

Insulin Delivery: Pens, Pads, Pumps, and Low Glucose Suspend

Clinical Need & Technology

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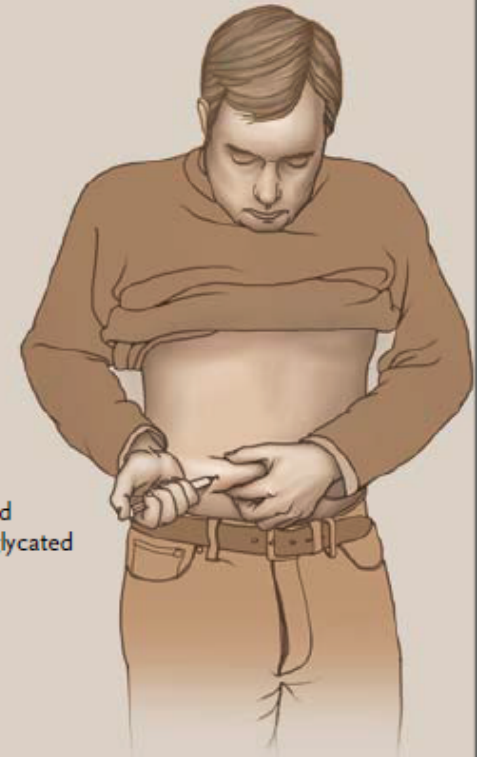
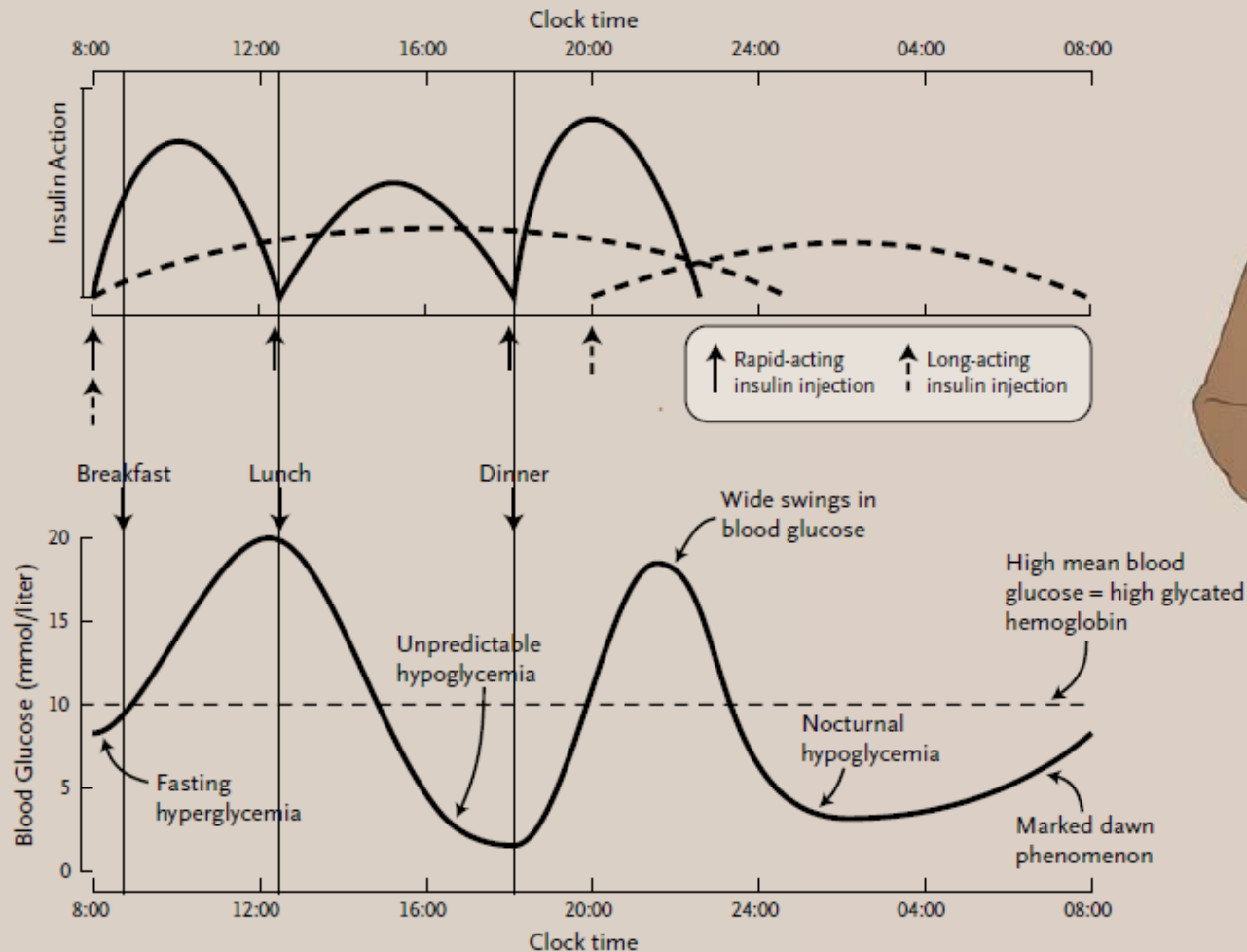
Topics

- MDI vs. CSII
- Line pumps and patch pumps
- Pump components
- Infusions sets
- Alerts and alarms
- Troubleshooting the pump
- Sensor Augmented Pump
- Future solutions: Closed Loop



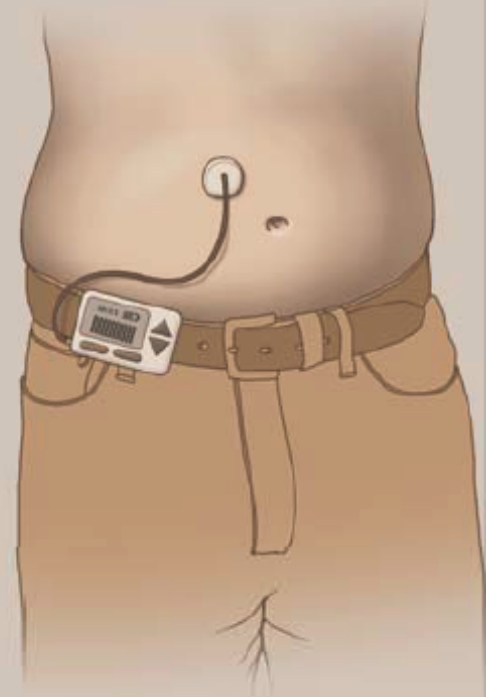
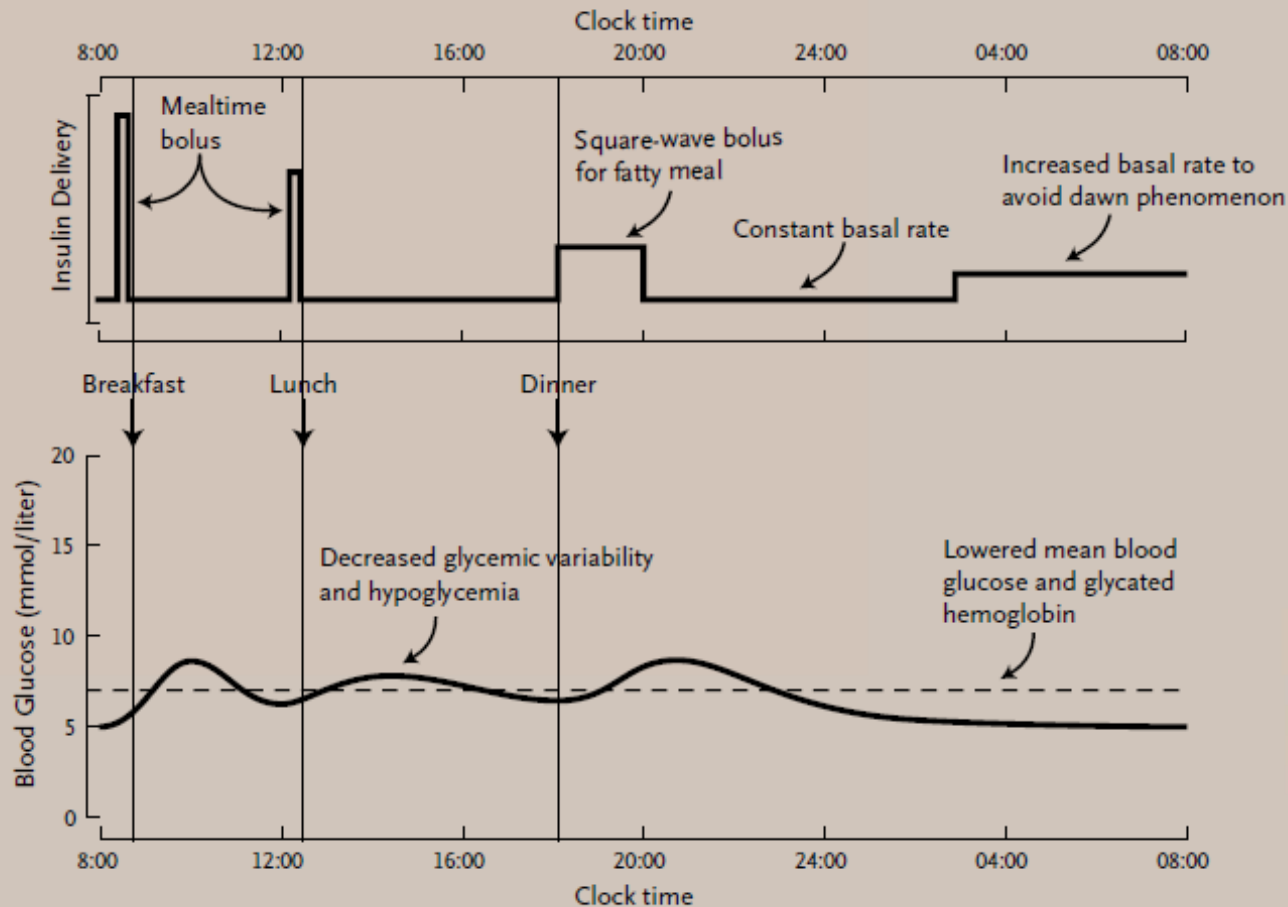
MDI vs. CSII

A Multiple Daily Insulin Injections

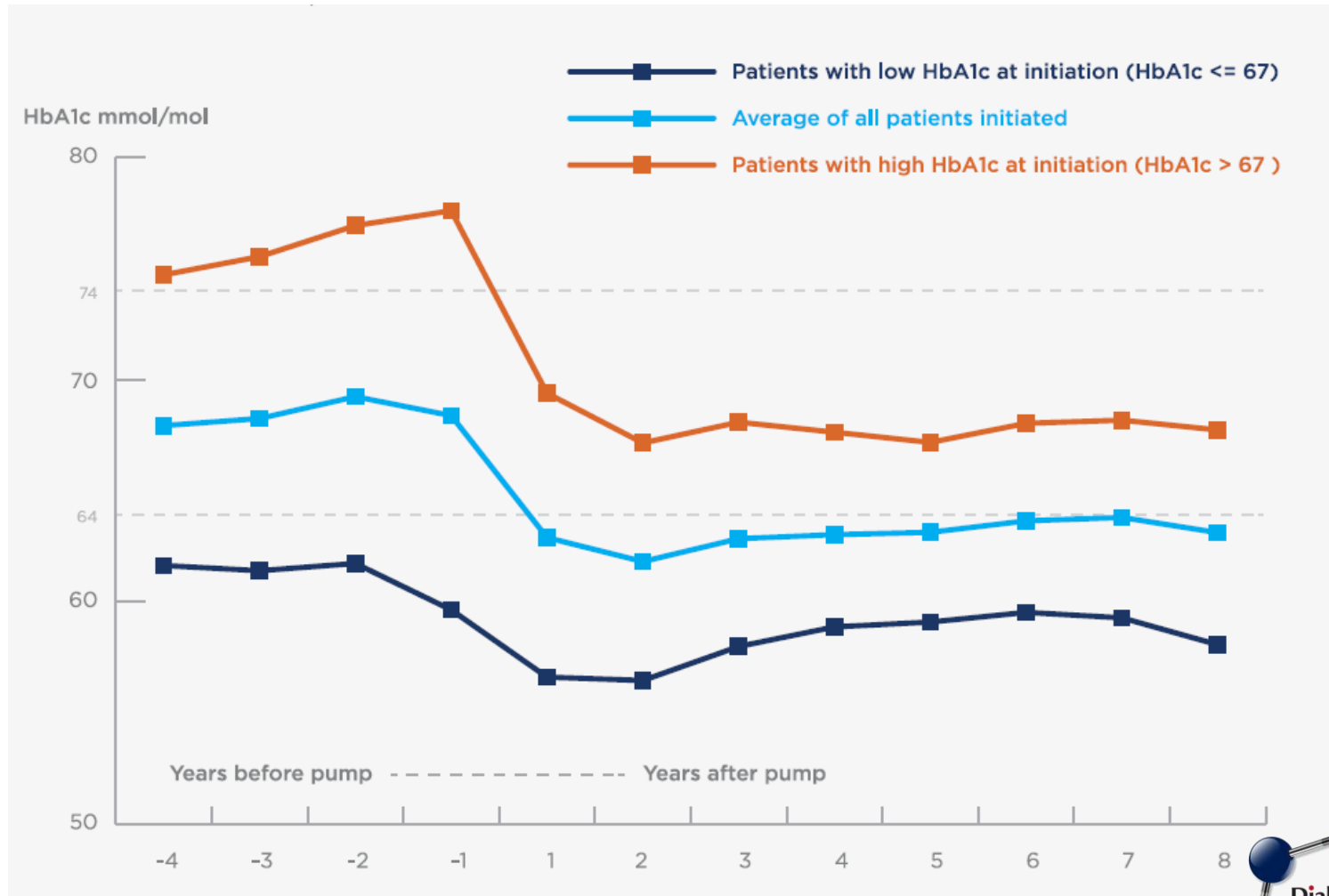


MDI vs. CSII

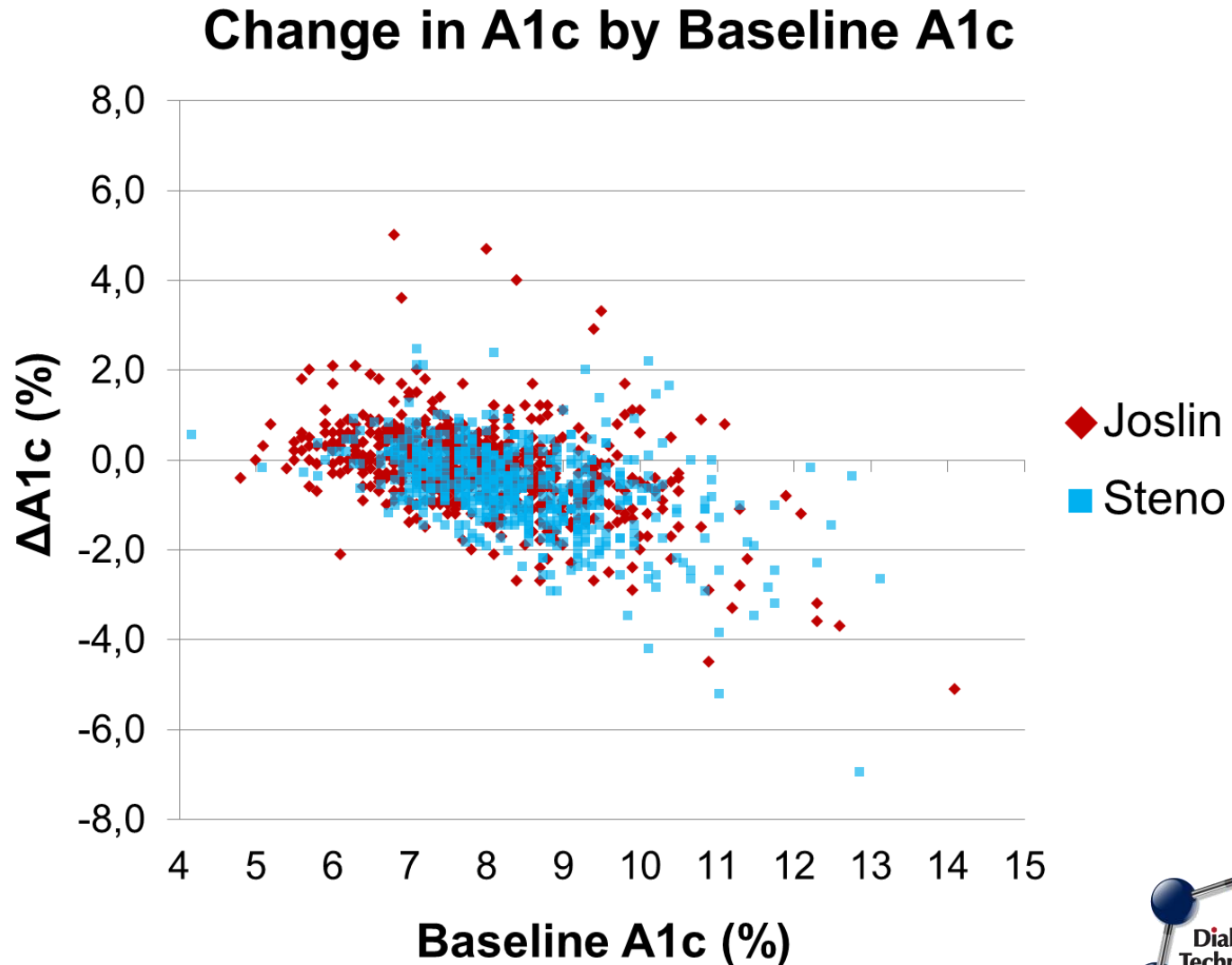
B Insulin-Pump Therapy



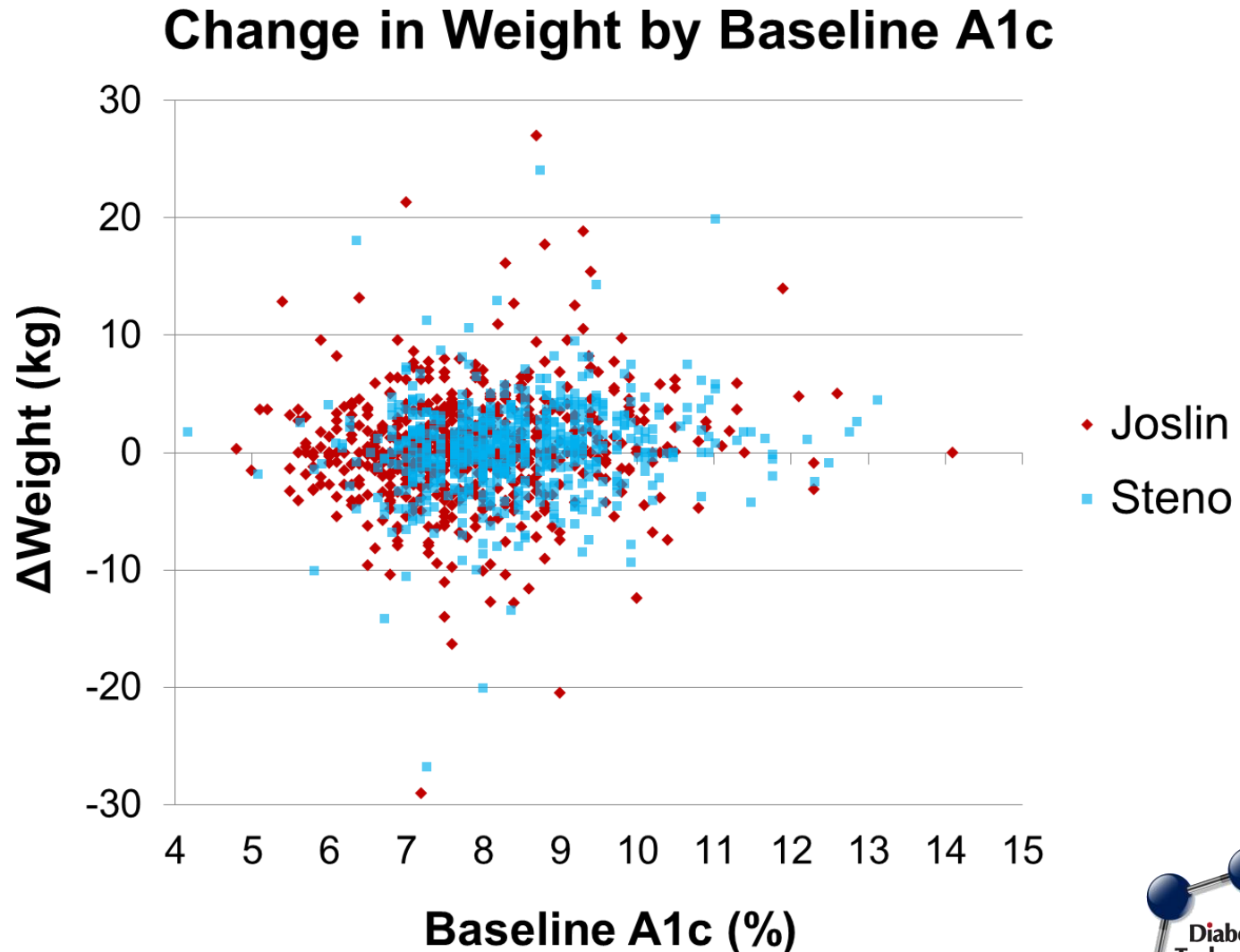
Insulin Pumps at steno



Insulin Pumps at **steno**



Insulin Pumps at **steno**



Clinical Evidence

- HbA_{1c}
- Hypoglycaemia
- Quality of Life



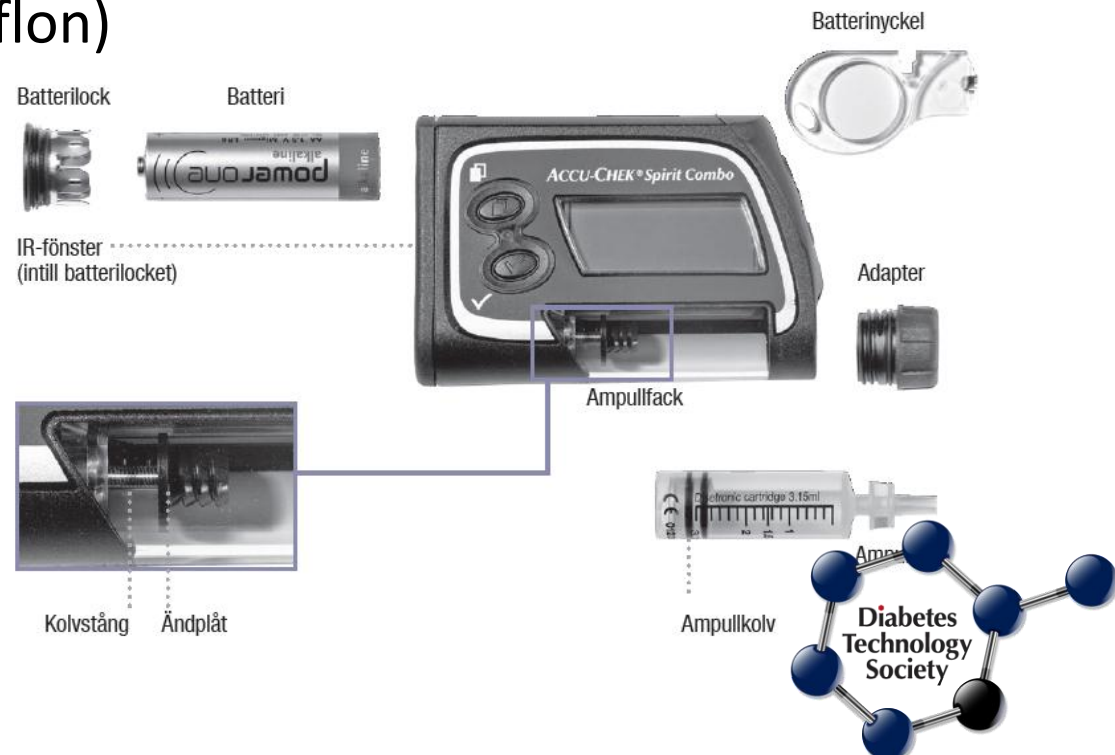
Who should be offered a pump?

- Type 1 diabetes where MDI does not give sufficient control
- Labile diabetes/glycaemic excursions
- Frequent hypoglycaemia/unawareness
- Significant dawn-phenomenon/low dose
- Special populations (children, athletes, T2D)

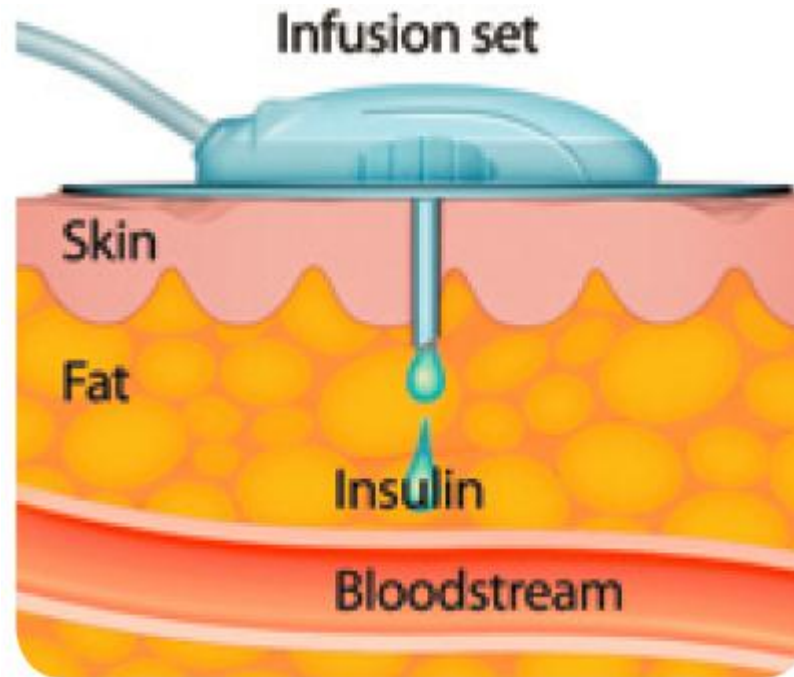


Line Pump Components

- Pump
- Reservoir/cartridge
- Infusion set
 - hub (luer lock)
 - tubing
 - cannula (metal or teflon)
- Adhesive/tape



The Infusion Set Delivers Insulin



The Infusion Set Delivers Insulin

Cannulas

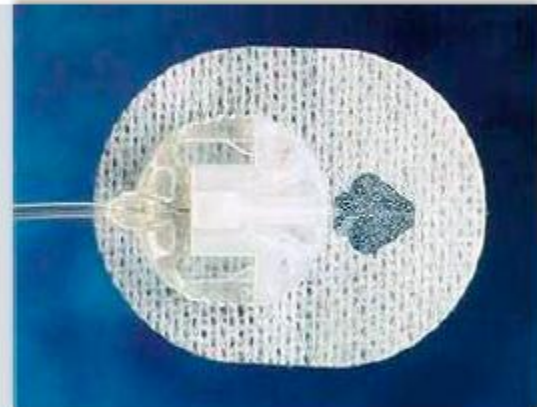
Straight

Slanted

Teflon

Metal

Teflon



6, 9 mm

4, 5, 6, 9 mm

13, 17 mm



The Infusion Set Delivers Insulin

Line connections



Twist & pull
easiest



Pinch & pull
easier



Pinch & twist
hardest



Separate & lift
harder



The Infusion Set Delivers Insulin

Inserters

Inset 30



Accu-Chek Link Assist



Inset/Mio



Quick-Serter



Cleo



Spring

Omnipod



Patch Pumps

Omnipod
Eros



Patch Pump Components

- Wearable pump
 - All disposable or modular
- PDA with meter
- Automated or manual catheter insertion
- Covers larger skin area



Remote Controllers

- Discreet bolus/basal delivery
- Meter sends BG to pump
- All data in one location
- Bidirectional communication
- Required for bolus



Accu-Chek
Combo



Animas Ping



Cellnovo



Omnipod



Line Pumps and Patch Pumps

Patch Pump

- Discreet
- Easier but less versatile
- Tubeless
- Presence of PDA to bolus
- Simple versions for T1D & T2D
- Can loosen, leak, be knocked off

Line Pump

- Some are discreet
- More site options
- Many choices for needle and tubing length
- Easy pump removal for showering, sports
- Can also loosen, leak, be knocked off!!!



Pump Patient Options

- Reservoir size (180, 200, 300 units)
- Screen type and size
- Basal/bolus delivery increament and frequency
- Bolus calculator
- Ease of use/programming steps
- Meter and CGM connections
- Data download type and speed
- Internal and downloaded history
- Software
- Safety features
- Remote control
- Cosmetic attraction
- Cases and accessories
- Green factor, battery type



Working with the screen



Working with the screen - bolus



Insulin-to-Carb ratio (ICR)

One unit of insulin takes care of what gram amount of carbs?



Working with the screen - bolus



Insulin-to-Carb ratio (ICR)

One unit of insulin takes care of what gram amount of carbs?



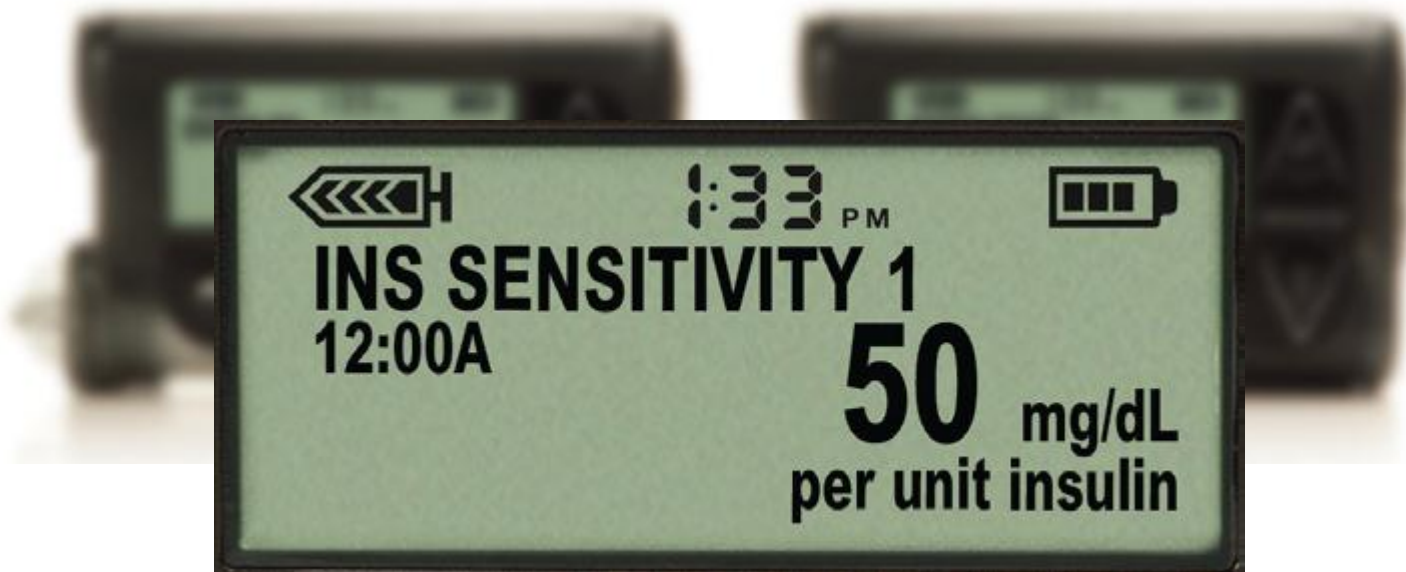
Working with the screen - correction



Insulin Sensitivity Factor (ISF)
One unit of insulin lowers your BG how much?



Working with the screen - correction



Insulin Sensitivity Factor (ISF)

One unit of insulin lowers your BG how much?



Alarms and Alerts

Alarms = **no** delivery

- Empty reservoir
- Depleted battery (no sound?)
- Occlusion
- Pump malfunction
- Auto off
- Suspension by operator

Alerts = delivery **OK**

- Low reservoir
- Low battery
- Alternate basal
- Extended bolus



Troubleshooting the Pump

- DKA is more common with pumps; 3.4 versus 1.5 per 100 years of pump versus injection use in children*
- There is loss of both basal and bolus; required correction doses are higher than normal!



*Hanås R et al (2009) Pediatr Diabetes 10(1):33-37

Infusion Set Failure

- Partial or complete pull-out
- Occlusion
- Bent cannula
- Loose hub connection
- Insulin leak along teflon to skin
- Line punctures
- Rash or allergies
- Infection
- Hematoma



Check for ketones!



Anchor the line!



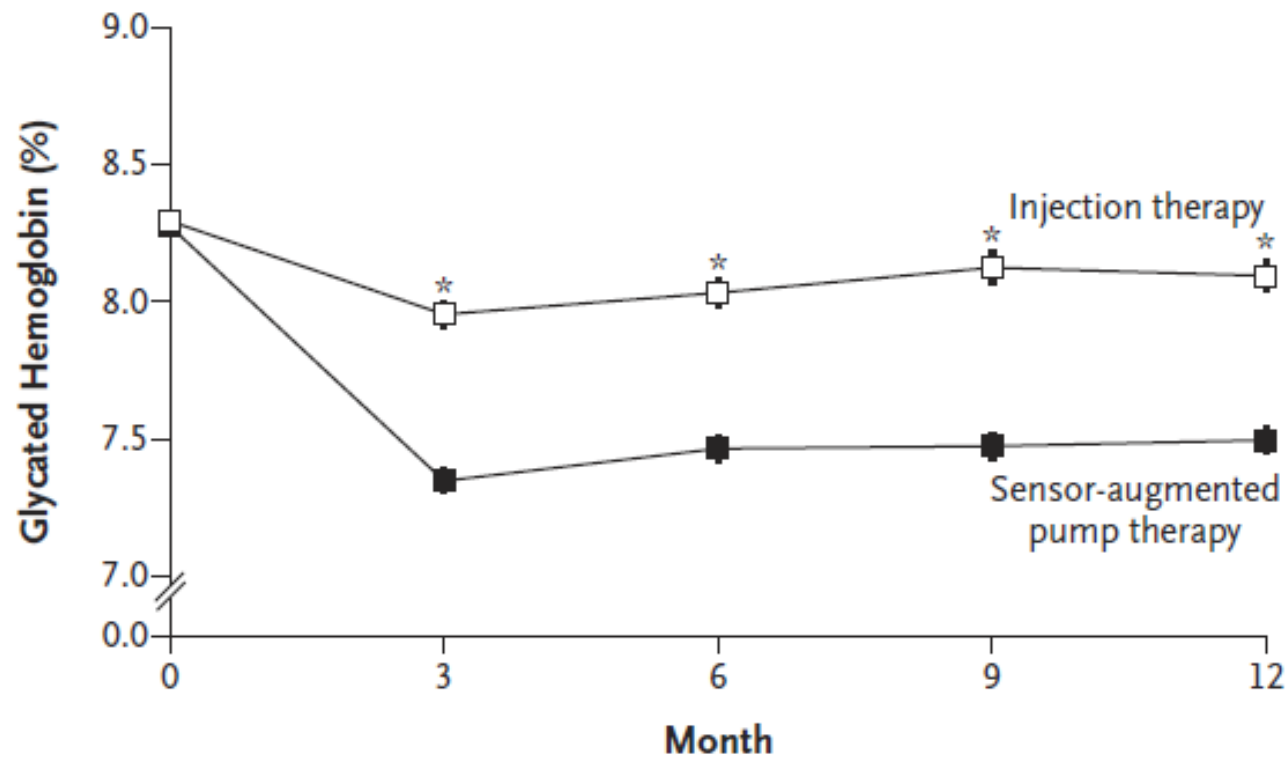
Sensor augmented pump therapy



Effectiveness of Sensor-Augmented Insulin-Pump Therapy in Type 1 Diabetes

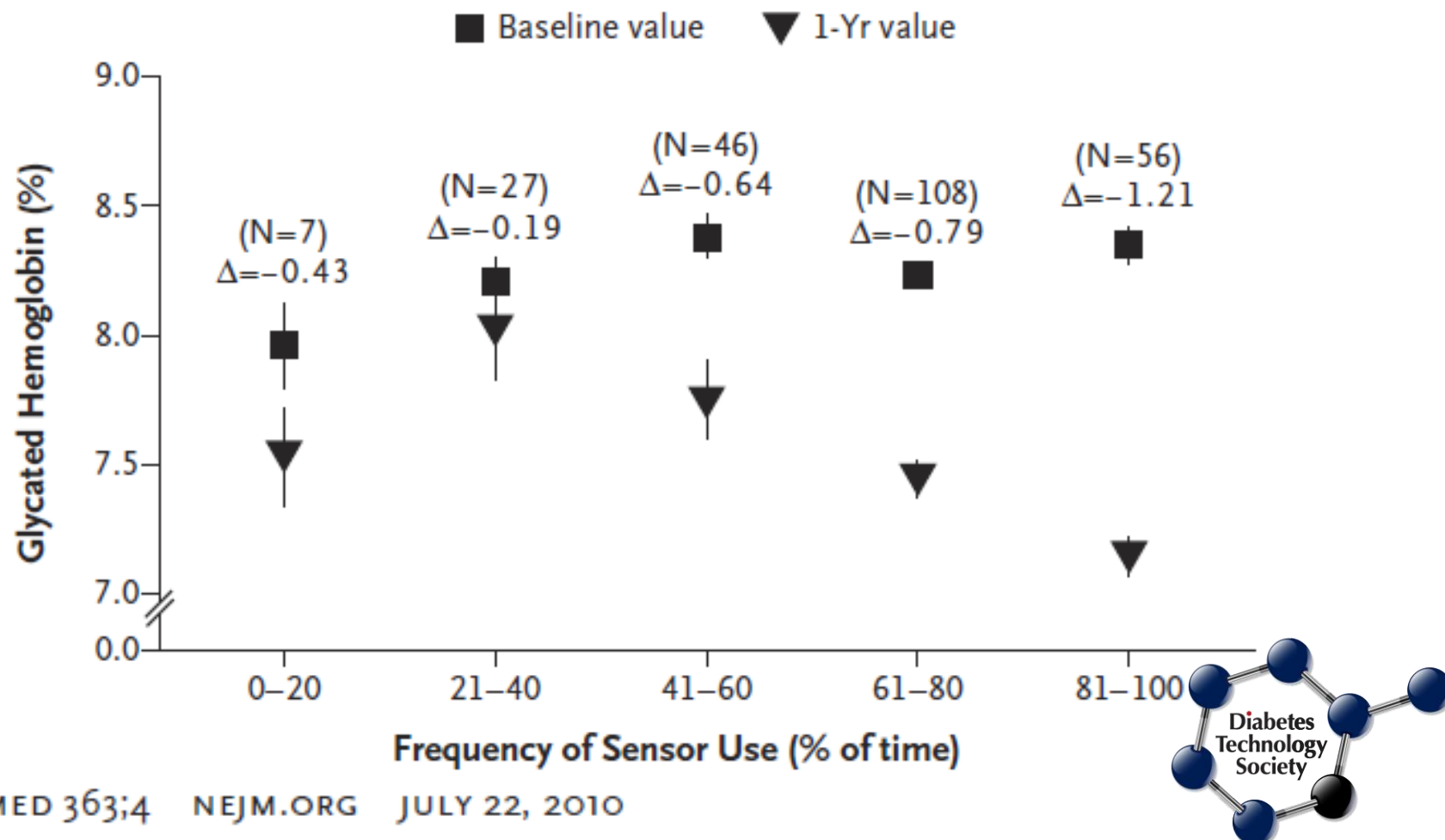
Richard M. Bergenstal, M.D., William V. Tamborlane, M.D., Andrew Ahmann, M.D., John B. Buse, M.D., Ph.D., George Dailey, M.D., Stephen N. Davis, M.D., Carol Joyce, M.D., Tim Peoples, M.A., Bruce A. Perkins, M.D., M.P.H., John B. Welsh, M.D., Ph.D., Steven M. Willi, M.D., and Michael A. Wood, M.D., for the STAR 3 Study Group*

A All Patients



Effectiveness of Sensor-Augmented Insulin-Pump Therapy in Type 1 Diabetes

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Sensor augmented pump therapy

Advantages

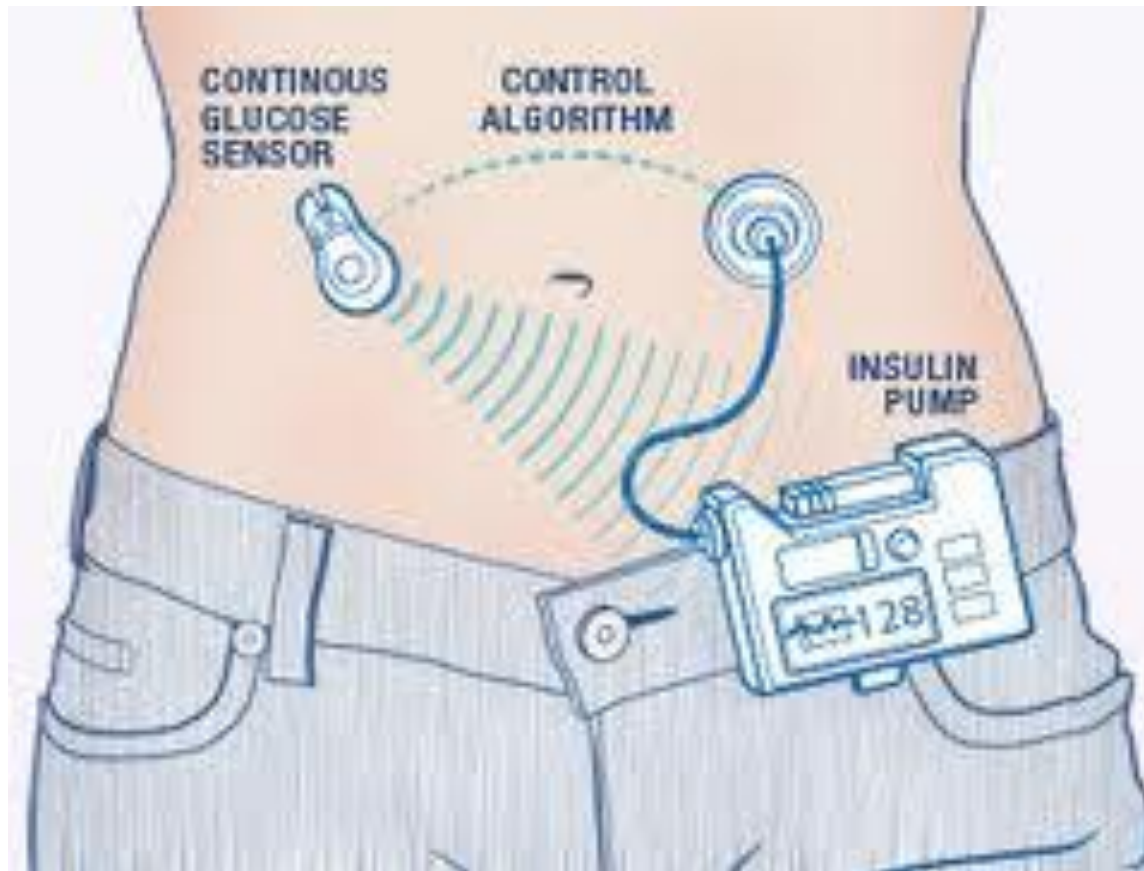
- One less device to carry
- All data in one location
- Improved decision making (monitor and review)
- Safety
- Path to closed loop

Disadvantages

- CGM data; not BG nor input for insulin dosing
- Pump tied to old technology
- More alarms and alerts
- Interpretation?



Closed Loop

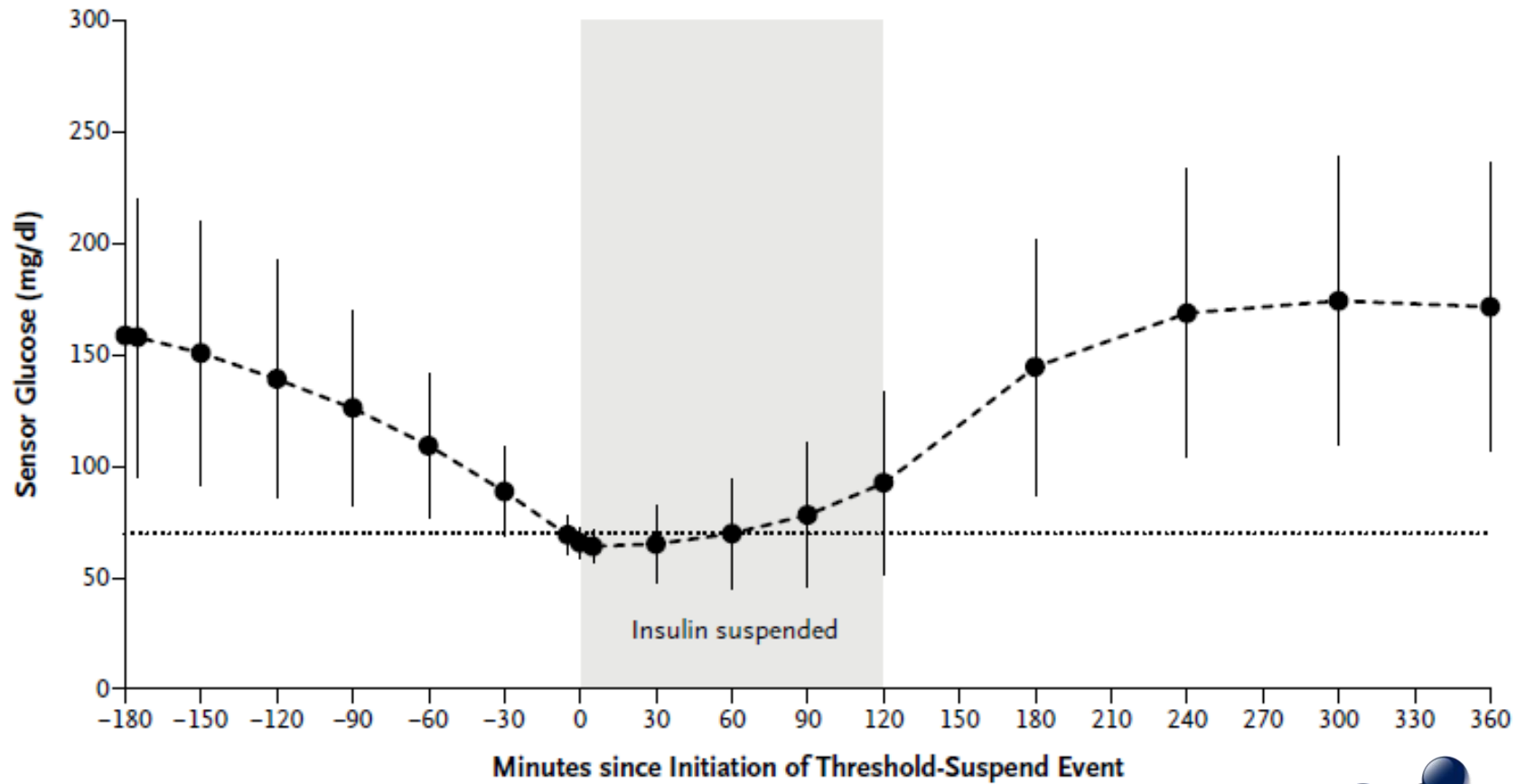


Closed Loop



- Low glucose suspend (LGS)
- 6 day Enlight sensor suspends basal for 2 hrs when BG < 70 mg/dL
- User can reactivate basal if alarm is heard
- May reduce length and severity of hypoglycemia

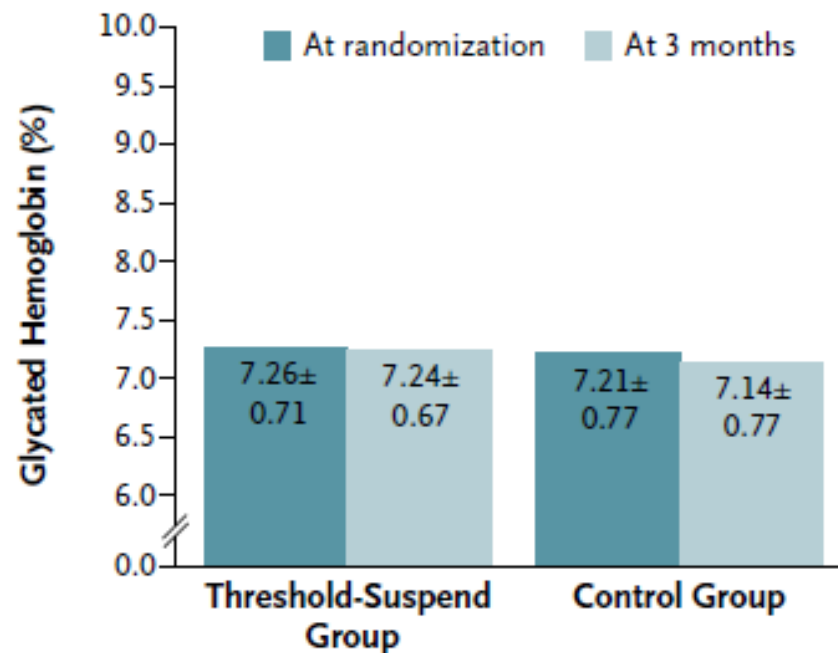
Low Glucose Suspend



Threshold-Based Insulin-Pump Interruption for Reduction of Hypoglycemia

Richard M. Bergenstal, M.D., David C. Klonoff, M.D., Satish K. Garg, M.D., Bruce W. Bode, M.D., Melissa Meredith, M.D., Robert H. Slover, M.D., Andrew J. Ahmann, M.D., John B. Welsh, M.D., Ph.D., Scott W. Lee, M.D., and Francine R. Kaufman, M.D., for the ASPIRE In-Home Study Group*

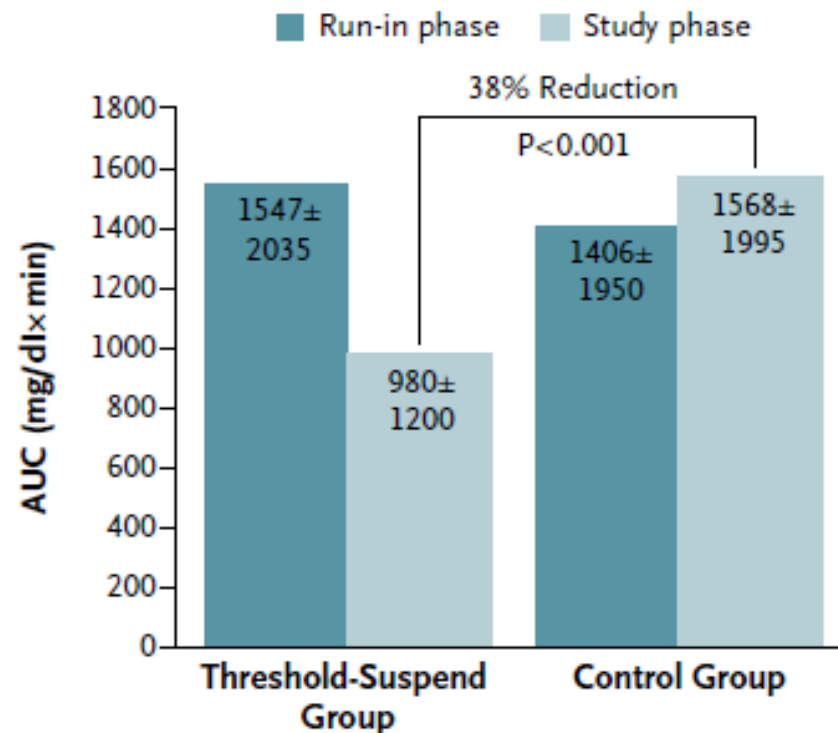
A Glycated Hemoglobin



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B Mean AUC for Nocturnal Hypoglycemic Events



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C Sensor Glucose <70 mg/dl

