



OSCE Checklist: Blood Glucose Measurement

Introduction	
1	Gather equipment
2	Wash your hands using alcohol gel. If your hands are visibly soiled, wash them with soap and water. Don PPE if appropriate.
3	Introduce yourself to the patient including your name and role
4	Confirm the patient's name and date of birth
5	Briefly explain what the procedure will involve using patient-friendly language
6	Gain consent to proceed with blood glucose measurement
7	Ask the patient if they have any pain before continuing with the clinical procedure
8	Position the patient so that they are sitting comfortably on a chair
Measure the blood glucose	
9	Ensure the patient's finger is cleaned prior to measuring capillary blood glucose
10	Turn on the capillary blood glucose monitor and ensure it is calibrated
11	Load a test strip into the glucose monitor
12	Don a pair of non-sterile gloves
13	Pick up the lancet and carefully remove the protective cap
14	Prick the side of the patient's finger with the lancet and gently squeeze the finger from proximal to distal to produce a droplet of blood
15	Gently touch the tip of the test strip against the droplet of blood to allow it to be absorbed into the strip
16	Apply gauze or cotton wool to the puncture site to stop the bleeding and ask the patient to maintain pressure over the site
17	Safely dispose of the lancet into a sharps bin
18	Dispose of the test strip and cotton wool/gauze into a clinical waste bin. If the patient's finger is still bleeding, keep the cotton wool or gauze in place and secure with some tape.
To complete the procedure...	
19	Explain to the patient that the procedure is now complete
20	Thank the patient for their time
21	Dispose of PPE appropriately and wash your hands
22	Document the capillary blood glucose results on the appropriate chart