Cystic fibrosis related diabetes (CFRD)• One of the most common complication of CF• Great impact on:  
– Progressive deterioration of lung function  
– Poor growth  
– Increased mortality• Need for early detection of disturbance of glucose metabolism• Current recommendations  
  – Screening begins at the age of 10  
  – Oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT)  
  – It can’t reveal the initial glucose disturbanceContinuous glucose monitoring system (CGMS)• Application of this method for diagnostic purposes in CF – not yet• Earlier detection of hyperglycemia enables interventions – dietary changes or introducing insulin therapy

**OBJECTIVE**• Evaluate the profile of glucose in patients with CF followed up in a single centre• Indications for CGMS:  
  – Abnormalities during OGTT  
  – Hyperglycaemia detected during regular visits

**METHOD**• Patients were recruited during 2015.  
• Glucose meters and strips were provided  
• 4 blood glucose measurements (BGM) per day  
• CGMS - iPro2 Medtronic, 7 days• Diary for all BGM and food intake• No corticosteroid therapy

**RESULTS**• 10 patients (4 males)  
• Mean age 22.4 years (11.1-36.7)  
• CGMS:  
  – In all – glucose peaks > 11 mmol/l  
  – After meals even above 19 mmol/l  
  – Asymptomatic low glucose – in 9

**CONCLUSIONS**• We observed abnormal glucose values in almost all patients• It’s seems that CGMS allows better insight in glucose impairment than OGTT• CGMS can reveal elevated glucose in real-time, during normal activities• Insulin therapy can be initiated early (4 patients)• Dietary habits changes – all 10