EEG parameters change significantly during diabetic hypoglycemia

A non-invasive method of detecting hypoglycemia, using EEG measurements, was recently assessed and shown to have 72% sensitivity and 55% specificity.¹ This finding highlights the potential importance of changes in EEG parameters during diabetic hypoglycemia, and in the latest issue of Diabetic Hypoglycemia (www.hypodiab.com), Lars Hyllienmark and Tom Brismar review the evidence for the interrelationships between abnormalities in electroencephalography (EEG)/event-related potentials (ERP), cognitive impairment and recurrent episodes of severe hypoglycemia (SH).² They also discuss the implications of this evidence for the use of EEG/ERP to study the consequences of SH.

References

About Diabetic Hypoglycemia

Published by ESP Bioscience (Crowthorne, UK), Diabetic Hypoglycemia is an influential online diabetes journal led by Editor-in-Chief Professor Brian Frier (Edinburgh, UK), with Associate Editors: Professor Simon Heller (Sheffield, UK), Professor Christopher Ryan (Pittsburgh, USA), Dr Rory McCrimmon (Dundee, UK), and Professor Anthony L McCall (Virginia, USA). Published three times annually, Diabetic Hypoglycemia provides an interactive forum for the sharing of practical knowledge and opinions in the field of hypoglycemia.

To explore Diabetic Hypoglycemia, please take the guided tour: http://www.hypodiab.com/Teaser/hypodiab.html.

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