



Infoveillance

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Purpose

- Asses the use of photosurveillance as a research method to examine real-world trends in diabetes
- Analyze non-FDA approved activity as it relates to RT-CGM use

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Methods

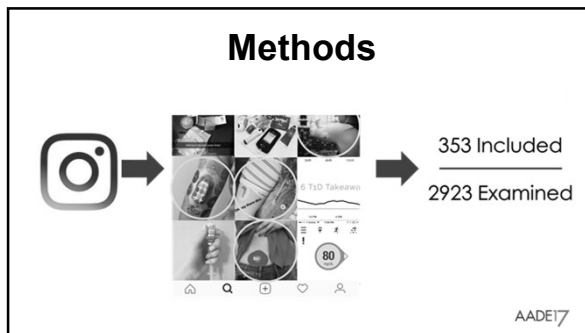
- Descriptive Design
 - Content Analysis
- Handsearched Instagram
 - #Dexcom
- Two Months

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Methods

<p>Inclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photo of CGM Site • Original post in English 	<p>Exclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original post advertising a product
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64% of Dexcom Sites Posted on Instagram are in Non-FDA Approved Locations

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CGM Site Location	N (%)
Abdomen	92 (25.1)
Posterior Arm	139 (39.4)
Thigh	45 (12.7)
Back	10 (2.8)
Calf	7 (2)
Anterior Arm	10 (2.8)
Forearm	12 (3.4)
Buttocks	3 (0.6)
Other	36 (10.2)
TOTAL	353 (100)

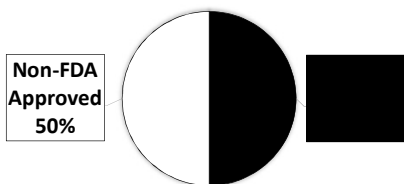
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Likes and Comments

	Non-FDA Approved	FDA Approved	p-value
Likes	13,612	4,365	.851
Comments	1,395	357	.159

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Sensor Failure Rate (N=32)



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Conclusions

- Photosurveillance can be used to examine real-world trends in diabetes
- Individuals used CGM in non-FDA approved locations with greater frequency
- Sensor failure was equal in FDA approved and non-FDA approved groups

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Conclusions

- The risk for scar tissue and the need to rotate insulin injection/pump sites increases the need for multiple areas to place CGM
- The viral nature of social media will likely expose individuals to non-FDA approved CGM activity

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Role of the Diabetes Educator

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