized patients. However, limited access to clinical data makes it difficult for clinicians to assess the efficacy of a selected GC protocol, and measure progress toward GC in their patients.

Methods:
IRB approval was obtained
Study Design:
• This was an observational study with pre- and post glycemic control data comparisons

Study Population
• Healthcare providers in the STICU provided feedback via a standardized questionnaire
• All patients with point-of-care blood glucose measurements
  Obtained during hospitalization with the ACCU-CHEK Inform system
  From 2/2/06 thru 11/1/2006
  At 3 month intervals, and at the end of the study period, aggregate glucose data were retrieved from the TGCM.

Implementation
• TGCM was installed and accessed via the hospital Intranet under secure identification and passwords
• Hospital staff were instructed on the use of the TGCM. Clinicians were able to run various reports from any workstation (see figure 1.)

Results:
Study data was pulled from Feb 2, 2006 – May 1, 2006, May 2, 2006 – Aug 1, 2006, and Aug 2, 2006 – Nov 1, 2006
TGCM was installed and implemented Aug 2, 2006
Indicators used to establish an improvement in glycemic control included:
• Decrease in mean blood glucose measurement
• Increase in percentage of readings in target range
• Increase in time in the target range

Conclusion
An improvement in lower mean blood glucose, along with increased time in the target range of the STICU patients was achieved following the implementation of a glucose data management software. This technology afforded access to prospective blood glucose data supporting the Nurse, Physician, Pharmacy, and Laboratory in better implementation of the TGC program.