Examination of the Accuracy and Stability of an Arterial Sensor for Glucose Monitoring in a Porcine Model Using Glucose Clamp Technique

Felix Aberer, MD; Verena Theiler-Schwetz, MD; Daniel Hochfellner, MD; Bettina Hausegger, MSc; Iris Wiederstein-Grasser, MD; Philipp Eller, MD; Georg Tomberger, DI; Martin Ellmerer, PhD; Vladimir Bubalo, MD; Julia K Mader, MD

Medical University of Graz
Endocrinology and Diabetology
Graz, Austria
julia.mader@medunigraz.at

Objective:
Intravascular glucose sensors have the potential to improve and facilitate glycemic control in critically ill patients and in contrast to subcutaneous devices might overcome measurement delay and accuracy issues.

Method:
This study investigated the accuracy and stability of a novel in-vivo biosensor for arterial glucose monitoring tested in a hypo- and hyperglycemic clamp experiment in pigs. In total, 12 sensors were tested over 5 consecutive days in 6 different pigs. Samples of sensor and reference measurement pairs were obtained every 15 minutes. The intended use of the sensor allows 96 hours of sensing.

Result:
1337 pairs of glucose values (range 37-458 mg/dl) were available for analysis. The systems met ISO 15197:2013 criteria in 99.2%. Fulfilment of ISO 15197:2013 was 100% for glucose <100 mg/dl (n=414) and 98.8% for glucose >100 mg/dl (n=923). The mean absolute relative difference (MARD) during the entire glycemic range of all sensors was 4.5 ± 4.1%. The MARDs within the hypoglycemic (<70 mg/dl), euglycemic (70-180 mg/dl) and hyperglycemic glucose ranges (>180 mg/dl) were 5.8 ± 5.2%, 3.8 ± 3.1% and 5.0 ± 4.3%, respectively. Sensors indicated comparable performance assessed by MARD on all days investigated (day 1, 3 and 5). None of the systems showed premature failures.

Conclusion:
In a porcine model, the performance of the biosensor revealed a promising performance. The transfer of these results into a human setting is the logical next step.