

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), 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

1. Ly TT, Nicholas JA, Retterath A, *et al.* *Diabetes Care* 2012 May 14 [Epub ahead of print].
2. Renard E. *Diabetic Hypoglycemia* 2012;5(1):12-14.

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>.

Diabetic Hypoglycemia is published by ESP Bioscience, supported by an unrestricted educational grant from Novo Nordisk A/S (Bagsvaerd, Denmark).

Contact:

Editorial Office

E: enquiries@hypodiab.com

T: +44 (0) 1344 762531

F: +44 (0) 203 0514753