

# Wearing Your Continuous Glucose Monitor in the Hospital

## Guidelines for Wearing Your Continuous Glucose Monitor (CGM) in the Hospital

The following guidelines will help you stay safe in the hospital.  
Talk with your health care provider or technologist if you have questions.

### If you are not using an insulin pump

- Your CGM glucose readings cannot be used to determine your diabetes medicine dose in the hospital. The FDA has not approved CGM use in the hospital. You will only be able to track your glucose readings.
- Fingerstick blood glucose testing with the hospital glucose meter needs to be done at least 4 times each day. The readings will be recorded in your medical record.
- **For some CGMs, acetaminophen (Tylenol®) may cause a false high glucose reading.** Call your CGM company if you have questions.
- If your CGM has alarms, you may continue to use the alerts for low or high blood glucose readings.

### If you are using an insulin pump

- Your CGM glucose readings can be used to determine your insulin dose in the hospital.
- Fingerstick blood glucose testing with the hospital glucose meter needs to be done at least 4 times each day. The readings will be recorded in your medical record.
- **For some CGMs, acetaminophen (Tylenol®) may cause a false high glucose reading.** Call your CGM company if you have questions. If you are taking acetaminophen in the hospital, you will need to use the fingerstick blood glucose reading from the hospital glucose meter to determine your insulin dose.
- If your CGM has alarms, you may continue to use the alerts for low or high blood glucose readings.

### Important

Remove your CGM if you are having:

- a CT scan or MRI
- surgery
- hyperbaric oxygen therapy.

You may need to remove your CGM if you are having an X-ray.