



## NHS MEDICAL POLICY

### Continuous Glucose Monitor DME 2015-003

A continuous glucose monitor may be indicated for one year when ALL of the following are present:

#### A. Initiation

1	A diagnosis of type 1 or 2 diabetes mellitus is documented.
2	The member is age 2 years or older.
3	An intensive insulin regimen is ongoing with ONE of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 or more insulin injections per day</li> <li>• Use of a continuous subcutaneous insulin infusion pump</li> </ul>
4	Provider progress notes document office visits for diabetic management every 3 months on average and the most recent progress note is within the last 3 months.
5	Optimal glycemic control has not been achieved and ONE of the following is true: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HgbA1c, drawn within the last 3 months, is greater than 7% and provider has made insulin adjustments at office visits.</li> <li>• Wide glycemic fluctuations occur.</li> </ul>
6	The provider has documented patient motivation, knowledge and compliance with the regimen, including ability to monitor blood glucose 3 or more times per day.
7	The treating provider has ordered the continuous glucose monitor and provided clinical documentation of current management.

**B. Continuous glucose monitor replacement or continuation of use for one year may be authorized when ALL of the following are present:**

1	The treating provider has ordered the continuous glucose monitor and documented why continuation or replacement is needed.
2	Provider progress notes document office visits for diabetic management at least every 3 months and the most recent progress note is within the last 3 months.
3	The provider has submitted clinical documentation of patient motivation, knowledge and compliance with the regimen, including the use of the continuous glucose monitor.

**SOURCES**

1. UpToDate.com was accessed Mar 1, 2018: Self-monitoring of blood glucose in management of adults with diabetes mellitus
2. UpToDate.com was accessed Oct 5, 2015: Blood glucose self-monitoring in management of adults with diabetes mellitus
3. American Diabetes Association, Standards of medical care in diabetes – 2018, Diabetes Care 2018 Jan; 41 (Supplement 1): S1-S2.
4. Continuous Glucose Monitoring Versus Usual Care in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Receiving Multiple Daily Insulin Injections: A Randomized Trial, Ann Intern Med. 2017;167:365-374.
5. Haak T, et al, Flash glucose-sensing technology as a replacement for blood glucose monitoring for the management of insulin-treated type 2 diabetes: a multicenter, open-label randomized controlled trial. Diabetes Ther. 2017;8:55-73.
6. Milliman Care Guidelines, 24<sup>th</sup> edition, Continuous Glucose Monitoring (A-0126), accessed Mar 12, 2020.

**CODE REFERENCE (This may not be a comprehensive list of codes to apply to this policy.)**

**95250, 95251, 99091  
A9276, A9277, A9278**

**POLICY HISTORY/REVISION INFORMATION**

Date	Action/Description
09/14/2016	Annual review – no changes
06/14/2017	Updates to policy
03/14/2018	Updates to policy
03/13/2019	Annual review – no changes
03/12/2020	Item #1 to include both type 1 & 2 diabetes; Updated reference line 6
03/12/2021	Section B; delete line 4
03/28/2022	Annual review – no changes
02/22/2023	Annual review – no changes
02/20/2024	Annual review – no changes