

## JOURNAL-BASED LEARNING – BJBS

## REGULATIONS

- To obtain credits for journal-based learning (JBL), you must be registered on the Institute of Biomedical Science CPD scheme. A CPD registration form is available from the CPD section at the IBMS office.
- Deadline for submission of a completed answer card: **Wednesday 3 October 2012.**
- The pass mark will be 17 questions answered correctly out of 20.
- Five CPD credits will be awarded for each set of questions passed.

## BRIEF INSTRUCTIONS

- Use a pencil or black/blue pen.
- Enter your membership number and the assessment number as indicated.
- For each question (A-T), mark either T (true) or F (false).
- Use a new card if you make a mistake.
- Enter your name and address, and affix a postage stamp for return of the results.
- Post the card in an envelope addressed to the CPD Department, Institute of Biomedical Science, 12 Coldbath Square, London EC1R 5HL.
- This activity is also available online at [www.ibms.org](http://www.ibms.org)

## A history of blood glucose meters and their role in self-monitoring of diabetes mellitus

Clarke SE, Foster JR. *Br J Biomed Sci* 2012; 69 (2): 83–93.  
Assessment No: 069912  
(please enter on JBL card or on website)

- |   |   |      |       |
|---|---|------|-------|
| A | Towards the end of the 20th century a quantitative blood sugar method was published which used copper reduction and gravimetric measurement.          | TRUE | FALSE |
| B | Banting and colleagues succeeded in identifying insulin in 1931.  | TRUE | FALSE |
| C | Benedict's copper reagent required heat for colour development.   | TRUE | FALSE |
| D | Hydrogen peroxide is catalysed by peroxidase for the oxidation of orthotolidine to a deep blue chromogen.   | TRUE | FALSE |
| E | Glycated haemoglobin measurement as an index of the quality of glycaemic control was introduced in the 1970s.   | TRUE | FALSE |
| F | Dextrostix was a 'dip and read' urine reagent strip.  | TRUE | FALSE |
| G | Variation in the assessment of colours across a glucose concentrations was the trigger to develop an automatic, electronic glucose test strip reader. | TRUE | FALSE |
| H | Launched in 1980, the Dextrometer, was the first meter with a digital display.  | TRUE | FALSE |
| I | The first enzyme electrode strips were introduced towards the end of the 1990s.   | TRUE | FALSE |
| J | Boehringer Mannheim marketed its Reflolux meter as the Accu-Chek in Europe.   | TRUE | FALSE |
| K | The oxygen electrode for the measurement of pO <sub>2</sub> was the forerunner of the biosensor electrode.  | TRUE | FALSE |
| L | First-generation blood glucose systems required no operator input.  | TRUE | FALSE |
| M | In 1996 the ADA lowered the target variation to 15% between glucose meters and the laboratory method.   | TRUE | FALSE |
| N | A study to assess the value of so-called 'memory' meters indicated improved patient motivation and glycaemic control.                                 | TRUE | FALSE |
| O | At least five variations of the electrochemical OneTouch meter system have been produced.   | TRUE | FALSE |
| P | Coulometric strip performance is adversely affected by high concentrations of paracetamol, uric acid and vitamin C.                                   | TRUE | FALSE |
| Q | Electrode biosensor strips now dominate the market.   | TRUE | FALSE |
| R | Patients need to be educated and trained to use monitoring systems competently.   | TRUE | FALSE |
| S | The MHRA monitors the safety, quality and performance of blood glucose meters, test strips, lancing devices and lancets.                              | TRUE | FALSE |
| T | The prevalence of diabetes in the UK in 2010 was 8.2% (4.3 million).  | TRUE | FALSE |

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