

Continuous Glucose Monitoring Devices (CGMs)

Override(s)	Approval Duration
Prior Authorization Quantity Limit	Receiver: One time Sensors and transmitters: 1 year

Continuous Glucose Monitoring Devices (CGMs) – including sensor, transmitter, receiver	Comments
Dexcom Product Line	Preferred^
Freestyle Libre Product Line Eversense Product Line Medtronic Product Lines for the following products: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlite sensors • Guardian (monitors, receivers, sensors, transmitters) • Minimed Guardian sensor • Sof-sensor ^Step Therapy Does not apply in California	Non-Preferred^

Product/Product Line	Quantity Limit
Dexcom G5 Receiver*	1 receiver per year (based on manufacturer warranty)
Dexcom G5 Transmitter	1 transmitter per 90 days
Dexcom G5 Sensor	4 sensors per 28 days
Dexcom G6 Receiver*	1 receiver per year (based on manufacturer warranty)
Dexcom G6 Transmitter	1 transmitter per 90 days
Dexcom G6 Sensor	3 sensors per 30 days
Dexcom G7 Receiver*	1 receiver per year (based on manufacturer warranty)
Dexcom G7 Sensor	3 sensors per 30 days

Freestyle Libre reader*	1 reader per year (based on manufacturer warranty)
Freestyle Libre 14 day Reader*	1 reader per year (based on manufacturer warranty)
Freestyle Libre 14 day Sensor	2 sensors per 28 days
Freestyle Libre 2 Reader*	1 reader per year
Freestyle Libre 2 Sensor	2 sensors per 28 days
Freestyle Libre 3 Reader*	1 reader per year
Freestyle Libre 3 Sensor	2 sensors per 28 days
Guardian Connect Transmitter*	2 transmitters per year
Guardian Sensor (3)	5 sensors per 30 days
Guardian 4 Transmitter*	1 transmitter per year
Guardian Sensor (4)	5 sensors per 30 days
Eversense Smart Transmitter*	1 transmitter per year

APPROVAL CRITERIA

Step Therapy for non-preferred agents

All states except for CA - Requests for non-preferred continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) devices and CGM supplies (receiver, transmitter, sensor) must meet the following criteria:

- I. Individual has had a trial (medication samples/coupons/discount cards are excluded from consideration as a trial) and inadequate response or intolerance to the preferred continuous glucose monitor (Dexcom Product Line); **OR**
- II. Individual utilized an insulin pump that is only compatible with a non-preferred continuous glucose monitor.

CA – Step Therapy does not apply

Prior Authorization for all agents

Initial requests for *personal long-term use* of non-implanted and implanted continuous glucose monitoring device (CGM) and CGM supplies may be approved if the following criteria are met:

- I. Individual has been diagnosed with diabetes mellitus (any type); **AND**
- II. Insulin injections are required multiple times daily or an insulin pump is used for maintenance of blood sugar control; **AND**,
- III. Individual or caregiver(s) demonstrates the following:
 - A. An understanding of the technology, including but not limited to the use of the device to recognize alerts and alarms; **AND**
 - B. Motivation to use the device correctly and consistently; **AND**
 - C. Continued participation in a comprehensive diabetes treatment plan; **AND**
- IV. Individual has inadequate glycemic control despite multiple alterations in self-monitoring and insulin administration regimens to optimize care; **AND**
- V. Any of the following are present despite multiple alterations in self-monitoring and insulin administration regimens to optimize care:
 - A. Inadequate glycemic control, demonstrated by HbA1c measurements above target; **OR**
 - B. Persistent fasting hyperglycemia; **OR**
 - C. Recurring episodes of hypoglycemia (blood glucose <50 mL/dL); **OR**
 - D. Hypoglycemia unawareness that puts the individual or others at risk; **OR**
 - E. In children and adolescents with type 1 diabetes who have achieved HbA1c levels below 7%, when treatment is intended to maintain target HbA1c levels and limit the risk of hypoglycemia;

AND

- VI. If requesting an implantable CGM (Eversense), individual must be 18 years of age or older.

Continuation requests for non-implanted and implanted continuous glucose monitoring devices (CGM) and CGM supplies may be approved if the following criteria are met:

- I. Individual met the initiation criteria at the time of the first request for the CGM device; **AND**
- II. The CGM device has resulted in desired clinical benefit (including but not limited to HbA1c control or fewer episodes of symptomatic hypoglycemia or hyperglycemia); **AND**,
- III. Individual has used the device as intended.

***Quantity Override:**

The *replacement* of continuous interstitial glucose monitoring devices may be approved when the following criteria have been met:

- A. The device is out of warranty; **AND**
- B. The device is malfunctioning; **AND**
- C. The device cannot be refurbished.

Use of personal non-implanted and implanted continuous glucose monitoring devices (CGM) and CGM supplies may not be approved when the above criteria are not met and for all other indications.

Key References:

1. DailyMed. Package inserts. U.S. National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health website. <http://dailymed.nlm.nih.gov/dailymed/about.cfm>.
2. DrugPoints® System [electronic version]. Truven Health Analytics, Greenwood Village, CO. Updated periodically.
3. Lexi-Comp ONLINE™ with AHFS™, Hudson, Ohio: Lexi-Comp, Inc.; 2023; Updated periodically.
4. Tamborlane WV, Beck RW, Bode BW, et al.; Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation Continuous Glucose Monitoring Study Group. Continuous glucose monitoring and intensive treatment of type 1 diabetes. *N Engl J Med*. 2008; 359(14):1464-1476.
5. Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation Continuous Glucose Monitoring Study Group. Effectiveness of continuous glucose monitoring in a clinical care environment. *Diabetes Care*. 2010; 33(1):17-22.
6. Battelino T, Phillip M, Bratina N, et al. Effect of continuous glucose monitoring on hypoglycemia in type 1 diabetes. *Diabetes Care*. 2011; 34(4):795-800.
7. Heinemann L, Freckmann G, Ehrmann D, et al. Real-time continuous glucose monitoring in adults with type 1 diabetes and impaired hypoglycaemia awareness or severe hypoglycaemia treated with multiple daily insulin injections (HypoDE): a multicentre, randomised controlled trial. *Lancet*. 2018; 391(10128):1367-1377.
8. ElSayed NA, Aleppo G, Aroda VR, et al. 7. Diabetes Technology: Standards of Care in Diabetes-2023. *Diabetes Care*. 2023;46(Suppl 1):S111-S127. doi:10.2337/dc23-S007.
9. Shatlin S, Phillip M. Hypoglycemia in type 1 diabetes: A still unresolved problem in the era of insulin analogs and pump therapy. *Diabetes Care*; 2008 Feb; 31(supplement 2): S121-S124. Available from: https://care.diabetesjournals.org/content/31/Supplement_2/S121.
10. Diabetes Control and Complications Trial Research Group (DCCT). Effect of intensive diabetes treatment on the development and progression of long-term complications in adolescents with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus: Diabetes Control and Complications Trial. *J of Pediatr*. 1994; 125(2):177-188.
11. Feig DS, Donovan LE, Corcoy R, et al. Continuous glucose monitoring in pregnant women with type 1 diabetes (CONCEPTT): a multicentre international randomised controlled trial. *Lancet*. 2017 Nov 25;390(10110):2347-2359. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(17)32400-5. Epub 2017 Sep 15. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5713979/>.
12. Fonseca VA, Grunberger G, Anhalt H, et al. Continuous glucose monitoring: A consensus conference of the American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists and American College of Endocrinology. *Endocrine Practice*. 2016; 22(8):1008-1021. Available from: <https://journals.aace.com/doi/pdf/10.4158/EP161392.CS>.
13. Heller SR. International Hypoglycaemia Study Group (IHSG): Glucose concentrations of less than 3.0 mmol/L (54 mg/dL) should be reported in clinical trials: a joint position statement of the American Diabetes Association and the European Association for the Study of Diabetes. *Diabetes Care*. 2017;40:155–157. Available from <https://care.diabetesjournals.org/content/40/1/155>.
14. DeSalvo DJ, Miller KM, Hermann JM, et al. Continuous glucose monitoring and glycemic control among youth with type 1 diabetes: International comparison from the T1D Exchange and DPV Initiative. *Pediatr Diabetes*. 2018;19:1271–1275. doi:10.1111/pedi.12711.
15. Guardian Connect User Guide. Available from: <https://www.medtronicdiabetes.com/sites/default/files/library/download-library/user-guides/GuardianT%20Connect%20CGM%20System%20User%20Guide.PDF>. Accessed December 9, 2022.
16. Dexcom G6 User Guide. Available from: <https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/dexcompdf/G6-CGM-Users-Guide.pdf>. Accessed December 9, 2022.
17. Dexcom G5 User Guide. Available from: <https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/dexcompdf/G5-Mobile-Getting-Started-Guide-Touchscreen-Receiver.pdf>. Accessed December 9, 2022.
18. Freestyle Libre User Guide: Available from: https://freestyleserver.com/Payloads/IFU/2018/ART38553-101_rev-A.pdf. Accessed December 9, 2022.
19. Freestyle Libre 14 day User Guide: Available from: https://freestyleserver.com/Payloads/IFU/2018/ART39764-001_rev-A-Web.pdf. Accessed December 9, 2022.
20. Freestyle Libre 3 User Guide: Available from: https://freestyleserver.com/Payloads/IFU/2022/ART44255-001_rev-A-Web.pdf. Accessed December 9, 2022.

Federal and state laws or requirements, contract language, and Plan utilization management programs or policies may take precedence over the application of this clinical criteria.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, or otherwise, without permission from the health plan.