

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Aug 4, 2026

[easyGV](#)

RRID:SCR_016260

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

easyGV (RRID:SCR_016260)

Resource Information

URL: <https://www.phc.ox.ac.uk/research/technology-outputs/easygv>

Proper Citation: easyGV (RRID:SCR_016260)

Description: Software for calculating different measures of glycaemic variability (GV). It analyzes continuous glucose monitoring data using a simple interface.

Resource Type: software resource, data processing software, software application, data analysis software

Defining Citation: [PMID:21714681](#)

Keywords: glycaemic, glycemia, variability, gv, glucose, diabetes, excel

Availability: Free for academic use, Free for non-commercial use, Available for download

Resource Name: easyGV

Resource ID: SCR_016260

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080329+0000

Record Last Update: 20260804T043619+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for easyGV.

No alerts have been found for easyGV.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 5 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [RRID](#) .

Campbell K, et al. (2025) A DiRECT approach to weight loss in a culturally diverse, low-income population: Pilot randomised controlled trial and meta-analysis of similar interventions. *Diabetes, obesity & metabolism*, 27(5), 2442.

Blasi I, et al. (2023) Correlations between parameters of glycaemic variability and foetal growth, neonatal hypoglycaemia and hyperbilirubinemia in women with gestational diabetes. *PloS one*, 18(3), e0282895.

Palaiodimou L, et al. (2021) Glycemic variability of acute stroke patients and clinical outcomes: a continuous glucose monitoring study. *Therapeutic advances in neurological disorders*, 14, 17562864211045876.

Al-Ozairi E, et al. (2020) Continuous Glucose Monitoring of Glycemic Variability During Fasting Post-Sleeve Gastrectomy. *Obesity surgery*, 30(10), 3721.

Hope SV, et al. (2018) Random non-fasting C-peptide testing can identify patients with insulin-treated type 2 diabetes at high risk of hypoglycaemia. *Diabetologia*, 61(1), 66.