CLAIMS

1. A computer implemented method for prioritizing patients associated with a healthcare provider, comprising:

determining, by a diabetes management system, one or more glucose conditions for each patient in a plurality of patients associated with the healthcare provider, where each of the one or more glucose conditions is indicative of a glucose level of the patient and is assigned a condition weight;

determining, by the diabetes management system, a state for each glucose condition associated with a given patient using an alert threshold, where each state is assigned a state weight, the alert threshold is indicative of an acceptable range for the glucose condition and the determination of a state is made for each patient in the plurality of patients;

determining, by the diabetes management system, a total alert value for each patient in the plurality of patients by summing together the product of the condition weight and the state weight for each of glucose condition associated with a given patient; and

displaying, by the diabetes management system, a listing of the patients on a display of a computing device, where the patients are arranged in accordance with the total alert value.

2. The computer implemented method of claim 1, wherein the patients in the listing of the patients are arranged in descending order in accordance with the total

alert value.

3. The computer implemented method of claim 1, wherein each entry in the listing of patients includes a name for the given patient and indicia for the state of the one or more glucose conditions associated with the given patient.

4. The computer implemented method of claim 1, wherein the one or more glucose conditions are selected from a group consisting of hypoglycemic condition, hyperglycemic condition and a variability condition.

5. The computer implemented method of claim 4, wherein value of the condition weight assigned to the hypoglycemic condition is greater than value of the condition weight assigned to the hyperglycemic condition and value of the condition weight assigned to the hyperglycemic condition is greater than the value of the condition weight assigned to the variability condition.

6. The computer implemented method of claim 5, wherein state for a given glucose condition is selected from a group consisting of a HIGH state, a LOW state, and an unavailable state, where the LOW state indicates that the glucose condition is within an acceptable range, the HIGH state indicates that the glucose condition is outside the acceptable range, and the unavailable state indicates insufficient data is available in the enquiry period to determine the state of the glucose condition.

7. The computer implemented method of claim 6, wherein value of the state weight assigned to the HIGH state is greater than value of the state weight assigned to the LOW state, and value of the state weight assigned to the LOW state is greater than the value of the state weight assigned to the unavailable state.

8. The computer implemented method of claim 1, wherein determining one or more glucose conditions further comprises:

receiving, by the diabetes management system, an enquiry period within which an alert status for the patient is evaluated;

retrieving, by the diabetes management system, glucose measurements for the patient that fall within the enquiry period from a database; and

for each glucose measurements that falls within the enquiry period, determining, by the diabetes management system, the glucose condition of the patient by comparing a given glucose measurement to a glucose threshold, wherein the glucose condition is indicative of a glucose level of the patient and the glucose threshold represents a satisfactory range for the given glucose measurement.

9. The computer implemented method of claim 8, wherein determining state for the glucose condition further comprises

determining a number of occurrences of hypoglycemic condition in the enquiry period, where an occurrence of a hypoglycemic condition equates to a given glucose measurement being less than a glucose threshold for a hypoglycemic condition;

determining a total number of glucose measurements during the enquiry period;

dividing the number of occurrences of the hypoglycemic condition by the total number of glucose measurements to yield a quotient; and

comparing the quotient to an alert threshold for a hypoglycemic condition.

10. The computer implemented method of claim 8, wherein determining state for the glucose condition further comprises:

determining a number of occurrences of a hyperglycemic condition in the enquiry period, where the occurrence of the hyperglycemic condition equates to a given glucose measurement being more than a glucose threshold for the hyperglycemic condition;

determining a total number of glucose measurements during the enquiry period;

dividing the number of occurrences of the hyperglycemic condition by the total number of glucose measurements to yield a quotient; and

comparing the quotient to an alert threshold for the hyperglycemic condition.

11. The computer implemented method of claim 8, wherein determining state for the glucose condition further comprises:

determining a standard deviation for the glucose measurements that fall within the enquiry period;

determining a mean for the glucose measurements that fall within the enquiry period;

dividing the standard deviation by the mean to yield a quotient; and

comparing the quotient to an alert threshold for a variability condition.