**Journal of Diabetes Science and Technology** Volume 5, Issue 2, March 2011 © Diabetes Technology Society

# Assessment of Blood Glucose Control in the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit: Extension of the Glycemic Penalty Index toward Children and Infants

Tom Van Herpe, Ph.D.,<sup>1,2</sup> Marijke Gielen, M.D.,<sup>1</sup> Koen Vanhonsebrouck, R.N.,<sup>1</sup> Pieter J. Wouters, M.Sc.,<sup>1</sup> Greet Van den Berghe, M.D., Ph.D.,<sup>1</sup> Bart De Moor, Ph.D.,<sup>2</sup> and Dieter Mesotten, M.D., Ph.D.<sup>1</sup>

# Abstract

## Background:

The glycemic penalty index (GPI) is a measure to assess blood glucose (BG) control in critically ill adult patients but needs to be adapted for children and infants.

### Method:

The squared differences between a clinical expertise penalty function and the corresponding polynomial function are minimized for optimization purposes. The average of all penalties (individually assigned to all BG readings) represents the patient-specific GPI.

#### Results:

Penalization in the hypoglycemic range is more severe than in the hyperglycemic range as the developing brains of infants and children may be more vulnerable to hypoglycemia. Similarly, hypoglycemia is also more heavily penalized in infants than in children.

#### Conclusions:

Extending the adult GPI toward the age-specific GPI is an important methodological step. Long-term clinical studies are needed to determine the clinically acceptable GPI cut-off level.

J Diabetes Sci Technol 2011;5(2):353-357

Abbreviations: (BG) blood glucose, (GPI) glycemic penalty index, (ICU) intensive care unit, (IIT) intensive insulin therapy, (TGC) tight glycemic control

Keywords: blood glucose, children, critically ill patients, evaluation, glycemic penalty index, infants

Corresponding Author: Tom Van Herpe, Ph.D., Department of Intensive Care Medicine, University Hospitals Leuven, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Herestraat 49, B-3000 Leuven, Belgium; email address tom.vanherpe@esat.kuleuven.be

Author Affiliations: <sup>1</sup>Department of Intensive Care Medicine, University Hospitals Leuven, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Leuven, Belgium; and <sup>2</sup>Department of Electrical Engineering (ESAT), Research Division SCD, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Leuven (Heverlee), Belgium