

RESEARCH NOTE

Open Access



A comparative assessment of the glucose monitor (SD Codefree) and auto analyzer (BT-3000) in measuring blood glucose concentration among diabetic patients

Osman Nabayire Kanwugu¹, Gideon Kofi Helegbe^{1*}, Paul Armah Aryee², Nathaniel Amigamsa Akontatiba³, Jacob Ankrah⁴, Nsoh Godwin Anabire¹, Frank Anaba¹ and Benjamin Ahenkora⁵

Abstract

Objective: The aim of this study was to determine how well the measurements from a glucometer (SD Codefree) correlated with those from a standard auto analyser (BT-3000) using blood samples from diabetic and non-diabetic patients at the Bolgatanga Regional Hospital in Ghana. A cross-sectional study was conducted with a total of 150 randomly selected patients; 100 diabetic patients (4 type 1 and 96 type II) and 50 non diabetic patients. Ante-cubital venous and finger pricked blood samples were obtained from the patients following standard procedures, and blood glucose concentrations were determined using the two methods respectively.

Results: Data generated was entered and analysed using SPSS version 20. The mean glucose concentration for the diabetic patients (n = 100) using the glucometer were not significantly different from that of the auto analyser (10.16 ± 3.708 mmol/L vs. 9.458 ± 3.204 mmol/L, $p = 0.154$), though the glucometer generally overestimated the glucose concentration. Similarly, readings for non-diabetics were comparable between the two methods (5.286 ± 0.477 mmol/L vs. 5.092 ± 0.525 mmol/L, $p = 0.057$). The correlation between the two methods was good and highly significant ($r = 0.862$, $p < 0.001$) with both methods depicting high sensitivity and specificity in measuring blood glucose levels among diabetics as indicated by the ROC curve.

Keywords: Diabetes mellitus, Hyperglycaemia, Glucometer, Auto analyzer

Introduction

Diabetes mellitus is a group of metabolic diseases characterized by elevated blood glucose concentration (hyperglycaemia) resulting from either defects in insulin secretion by the pancreas, insulin action or both [1]. While type-I DM occurs mostly in individuals less than 18 years of age and accounts for only 5–10% diabetics, type-II DM has a common occurrence in people over 40 years of age and accounts for 90–95% of individuals with diabetes [1–3]. Diabetes mellitus is a cause of

morbidity, disability and mortality worldwide. Diabetic-hyperglycaemia is often marked by polyuria, polydipsia, weight loss and sometimes polyphagia and blurred vision [4]. It has been estimated that the total number of diabetics worldwide will rise from 171 million as at 2000 to 366 million in 2030 with more than 85% of them living in low and middle income countries [5].

Increasingly, glycaemic control is being recognized as a priority in the treatment of critically ill diabetic patients as it has helped to significantly reduce mortality and morbidity [6, 7]. The acquisition of information about blood glucose concentration is an important parameter for the establishment of much diagnostic as well as vital therapy [2]. Glucometers are devices developed to measure glycemia of capillary blood obtained through finger

*Correspondence: ghelegbe@uds.edu.gh

¹ Department of Biochemistry & Molecular Medicine, School of Medicine and Health Sciences, University for Development Studies, P. O. Box TL 1883, Tamale, Ghana

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



or heel puncture using a lancet or hypodermic needle. They are automatic, fast and easy to use and determine the blood glucose concentration mostly by means of either photometric or electrochemical reactions [8]. Currently, many diabetics achieve SMBG in two general ways of measuring their blood glucose; the glucometer and the laboratory-based chemistry auto analyser. Although the latter method is perceived as more reliable and accurate, the use of the glucometer is rather preferred because it is portable and convenient to use. However, for effective SMBG it is imperative to have reliable and accurate measure of blood glucose level. In the recent years, conflicting results have been reported with regard to the accuracy of these devices [15]. Currently in Ghana, however, little to no literature is available on the accuracy of these devices. Meanwhile, SD codefree glucometer is one of the main glucometers used in Ghana including the Bolgatanga Regional Hospital. This calls to question the need to ascertain the accuracy and reliability of the glucometer in comparison with the standard laboratory method. This current study is an attempt to explore the accuracy of one of the many brands of glucometers that have flooded the Ghanaian market.

Main text

Methods

Study design

The study design was cross-sectional comprising of a total of 150 randomly selected patients; 100 diabetics (4 type 1 and 96 type II) and 50 non diabetic. The sample size was determined with Cochran's sample size determination formula using diabetes prevalence of 6.5% and 95% confidence interval.

Study area

The study was carried out in Bolgatanga, the capital town of the Upper East Region of Ghana and co-terminus with the Bolgatanga Municipal Assembly. It is situated at the centre of the region and to the north-eastern part of Ghana. It has a total land area of 729 sq km [9]. The Municipal has a total of 1698 reported cases of DM [10].

Subject recruitment

Diabetic patients (as stated in their folders) attending the diabetic clinic of the Bolgatanga Regional Hospital were randomly selected for the study. In addition, non-diabetic patients (per their medical records) attending the outpatients' department (OPD) and eye clinic of the hospital were also randomly recruited as controls. At each department visited, the study and its significance were explained to all patients and medical records of all who volunteered to be part were reviewed, those with other known metabolic disorders were excluded from the study.

Data/sample collection

After consent was obtained from participants, socio-demographic information including sex, age and type of DM, were collected by the authors with the aid of questionnaires during the data collection process. Those involved in the questionnaire administration were given a 1-day training, and questionnaire was pre-tested. Blood samples were collected by a trained medical laboratory scientist from the ante cubital vein and capillary of fingers for the reference glucose oxidase method and glucometer measurements respectively, after an overnight fast (8–14 h), and following standard procedures as described by [11].

Measurement of glucose level using the glucometer

Glucose level in capillary blood was measured with the glucometer (SD Codefree) using standard procedures described by the manufacturer.

Measurement of glucose level using the auto analyser

Glucose level in venous blood was also measured with the auto analyser (BT-3000) following standard procedures described by the manufacturer.

Data analysis

The data collected from the study was analysed using SPSS version 20 and results presented as mean \pm standard deviation. The comparison of the mean values from the two methods was done using independent *t* test at a 95% confidence interval and the differences were considered statistically significant if $p < 0.05$ (Additional file 1).

Results

The blood glucose level of both diabetic and non-diabetic patients enrolled in this study was determined simultaneously with the glucometer (SD-Codefree) and auto analyser (BT-3000) in the laboratory of the Bolgatanga regional hospital. Results obtained did not show any significant statistical difference between blood glucose readings using both methods in diabetics and non-diabetics alike. However, it was notable that the glucometer tended to slightly over-estimate the measurements in all cases, averagely by 0.721 mmol/L in diabetics and 0.390 mmol/L in non-diabetics.

Among the diabetics (Table 1), the results showed no statistically significant difference ($p = 0.142$) between glucose levels obtained with the glucometer (10.135 ± 3.708 mmol/L) and the auto analyser (9.411 ± 3.224 mmol/L). When glucose levels in this category was assessed according to age, the results did not show any statistically significant difference in the measurements between the glucometer and the auto analyser within patients aged 20–40 ($p = 0.680$), 41–60

Table 1 Mean concentration of glucose of diabetic patients

	Mean glucose concentration (mmol/L) ± SD		P value
	Glucometer (n = 100)	Auto analyzer (n = 100)	
Mean FBS	10.135 ± 3.708	9.411 ± 3.224	0.142
Age (years)			
20–40	9.827 ± 3.322	9.288 ± 2.683	0.680
41–60	10.232 ± 3.839	9.434 ± 3.264	0.239
61–80	10.073 ± 3.703	9.441 ± 3.404	0.452
Sex			
Female	9.979 ± 3.451	9.310 ± 3.396	0.455
Male	10.604 ± 4.437	9.711 ± 2.973	0.206
Type of diabetes			
Type I	8.525 ± 2.886	7.585 ± 2.171	0.621
Type II	10.202 ± 3.736	9.487 ± 3.246	0.158

Source: Field Survey Level of significance, p < 0.05

(p = 0.239) and 61–80 (p = 0.452). Also, the difference in glucose levels obtained using the two methods among type I and type II diabetics were highly comparable (p values of 0.621 and 0.158 respectively) even though measurements were slightly higher among type II diabetics.

In the non-diabetic group (Table 2), mean glucose level of 5.338 ± 0.538 mmol/L was obtained with the glucometer while the auto analyser yielded a mean glucose level of 4.948 ± 0.726 mmol/L. Comparing the two means with t-test yielded a p-value of 0.003. In this same group, when blood glucose level was assessed according to age of patients, a significant difference was observed between the glucose level of patients aged 20–40 using the glucometer and the auto analyser (5.450 ± 0.544 mmol/L cf. 4.893 ± 0.765 mmol/L, p = 0.004). However, among patients aged 41–60, the results were not significantly different between measurements with the glucometer

Table 2 Mean glucose concentrations of non-diabetic patients (n = 50)

	Mean glucose concentration (mmol/L) ± SD		P value
	Glucometer (n = 50)	Auto analyzer (n = 50)	
FBS	5.338 ± 0.538	4.948 ± 0.726	0.003*
Age (years)			
20–40	5.450 ± 0.544	4.893 ± 0.765	0.004*
41–60	5.265 ± 0.552	4.978 ± 0.674	0.150
61–80	4.975 ± 0.150	5.155 ± 0.877	0.711
Sex			
Female	5.503 ± 0.458	5.059 ± 0.714	0.162
Male	5.068 ± 0.562	4.767 ± 0.727	0.050

Source: Field Survey * Statistically significant Level of significance, p < 0.05

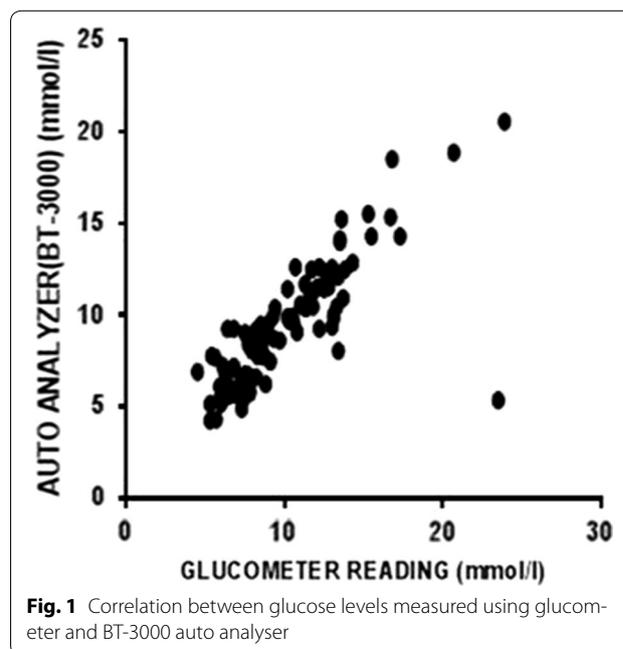
and that of the auto analyser (5.265 ± 0.552 mmol/L cf. 4.978 ± 0.674 mmol/L, p = 0.150), likewise that observed among patients aged 61–80 (4.975 ± 0.150 mmol/L cf. 5.155 ± 0.877 mmol/L, p = 0.711). Similarly, results according to gender were not significantly different between measurements by the glucometer and the auto analyser among the female patients (p = 0.050) as well as among the males (p = 0.162).

All the results indicated a good and significant correlation between the glucometer and the auto analyser (Pearson correlation coefficient, r = 0.862, p < 0.001) as illustrated in Fig. 1. When the results were presented on a ROC curve, the area under the curve with regards to the glucometer was 0.962 while that of the auto analyser was 0.950 (Additional file 2).

Discussion

Self-monitoring of blood glucose (SMBG) using glucometers as an essential part of diabetes care has become prominent probably because it is a very practical and cost effective approach to diabetic self-care [2]. In recent years, conflicting results have been reported with regard to the accuracy of these devices [12–14]. The aim of this study was therefore to assess the efficiency of the glucometer by comparing it with the standard glucose oxidase/peroxidase colorimetric method used in measuring blood glucose concentration in the laboratory.

Much as the results between the two methods were not statistically significant irrespective of the diabetic status of patients, the glucometer tended to over-estimate



the measurements in almost all the cases. These results corroborate observations made in other studies [15–17]. However, other studies conducted by [18] and [19] reported that the glucometer generally produced lower glucose readings though there was a good correlation between the glucometer and the auto analyser. The results above generally show that capillary blood glucose may not be reproducible as venous blood glucose concentration. Although the glucometers as well as the standards for comparisons in these studies are different in terms of brands, the underlining working principles [19] are the same and therefore make the results of this current study comparable to findings of these studies. In the body, blood glucose levels in the capillary differ from that in the veins. Venous plasma glucose level is the estimated glucose after utilization of glucose by tissues and depends on the extent of tissue extraction of glucose as well as effect of insulin, glucagon, growth hormone and cortisone [16]. The difference in blood glucose levels recorded by the glucometer and the auto analyser maybe accounted for partly by these factors mentioned above as well as changes in temperature and humidity and altitude [14]. The results from this study showed no influence of age, gender and type of DM on the glucose readings recorded by both methods.

The results show a near perfect correlation between glucose levels generated by the glucometer and the auto analyser. Thus, the glucometer used in this study is relatively accurate at measuring the glucose level of the patients and irrespective of their diabetes status. These findings correspond to those from studies conducted by [8] and [20] who found similar levels of correlation between the glucometer and auto analyser. However, in a similar study conducted in Uganda by [19] to determine the accuracy of three glucometer systems, only one (the system used by One Touch™, LifeScan Inc. and Milpitis) out of the three showed a good correlation with a secondary standard, pre-standardized by the laboratory based auto analyser. In contrast, a study conducted by [21] found a weak correlation ($r = 0.275$) between a glucometer and the laboratory based method in determining neonatal hypoglycaemia. In light of this, it would be wrong to assume that any brand of glucometer is accurate in its measurements until it has been standardised. Clearly, standardisation of glucometer brands against trusted methods is imperative to forestall obtaining results that may be spurious and could jeopardise the health of the patient.

A rather interesting finding observed in this current study is that the ROC curve showed the glucometer to be an even better method as indicated by the area under the curve than the auto analyser. The area under the ROC curve represents a measure of discrimination, thus,

the ability of the test to classify correctly those with and without the disease. The closer the area under the ROC curve is to 1, the more accurate the test [23]. Although over the years there has been advances in technology that has improved the glucometer, the variation in measurements that shows the glucometer to be more accurate in this study is most likely to be as a result of pre-analytical errors that may have occurred in the usage of the auto analyser. Nevertheless, despite the apparent accurate results observed this current study cannot be a basis to generalize for all glucometers on the market.

Overall, though the results of this study indicated that the glucometer can still be used for SMBG as part of diabetes management and care, it is, however, crucial that standardization of glucometer be given attention in policies geared toward management and control of diabetes since clearly, the accuracy of SMBG depends to a large extent on the instrument used as well as the user [22].

Conclusion

We conclude that the glucometer (SD Codefree) is as accurate as the auto analyser and therefore can be conveniently used as a rapid easy-to-use alternative. However, it is recommended that further studies be carried out using multiple glucometer brands.

Limitation

In this study, only the SD Codefree brand of glucometer was used and therefore the results cannot be generalized for all brands of glucometers found on the Ghanaian market.

Additional files

Additional file 1. Dataset: Data used for the analysis whose results are presented in this manuscript are carried out.

Additional file 2. ROC Curve: A graph presenting a ROC curve for both the glucometer and auto-analyzer.

Abbreviations

Cf: compared to; DM: diabetes mellitus; ROC: receiver operating characteristic; SMBG: self-monitoring of blood glucose; SPSS: Statistical Package for Social Sciences; Vs: versus.

Author's contributions

The idea of the study was conceived by GKH and PAA. ONK, GKH and JA contributed to the design of the study. ONK, NAA, GNA, BA and FA recruited the study participants, sought for written consent, administered questionnaires, and entered the data. ONK, NAA, FA, BA and JA performed the laboratory analysis. Analysis of the data was carried out by ONK, GKH and PAA. ONK, together with GKH and PAA drafted the manuscript. The study was supervised by GKH. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Author details

¹ Department of Biochemistry & Molecular Medicine, School of Medicine and Health Sciences, University for Development Studies, P. O. Box TL 1883, Tamale, Ghana. ² Department of Community Nutrition, School of Allied Health

Sciences, University for Development Studies, P. O. Box TL 1883, Tamale, Ghana. ³ Department of Applied Chemistry & Biochemistry, University for Development Studies, P. O. Box 24, Navrongo, Ghana. ⁴ Department of Hematology, Tamale Central Hospital-Tamale, Tamale, Ghana. ⁵ Bolgatanga Regional Hospital, Upper East, Bolgatanga, Ghana.

Acknowledgements

Our heartfelt appreciation and sincere thanks goes to the management of the Bolgatanga Regional Hospital, as well as the staff of the haematological unit for their inestimable efforts. We (authors) also extend our most sincere gratitude to the participants of this study for their patience and cooperation.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets supporting the findings of this article are available in this manuscript and its additional files.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Ethical approval and consent to participate

Ethical approval of the research protocol was granted by the Ethics Committee of the School of Medicine and Health Sciences/School of Allied and Health Sciences, University for Development Studies. A written informed consent was obtained from each selected patient and control subject who volunteered to participate by way of signing or thumbprint. The benefit of the study was explained to them and they were also assured of confidentiality.

Funding

Not applicable.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Received: 27 June 2017 Accepted: 31 August 2017

Published online: 06 September 2017

References

- American Diabetes Association. Diagnosis and classification of diabetes mellitus. *Diabetes Care*. 2014;37(1):S81–90.
- American Diabetes Association. Standards of medical care in diabetes. *Diabetes Care*. 2007;30(1):S4–41.
- National Diabetes Education Program (NDEP). Overview of diabetes in children and adolescents. US Department of Health and Human Services; 2014.
- American Diabetes Association. Diagnosis and classification of diabetes mellitus. *Diabetes Care*. 2014;37(1):S81–90.
- Rathmann W, Giani G. Global prevalence of diabetes: estimates for the year 2000 and projections for 2030. *Diabetes Care*. 2004;27(10):2568–9.
- Van den Berghe G, Wouters PJ, Bouillon R, Weekers F, Verwaest P, Schetz M, Vlasselaers D, Ferdinande P, Lauwers P, Outcome benefit of intensive insulin therapy in the critically ill: insulin dose versus glycemic control. *Crit Care Med*. 2003;31(32):359–66.
- Van den Berghe G, Wilmer A, Hermans G, Meersseman W, Wouters PJ, Milants I, Van Wijngaerden E, Bobbaers H, Bouillon R. Intensive insulin therapy in the medical ICU. *N Engl J Med*. 2006;354(5):449–61.
- Louie RF, Tang Z, Sutton DV, Lee JH, Kost GJ. Point-of-care glucose testing: effects of critical care variables, influence of reference instruments, and a modular glucose meter design. *Arch Pathol Lab Med*. 2000;124(2):257–66.
- Ghanadistricts.com. <http://ghanadistricts.com/DistrictSublinks.aspx?s=3824&distID=149>. Accessed 25 Apr 2016.
- Bolgatanga Municipal Health Directorate: Annual report. 2015.
- Cheesbrough M. *District laboratory practice in tropical countries*. Part II. Cambridge: Cambridge university press; 2006. p. 295–8.
- Salacinski AJ, Alford M, Drevets K, Hart S, Hunt BE. Validity and reliability of a glucometer against industry reference standards. *J Diabetes Sci Technol*. 2014;8(1):95–9.
- Rajendran R, Rayman G. Point-of-care blood glucose testing for diabetes care in hospitalized patients an evidence-based review. *J Diabetes Sci Technol*. 2014;8(6):1081–90.
- Ginsberg BH. Factors affecting blood glucose monitoring: sources of errors in measurement. *J Diabetes Sci Technol*. 2009;3(4):903–13.
- Shete S, Khan H, Siddiqui AM, Shinde A. A comparative study of venous and capillary blood glucose levels by semi auto analyser and glucometer. *Int J Recent Trends Sci Technol*. 2016;1(19):46–8.
- Patel N, Patel K. A comparative study of venous and capillary blood glucose levels by different method. *GCSMC J Med Sci*. 2015;4(1):53–6.
- Baig A, Siddiqui I, Jabbar A, Azam IS, Sabir S, Alam S, Ghani F. Comparison between bedside testing of blood glucose by glucometer vs. centralized testing in tertiary health care hospital. *J Ayub Med Coll Abbottabad*. 2007;19(3):25–9.
- Sudan K. Comparison between glucometer and chemical analyzer for measuring blood glucose of diabetic patients. *Int J Curr Res*. 2014;6(5):6610–3.
- Bimanya GS, Nzarubara GR, Kiconco J, Sabuni S, Byarugaba W. The accuracy of self-monitoring blood glucose meter systems in Kampala Uganda. *Afr Health Sci*. 2003;3(1):23–32.
- Corstjens AM, Ligtenberg JJ, van der Horst IC, Spanjersberg R, Lind JS, Tulleken JE, Meertens JH, Zijlstra JG. Accuracy and feasibility of point-of-care and continuous blood glucose analysis in critically ill ICU patients. *Crit Care*. 2006;10(15):R135.
- MostafaGharehbaghi M, Ghergherehchi R. Comparison of diagnostic value of blood glucose meter with that of laboratory method in neonatal hypoglycemia. *J Guilan Univ Med Sci*. 2016;25(97):106–12.
- American Diabetes Association. Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes-2017. *Diabetes Care*. 2017;40(1):S1–135.
- Tape TG. The Area Under an ROC Curve. <http://gim.unmc.edu/dxtests/roc3.htm>. Accessed 26 July 2017.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and we will help you at every step:

- We accept pre-submission inquiries
- Our selector tool helps you to find the most relevant journal
- We provide round the clock customer support
- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- Inclusion in PubMed and all major indexing services
- Maximum visibility for your research

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

