Virtual Trial and Monte Carlo Analysis of Model-Based Glycaemic Control Protocol with Reduced Nursing Effort.

Athirah Razak\textsuperscript{a}, Normy N. Razak\textsuperscript{a}, Nurhamim Ahamad\textsuperscript{a}, Fatanah Suhaimi\textsuperscript{b}, Ummu Jamaluddin\textsuperscript{c}

\textsuperscript{a}College of Engineering, Universiti Tenaga Nasional.
\textsuperscript{b}Advanced Medical and Dental Institute, Universiti Sains Malaysia.
\textsuperscript{c}Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Universiti Malaysia Pahang.

Abstract

Tight glycaemic management has been shown to be beneficial to the outcomes of patients receiving intensive care. However, tight glycaemic control (TGC) protocol within intensive care (ICU) comes with a high clinical demand, namely high nursing effort. Thus, there is a need or a protocol that is safe, effective, robust, yet does not require a high nursing effort. A less intensive protocol is designed to use a combination of subcutaneous long-acting insulin (glargine) with IV insulin bolus and only requires blood glucose (BG) measurements every 4 hours while maintaining measurement within 4.0-6.1 mmol/L.

Keywords: Monte Carlo, Model-based protocol, Stress hyperglycaemia, glargine, nursing intervention