

Impact of Continuous Glucose Monitoring on Compliance and **Clearance Time in Orthopaedic Medical Optimization Program**

Ashlyn Baker BSN-RN, Jami Pincavitch, MD, MAS, FAMIA, Kathryn Kasicky, MD, John Guido, MD, WD, Valerie Matyus, MSN, FNP, AGACNP, WCC, Natalie Gilbert **BSN-RN**

BACKGROUND

- Diabetes is a known risk factor for postoperative infections in Total Joint Arthroplasty (TJA) (Mcmahon et al., 2022)
- Effective Preoperative blood glucose optimization is crucial in mitigating this risk.
- Traditional methods often fall short, leading to surgical delays.
- Continuous Glucose Monitors provides real time tracking of blood glucose levels, potentially enhancing glycemic control and expediting surgical readiness.
- Research indicates that CGM usage can improve patient adherence to medication and dietary recommendations and improves patient outcomes (Montero, 2021).

SMART OBJECTIVE:

Patients using CGM devices will increase compliance and decrease optimization time, within three months of initial optimization appointment.

IMPROVEMENT ACTION PLAN WITH ACTIONS TAKEN

- Nursing Education: Train staff on CGM indications, applications, and patient eligibility criteria.
- Patient Identification and Implementation: Screen surgical candidates for diabetes. Provide CGM education during clinical visits. Collaborate with primary care providers to facilitate CGM prescription.
- Follow up Monitoring: Conduct regular follow-up calls to review CGM data. Offer standardized education for both CGM and traditional blood glucose monitoring patients (Yang, Jiang, Li, 2019).

References

MacMahon, A., Rao, S. S., Chaudhry, Y. P., Hasan, S. A., Epstein, J. A., Hegde, V., Valaik, D. J., Oni, J. K., Sterling, R. S., & Khanuja, H. S. (2022). Preoperative Clearance: A Narrative Review. HSS journal : the musculoskeletal journal of Hospital for Special Surgery, 18(3), 418–427. https://doi.org/10.1177/15563316211030923 Montero, A. R., Toro-Tobon, D., Gann, K., Nassar, C. M., Youssef, G. A., & Magee, M. F. (2021). Implications of remote monitoring Technology in Optimizing Traditional Self-Monitoring of blood glucose in adults with T2DM in primary care. BMC Endocrine Disorders, 21(1). https://doi.org/10.1186/s12902-021-00884-6 Yang, S., Jiang, Q., & Li, H. (2019). The role of telenursing in the management of diabetes : A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Public Health Nursing*, 36(4), 575–586. https://doi.org/10.1111/phn.12603

Orthopaedics Department, WVU Medicine







SCALE UP PLAN:

- Integrate CGM education into routine staff training across all preoperative clinics
- Assess CGM Eligibility to proactively manage uncontrolled diabetes.
- Deliver education through in-person or virtual sessions.

SUSTAINABILITY PLAN:

- Conduct annual staff education to reinforce CGM guidelines.
- Implement competency assessments for patients to ensure proper device usage.

LESSONS LEARNED:

- While effective, CGM devices may not be financially accessible to all patients.
- Continuous monitoring enhances patient compliance Outcomes are contingent on patient adherence,
- necessitating additional education and support.
- Further research is needed to evaluate CGM's roles in perioperative diabetes management.