

Activity 4
**Blood Glucose Test
Worksheet**

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Section: MT 14 LAB- L

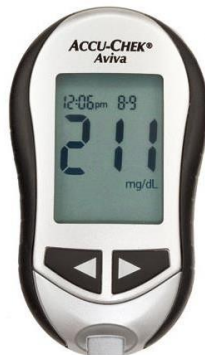
I. For the following RBS glucometer readings below, identify whether the patient is in the hyperglycemic, hypoglycemic or normal blood glucose state.

1.



normal blood glucose state

2.



hyperglycemic

3.



normal blood glucose state



4.

normal blood glucose state



5.

hypoglycemic

6.



hyperglycemic

II. Follow-up Questions:

1. Is there an alternative to pricking your fingers for blood glucose tests?

Yes, there is an alternative to pricking your fingers for blood glucose tests. Urine sample can be used to test for blood glucose. There are also new devices today that only needs interstitial fluids just underneath the skin.

2. How accurate are blood glucose meters?

Blood glucose meters should be approved by Food and Drug Administration (FDA). They require it to be accurate 95% within $\pm 15\%$ across the measuring range or 99% within $\pm 20\%$ across the measuring range.

3. Why are some meters and strips coded?

Some meters and strips are coded to ensure that the meter is reading the test strips and the patient's blood glucose levels correctly. These code numbers are used to calibrate the meter with the test strips; they must have the same code in order to get accurate results.

4. What are the diagnostic criteria for Diabetes Mellitus?

The diagnostic criteria for Diabetes Mellitus (DM) in Random Blood Sugar (RBS) is greater than or equal to 200 mg/dL with symptoms of Diabetes Mellitus. Meanwhile, Diagnostic criteria for Diabetes Mellitus (DM) in Fasting Blood Sugar (FBS) must be greater than or equal to 126 mg/dL.

**Note: For the Lab Form, key in the result on item 6.*