**Supplemental Table 1.** Characteristics of Paired Glucose Values (POC vs. LA) by Patient Renal Function Classification

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **CRRT/SLED**  **(n=18)** | **Impaired**  **(n=11)** | **Non-Impaired**  **(n=17)** |
| Drawn During Vitamin C Infusion, No. (%) | 2 (11) | 4 (36) | 5 (29) |
| Time Between End of Vitamin C Infusion and POC/LAa collection, minutesb | 227 (169-261.75) | 82 (74-41.5) | 187 (144-242) |
| Time Between POCa and LAa Collection, minutesb | 7 (3-16.5) | 8 (2-13) | 21 (3-37) |
| Vasopressor Co-Administration, No. (%) | 10 (56) | 10 (91) | 7 (41) |
| Insulin Drip Co-Administration, No. (%) | 11 (61) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) |
| Received Acetaminophen within 6 hours, No. (%) | 0 (0) | 1 (9) | 1 (6) |
| Hematocrit between 10-65 %, No. (%) | 18 (100) | 11(100) | 17 (100) |

a POC = Point-of-care, LA = Laboratory analyzed

b Continuous data reported as median with interquartile range

**Supplemental Table 2.** Difference of Point-of-Care (POC) Blood Glucose Readings Compared to Laboratory Analyzed (LA) Readings for Paired Values Drawn Within 15 Minutes of Each Other

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ISO Rangea** | **Pairs**  **n=31, (%)** |
| ≤ 5% or 5 mg/dLb | 10 (32.3) |
| > 5-10% or 6-10 mg/dLb | 10 (32.3) |
| > 10-15% or 11-15 mg/dLb | 5 (16.1) |
| > 15-20% or 16-20 mg/dL | 4 (12.9) |
| > 20% or 21 mg/dL | 2 (6.5) |

a ISO = International Organization for Standardization; ISO range = difference between blood glucose measurement and reference value (REF) as percent of REF for REF > 100 mg/dL and in mg/dL for REF ≤ 100 mg/dL

b In compliance with ISO15197:2013 criteria

**Supplemental Table 3.** Parkes Consensus Error Grid Analysis for Point-of-Care (POC) Blood Glucose Readings Compared to Laboratory Analyzed (LA) Readings for Paired Values Drawn Within 15 Minutes of Each Other (N=31)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Zonea** | **Number of Pairs (%)** |
| A | 28 (90.3) |
| B | 3 (9.7) |
| C | 0 (0) |
| D | 0 (0) |
| E | 0 (0) |

a The Parkes error grid is divided into five zones assessing the magnitude of variation to the reference level. Each zone represents a degree of risk on patient outcomes if clinical action is taken based on POC measures. Zone A represents a difference between paired blood glucose values that would not affect clinical actions. Zone B is defined by altered clinical actions that would likely have little to no effect on patient outcomes. Zone C represents deviation in clinical outcomes that are likely to affect clinical outcome. Zone D represents altered clinical action that would pose a significant medical risk, and Zone E defines clinical actions that would have dangerous consequences on patient outcome.