New technology may help protect against severe hypoglycemia at night

The introduction of sensor-augmented pumps with low-glucose suspend functions that automatically suspend insulin infusion when sensor glucose falls below a predetermined threshold, has the potential to reduce hypoglycemia duration, particularly at night. A recent study showed that patients on sensor-augmented pump therapy experienced no episodes of severe hypoglycemia during the 2493 days assessed.¹ In the latest issue of *Diabetic Hypoglycemia* ([www.hypodiab.com](http://www.hypodiab.com)), Eric Renard reviews how the use of another technology, continuous glucose monitoring systems, has helped reveal the epidemiology of nocturnal hypoglycemia in type 1 diabetes, and discusses the use of this technology to reduce nocturnal hypoglycemia.²

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 McRimmon (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](http://www.hypodiab.com/Teaser/hypodiab.html).

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