





































































and Haller, 2019). Other finding which was found to be similar with this review study have reported the improvement in the glycemic level by reduction in the level of glycated hemoglobin and reduction in frequency of hypoglycemia (Rodbard, 2016; Dimeglio *et al.*, 2018). The use of closed loop system has been shown to reduce severe hypoglycemia by study done by Breton MD with his fellows (Breton *et al.*, 2018).

From this finding we found that use of diabetes technological devices in the management of youths or adolescents with type 1 diabetes to be effective and it was shown to have statistical significance as these devices can provide adequate information of the glycemic level trends and even sometimes there are devices which can sense lowering or raising in the glycemic level then give an alarm or to shoot required amount of insulin if using closed loop system. By this mechanism there is high pace of regulating glycemic level which led to prevention or reduction of hypoglycemic incidence as a result improve an individual quality of life with no stress, distress or fear of hypoglycemia.

## **CONCLUSION**

Generally, this review study points out the clinical significance of using continuous glucose monitor and/or insulin pump that it improves glycemic control, reduce incidence of severe hypoglycemia and diabetes distress. Reduction of glycated hemoglobin by about 0.9% of its baseline value, about 8% increase in time spent in nearly norm glycemic range, reduction of incidence of hypoglycemia by about 10 to 48%. As adolescents are increasingly accessing technologies it is paramount important to address benefits of using diabetes technological devices further research is hence needed to assess accessibility of devices to emerging adults.



## Acknowledgement

No applicable

## Authors' Contributions

MSG conceptualized the project, undertook the systematic review and drafted the manuscript. RM contributed to the supervision of the junior researchers and manuscript review. AK contributed to the conceptualization of the project, planning methodology, supervision of the junior researchers and manuscript review.

Funding: The project has no funding

## Availability of data and materials

Not applicable

## Declaration

Ethical approval and consent to participants

No ethics approval was required for this systematic review

## Consent for publication

All authors agree to have this paper published

## Competing interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interests



## Reference

Alcántara-aragón, V. (2019) 'Improving patient self-care using diabetes technologies', pp. 1–11.  
doi: 10.1177/https.

American Association of Diabetes Educators (2018) 'Continuous Subcutaneous Insulin Infusion (CSII) Without and With Sensor Integration', pp. 1–13.

American Diabetes Association (2020) '7 . Diabetes Technology : Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes d 2020', 43(January), pp. 77–88. doi: 10.2337/dc20-S007.

Ask Us (2018) 'Rapid Review Protocol', *Online*, pp. 1–4.

Barnard, K. *et al.* (2016) 'Impact of Type 1 Diabetes Technology on Family Members / Significant Others of People With Diabetes'. doi: 10.1177/1932296816645365.

Battelino, T. (2011) 'Effect of Continuous Glucose Monitoring on Hypoglycemia in Type 1 Diabetes', pp. 1–6. doi: 10.2337/dc10-1989.

Beck, R. W. *et al.* (2019) 'Series Type 1 Diabetes Advances in technology for management of type 1 diabetes', *The Lancet*. Elsevier Ltd, 394(10205), pp. 1265–1273. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(19)31142-0.

Beers, C. A. J. Van *et al.* (2015) 'Design and rationale of the IN CONTROL trial : the effects of real-time continuous glucose monitoring on glycemia and quality of life in patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus and impaired awareness of hypoglycemia'. *BMC Endocrine Disorders*, pp. 1–9.  
doi: 10.1186/s12902-015-0040-3.

Beers, C. A. J. Van and Devries, J. H. (2016) 'Continuous Glucose Monitoring : Impact on Hypoglycemia'. doi: 10.1177/1932296816653411.

Bolinder, J. *et al.* (2016) 'Novel glucose-sensing technology and hypoglycaemia in type 1 diabetes : a multicentre , non-masked , randomised controlled trial', 388. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31535-5.

Boucher, S. E. *et al.* (2019) 'Effect of 6 months ' flash glucose monitoring in adolescents and young adults with type 1 diabetes and suboptimal glycaemic control : managing diabetes in a " flash " randomised controlled trial protocol'. *BMC Endocrine Disorders*, pp. 1–13.

Breton, M. D. *et al.* (2018) 'Continuous Glucose Monitoring and Insulin Informed Advisory System with Automated Titration and Dosing of Insulin Reduces Glucose Variability in Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus', 20(8), pp. 531–540. doi: 10.1089/dia.2018.0079.

Calhoun, P. M. *et al.* (2016) 'Efficacy of an Overnight Predictive Low- Glucose Suspend System in Relation to Hypoglycemia Risk Factors in Youth and Adults With Type 1 Diabetes', pp. 4–9. doi: 10.1177/1932296816645119.

Calliari, L. E. P. *et al.* (2020) 'Real - world flash glucose monitoring in Brazil : can sensors make a difference in diabetes management in developing countries ?', *Diabetology & Metabolic Syndrome*. BioMed Central, pp. 1–7. doi: 10.1186/s13098-019-0513-z.

Costa, B. M. *et al.* (2009) 'Effectiveness of IT-based diabetes management interventions : a review of the literature', 8, pp. 1–8. doi: 10.1186/1471-2296-10-72.

Davey, R. J., Jones, T. W. and Fournier, P. A. (2010) 'Effect of Short-Term Use of a Continuous Glucose Monitoring System with a Real-Time Glucose Display and a Low Glucose Alarm on Incidence and Duration of Hypoglycemia in a Home Setting in Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus', 4(6), pp. 1457–1464.

Dimeglio, L. A. *et al.* (2018) 'ISPAD CLINICAL PRACTICE CONSENSUS GUIDELINES ISPAD Clinical Practice Consensus Guidelines 2018 : Glycemic control targets and glucose monitoring for children , adolescents , and young adults with diabetes', (July), pp. 105–114. doi: 10.1111/pedi.12737.

Fleming, G. A. *et al.* (2020) 'Diabetes Digital App Technology : Bene fi ts , Challenges , and Recommendations . A Consensus Report by the European Association for the Study of Diabetes ( EASD ) and the American Diabetes Association ( ADA ) Diabetes Technology Working Group', 43(January), pp. 250–260. doi: 10.2337/dci19-0062.

Forlenza, G. P., Deshpande, S., *et al.* (2017) 'Application of Zone Model Predictive Control Arti fi cial Pancreas During Extended Use of Infusion Set and Sensor : A Randomized Crossover-Controlled', 40(August), pp. 1096–1102. doi: 10.2337/dc17-0500.

Forlenza, G. P., Deboer, M. D., *et al.* (2017) 'Closed-Loop Control During Intense Prolonged Outdoor Exercise in Adolescents With Type 1 Diabetes : The Arti fi cial Pancreas Ski Study', 40(December), pp. 1644–1650. doi: 10.2337/dc17-0883.

Gimenez, M. *et al.* (2018) 'Revisiting the Relationships Between Measures of Glycemic Control and Hypoglycemia in Continuous Glucose Monitoring Data Sets', 41(February), pp. 326–332. doi: 10.2337/dc17-1597.

Goyal, S. *et al.* (2017) 'A Mobile App for the Self-Management of Type 1 Diabetes Among Adolescents : A Randomized Controlled Trial Corresponding Author ', 5. doi: 10.2196/mhealth.7336.

Heinemann, L. *et al.* (2015) 'Insulin Pump Risks and Benefits : A Clinical Appraisal of Pump Safety Standards , Adverse Event Reporting , and Research Needs A Joint Statement of the

European Association for the Study of Diabetes and the American Diabetes Association Diabetes Technology Working Group', pp. 1–7. doi: 10.2337/dc15-0168.

Heinemann, L. *et al.* (no date) 'Real-time continuous glucose monitoring in adults with type 1 diabetes and impaired hypoglycaemia awareness or severe hypoglycaemia treated with multiple daily insulin injections ( HypoDE ): a multicentre , randomised controlled trial', *The Lancet*. Elsevier Ltd, 391(10128), pp. 1367–1377. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(18)30297-6.

Henao, D. C. *et al.* (2019) 'Diabetes & Metabolic Syndrome : Clinical Research & Reviews Impact of sensor-augmented pump therapy with predictive low-glucose management on hypoglycemia and glycemic control in patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus : 1-year follow-up', 13. doi: 10.1016/j.dsx.2019.07.024.

Hillard, M. A. *et al.* (2014) 'Outpatient Glycemic Control with a Bionic Pancreas in Type 1 Diabetes'. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1314474.

IDF, S. E. 2015 (2015) *IDF Diabetes Atlas, the Seventh Edition*.

Jeronimo, T. *et al.* (2019) 'New insulin delivery devices and glycemic outcomes in young patients with type 1 diabetes : a protocol for a systematic review and meta-analysis'. *Systematic Reviews*, pp. 1–7.

Knox, E. C. L. *et al.* (2019) 'Impact of technology-based interventions for children and young people with type 1 diabetes on key diabetes self-management behaviours and prerequisites : a systematic review'. *BMC Endocrine Disorders*, 7, pp. 1–14.

Laffel, L. *et al.* (2010) 'Quality of Life Measures in Children and Adults with Type 1 Diabetes: The Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation Continuous Glucose Monitoring Randomized Trial'.

Mamédio, C. *et al.* (2007) 'THE PICO STRATEGY FOR THE RESEARCH QUESTION CONSTRUCTION AND EVIDENCE SEARCH', 15(3), pp. 508–511.

McCarthy, M. M. (2018) 'Type 1 Diabetes Self-Management From Emerging Adulthood Through Older Adulthood', 41(April), pp. 1608–1614. doi: 10.2337/dc17-2597.

Messina, R. *et al.* (2018) 'Couples living with type 1 diabetes : An integrative review of the impacts on health and wellbeing'. doi: 10.1177/1359105318817356.

Miller, K. M. *et al.* (2019) 'Longitudinal Changes in Continuous Glucose Monitoring Use Among Individuals With Type 1 Diabetes : International Comparison in the German and Austrian DPV and U . S . T1D Exchange Registries', (August), pp. 1–2.

Moher, D. *et al.* (2009) 'Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses : The PRISMA Statement', 6(7). doi: 10.1371/journal.pmed.1000097.

Neylon, O. M. *et al.* (2014) 'Can Integrated Technology Improve Self-Care Behavior in Youth With Type 1 Diabetes ? A Randomized Crossover Trial of Automated Pump Function'. doi: 10.1177/1932296814539461.

Peters, A. L. *et al.* (2016) 'Diabetes Technology — Continuous Subcutaneous Insulin Infusion Therapy and Continuous Glucose Monitoring in Adults : An Endocrine Society Clinical Practice Guideline', 101(November), pp. 3922–3937. doi: 10.1210/jc.2016-2534.

Pettus, J. and Herrath, M. Von (2018) 'The shifting paradigm of a “ cure ” for type 1 diabetes : is technology replacing immune - based therapies ?', *Acta Diabetologica*. Springer Milan, 55(2), pp. 117–120. doi: 10.1007/s00592-017-1069-8.

Pickup, J. C. and Freeman, S. C. (2011) 'Glycaemic control in type 1 diabetes during real time

continuous glucose monitoring compared with self monitoring of blood glucose : meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials using individual patient’, pp. 1–14. doi: 10.1136/bmj.d3805.

Prahalad, P. *et al.* (2018) ‘Invited Review Diabetes technology : improving care , improving patient- reported outcomes and preventing complications in young people with Type 1 diabetes’. doi: 10.1111/dme.13588.

Priesterroth, L. (2020) ‘PSAD Special Issue Paper Psychosocial aspects of diabetes technology’, pp. 448–454. doi: 10.1111/dme.14234.

Ramchandani, N. and Heptulla, R. A. (2012) ‘New technologies for diabetes : a review of the present and the future’, *International Journal of Pediatric Endocrinology*. *International Journal of Pediatric Endocrinology*, 2012(1), p. 1. doi: 10.1186/1687-9856-2012-28.

Rodbard, D. (2016) ‘Continuous Glucose Monitoring : A Review of Successes , Challenges , and Opportunities’, 18. doi: 10.1089/dia.2015.0417.

Rosner, B. and Id, A. R. (2019) ‘Health-related quality of life in paediatric patients with Type 1 diabetes mellitus using insulin infusion systems . A systematic review and meta-analysis’, pp. 1–21.

Sherr, J. L. (2018) ‘Closing the Loop on Managing Youth With Type 1 Diabetes : Children Are Not Just Small Adults’, 41(August), pp. 1572–1578. doi: 10.2337/dci18-0003.

Steineck, I. *et al.* (2017) ‘Sensor-Augmented Insulin Pumps and Hypoglycemia Prevention in Type 1 Diabetes’. doi: 10.1177/1932296816672689.

Sturt, J. *et al.* (2015) ‘The Detection and Management of Diabetes Distress in People With Type 1 Diabetes Problem Areas in Diabetes Scale’. doi: 10.1007/s11892-015-0660-z.

Tauschmann, M. *et al.* (2018) ‘Closed-loop insulin delivery in suboptimally controlled type 1 diabetes : a multicentre , 12-week randomised trial’, pp. 1321–1329. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(18)31947-0.

Tauschmann, M. and Hovorka, R. (2014) ‘Insulin pump therapy in youth with type 1 diabetes : toward closed-loop systems’, (Mdi), pp. 1–13.

Tauschmann, M. and Hovorka, R. (2018) ‘Technology in the management of type 1 diabetes mellitus — current status and future prospects’, *Nature Reviews Endocrinology*. Springer US, 14(August). doi: 10.1038/s41574-018-0044-y.

Thabit, H. and Hovorka, R. (2017) ‘Invited Review Bridging technology and clinical practice : innovating inpatient hyperglycaemia management in non-critical care settings’, pp. 460–471. doi: 10.1111/dme.13563.

Uirassu Borges and Kubiak, T. (2016) ‘Continuous Glucose Monitoring in Type 1 Diabetes : Human Factors and Usage’. doi: 10.1177/1932296816634736.

WHO, R. R. (2017) *RAPID REVIEWS TO STRENGTHEN HEALTH POLICY AND SYSTEMS : A PRACTICAL*.

Zimmerman, C., Neill, A. A. and Haller, M. J. (2019) ‘Over the Last Decade’, (August), pp. 70–76.