glucose measurement to a glucose threshold, where 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; and determining, a state for the glucose condition based on an alert threshold, where the alert threshold is indicative of an acceptable range for the glucose condition. In response to the state of the glucose condition being determined as LOW state, a patient summary interface is displayed on a display, where the patient summary interface includes a first section and a second section and the LOW state indicates that the glucose condition is within an acceptable range, and the first section displays information indicative of the enquiry period. In response to the state of the glucose condition determined as HIGH state, the patient summary interface is displayed on the display, where the patient summary interface includes the first section, an alert section, and the second section. The HIGH state indicates that the glucose condition is outside the acceptable range and the alert status section displays an indicia of the state of the glucose condition, and the alert status section is positioned between the first section and the second section.

[0006a] The indicia of the state of the glucose condition may be selected from a group consisting of a HIGH state, a LOW state, and an unavailable state, where the unavailable state indicates insufficient data is available in the enquiry period to determine the state of the glucose condition.

[0007] In one embodiment, the first section displays the enquiry period and the second section graphically depicts the glucose measurements taken during the enquiry period. More specifically, the second section may depict the glucose measurements taken during the enquiry period as a time series on a line graph.

[0008] In some embodiments, the alert status section displays an indicia for the state of two or more glucose conditions. By way of example, an indicia for the state of a given glucose condition on the alert status section is displayed only when the state of the given glucose condition is determined as HIGH state.

[0009] In another aspect, a computer implemented method is provided for prioritizing patients associated with a healthcare provider. The method includes: determining one or more glucose conditions for each patient in a plurality of patients associated with the health care 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 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 a total alert value for each patient in the plurality of patients based on the product of the condition weight and the state weight for each of glucose condition associated with a given patient; and displaying a listing of the patients on a display of a

computing device, where the patients are arranged in accordance with the total alert value. The one or more glucose conditions are selected from a group consisting of hypoglycemic condition, hyperglycemic condition and a variability condition. 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. For example, the patients in the listing of the patients may be arranged in descending order in accordance with the total alert value.

[0010] Each entry in the listing of patients may include a name for the given patient and indicia for the state of the one or more glucose conditions associated with the given patient.

[0011] In one embodiment, the one or more glucose conditions are selected from a group consisting of hypoglycemic condition, hyperglycemic condition and a variability condition such that the 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.

[0012] In some embodiments, the 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. In such embodiments, the value of the state weight assigned to the HIGH state is greater than the value of the state weight assigned to the LOW state, and the value of the state weight assigned to the LOW state is greater than the value of the state weight assigned to the unavailable state.

[0013] Further areas of applicability will become apparent from the description provided herein. The description and specific examples in this summary are intended for purposes of illustration only and are not intended to limit the scope of the present disclosure.

DRAWINGS

[0014] The drawings described herein are for illustrative purposes only of selected embodiments and not all possible implementations, and are not intended to limit the scope of the present disclosure.

[0015] FIG. 1 illustrates a diabetes management system in communication with multiple devices;

[0016] FIG. 2 is a functional block diagram of the diabetes management system;

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 based on 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,

wherein the one or more glucose conditions are selected from a group consisting of hypoglycemic condition, hyperglycemic condition and a variability condition; and

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.

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 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.

5. The computer implemented method of claim 4, 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.

6. 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.

7. The computer implemented method of claim 6, 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.

8. The computer implemented method of claim 6, 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.

9. The computer implemented method of claim 6, 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.