

Access to Glucose Self-monitoring Technologies

The report [Moving Forward on Access to Glucose Self-Monitoring Technologies for the Management of Diabetes](#) uses a product life cycle framework based on [WHO's framework](#) for the life cycle of medicines, and adapted based [on a paper](#) employing the framework for insulin. It provides a useful model for mapping barriers and facilitators of access to self-monitoring technologies and outlining within each where current stakeholders are engaging in activities and research.

A number of international organisations have undertaken activities in recent years across various areas of the life cycle of self-monitoring technologies, aimed at addressing barriers to accessing these technologies in low- and middle-income countries. The aim of this report is to map their activities and categorise them within a structured life cycle framework in order to identify gaps and opportunities for future work.

The technologies in scope of this report are the two major device types currently used for glucose self-monitoring: 1) blood glucose meters (BGMs) and test strip to measure glucose levels in blood obtained via a finger-prick; and 2) continuous glucose monitoring devices (CGMs) to measure glucose in the interstitial fluid every few minutes via a sensor that is attached to the body for several days.

Download the full report [here](#) or for a summary of the findings, [click here](#).
