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Policy Number: C21771-A

## Continuous Glucose Monitoring Systems (CGMS)

### PRODUCTS AFFECTED

Dexcom G6, Dexcom G7, FreeStyle Libre 14 Day, FreeStyle Libre 2, FreeStyle Libre 3, Guardian Connect

\*\*\*For single-use, disposable and nonprogrammable/mechanical (non-electric) insulin infusion pumps (e.g., V-Go™ Disposable Insulin Delivery Device, OmniPod)- REFER TO DISPOSABLE INSULIN DELIVERY DEVICE CRITERIA\*\*\*

\*\*\* FOR MEDTRONIC MINIMED MODELS INTENDED TO BE USED IN COMBINATION WITH INSULIN PUMPS- REFER TO HEALTHCARE SERVICES TO REVIEW FOR INSULIN PUMP COVERAGE\*\*\*

### COVERAGE POLICY

*Coverage for services, procedures, medical devices and drugs are dependent upon benefit eligibility as outlined in the member's specific benefit plan. This Coverage Guideline must be read in its entirety to determine coverage eligibility, if any. This Coverage Guideline provides information related to coverage determinations only and does not imply that a service or treatment is clinically appropriate or inappropriate. The provider and the member are responsible for all decisions regarding the appropriateness of care. Providers should provide Molina Healthcare complete medical rationale when requesting any exceptions to these guidelines*

#### **Documentation Requirements:**

*Molina Healthcare reserves the right to require that additional documentation be made available as part of its coverage determination; quality improvement; and fraud; waste and abuse prevention processes. Documentation required may include, but is not limited to, patient records, test results and credentials of the provider ordering or performing a drug or service. Molina Healthcare may deny reimbursement or take additional appropriate action if the documentation provided does not support the initial determination that the drugs or services were medically necessary, not investigational or experimental, and otherwise within the scope of benefits afforded to the member, and/or the documentation demonstrates a pattern of billing or other practice that is inappropriate or excessive*

#### **DIAGNOSIS:**

Insulin dependent diabetes

#### **REQUIRED MEDICAL INFORMATION:**

This clinical policy is consistent with standards of medical practice current at the time that this clinical policy was approved. If a drug within this policy receives an updated FDA label within the last 180 days, medical necessity for the member will be reviewed using the updated FDA label information along with state and federal requirements, benefit being administered and formulary preferencing. Coverage will be determined on a case-by case basis until the criteria can be updated through Molina Healthcare, Inc. clinical governance. Additional information may be required on a case-by-case basis to allow for adequate review. When the requested drug product

for coverage is dosed by weight, body surface area or other member specific measurement, this data element is required as part of the medical necessity review. The Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee has determined that the drug benefit shall be a mandatory generic and that generic drugs will be dispensed whenever available.

#### **A. INSULIN DEPENDENT DIABETES:**

1. (a) Documented diagnosis of insulin dependent type 1 or 2 diabetes  
OR  
(b) Documentation member is pregnant receiving insulin therapy  
AND
2. Member has been compliant with current antidiabetic regimen for at least 6 months and the regimen includes at least 3 insulin injections daily  
AND
3. Attestation that member has been compliant on their current antidiabetic regimen for at least the last 6 months and this regimen must include multiple daily injections of insulin (requiring at least three injections per day)  
AND
4. Documentation of ANY of the following:  
(a) History of recurring hypoglycemia  
OR  
(b) Wide fluctuations in pre-meal blood glucose, history of severe glycemic excursions or experiencing "Dawn" phenomenon with fasting blood glucose exceeding 200 mg/dL  
OR  
(c) Member is on insulin pump therapy while continuing to need frequent dosage adjustments or experiencing recurring episodes of severe hypoglycemia (50 mg/dL)  
AND
5. FOR NON-PREFERRED OR NON-FORMULARY PRODUCTS ONLY: One of the following:  
(1) Member has a physical or mental limitation that makes utilization of Dexcom G5 and Dexcom G6 unsafe, inaccurate or otherwise not feasible (e.g., manual dexterity, document limitation)  
OR  
(2) Member has a physical or mental limitation that makes utilization of Freestyle Libre unsafe, inaccurate or otherwise not feasible (e.g., manual dexterity, document limitation)  
OR  
(3) Member already has a NON-FORMULARY/NON-PREFERRED monitoring system and prior authorization request is for continuation of sensor and/or transmitter

#### **CONTINUATION OF THERAPY:**

##### **A. ALL INDICATIONS:**

1. Documentation of objective evidence (decrease Hgb A1C, increased adherence, decreased hypoglycemic episodes, etc.) of improvement in control of diabetes specific to baseline status of disease for individual member

##### **DURATION OF APPROVAL:**

All indications: Initial authorization: All parts - 12 months (for replacement within the 12 months, the device is malfunctioning and is out of warranty); Continuation of therapy: All parts - 12 months

\*\*\*FOR FREESTYLE LIBRE APPROVALS - Please also enter an authorization for Freestyle Neo test strips [ndc - 57599157904 (50ct), 57599157701 (25ct) up to 200 test strips/month] for member to use if needed during "warm-up" period for sensor changes\*\*\*

##### **AGE RESTRICTIONS:**

Dexcom G6 and G7: 2 years of age and older Freestyle  
 Libre 2 and 3: 4 years of age and older Freestyle Libre  
 14 day: 18 years of age and older Guardian Connect:  
 14 years of age and older

**QUANTITY:**

<b>Sensors</b>	<b>Quantity Limit per 30 days</b>
Freestyle Libre 14 days	2 per 28 days
Freestyle Libre 2	2 per 28 days
Freestyle Libre 3	2 per 28 days
Dexcom G6 (10 days)	3 per 30 days
Dexcom G7 (10 days)	3 per 30 days
Dexcom G7 (15 day)	2 per 30 days
Medtronic Guardian Connect (7 days)	5 per 35 days
<b>Transmitters</b>	<b>Quantity Limit per 90 days</b>
Dexcom G6	1 transmitter per 90 days
Medtronic Guardian Connect	1 transmitter per 365 days
<b>Receiver</b>	<b>Quantity Limit per 365 Days</b>
Dexcom G6 Receiver	1 receiver
Dexcom G7 Receiver	1 receiver
Freestyle Libre Flash Glucose Monitoring System	1 receiver
Freestyle Libre 2 Reader	1 receiver

NOTE: Freestyle Libre 3 and Guardian Connect do not require receivers. Member's smart device acts as receiver.

Quantity limits over time apply across models/generations/systems. Change in model/generation/system does not constitute need for quantity override within the time frames specified.

**PLACE OF ADMINISTRATION:**

The recommendation is that testing supplies in this policy will be for pharmacy benefit coverage and patient self-administered.

## DRUG INFORMATION

**ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION:**

Subcutaneous

**DRUG CLASS:**

Glucose Monitoring Test Supplies

**FDA-APPROVED USES:**

Indicated for detecting trends and tracking patterns and glucose level excursions above or below the desired range, facilitating therapy adjustments in persons with diabetes

In people with type 2 diabetes not using insulin, routine glucose monitoring may be of limited additional clinical benefit.

**COMPENDIAL APPROVED OFF-LABELED USES:**

None

## APPENDIX

**APPENDIX:**

None

## BACKGROUND AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

**BACKGROUND:**

Continuous glucose monitoring systems (CGMS) (also known as Real-Time or interstitial) are implantable or noninvasive devices that measure glucose levels in interstitial fluid. A sensor transmits results to a small recording device that can be worn on clothing, placed in a purse or kept within a short distance of the person. The sensor will display and record blood glucose levels at short intervals, allowing observation of these levels. An alarm display can be set to notify a patient of high or low glucose levels. The information can be obtained in real time or retrospectively to guide a physician in therapy adjustments, with an overall goal of improving glycemic control. The glucose values obtained from these devices are not intended to replace standard finger stick self-monitoring of blood glucose (SMBG) but are used as an adjunct technique to supply additional information on

glucose trends that are not available from self-monitoring.

There are three types of CGMS:

**Short Term:** Short-term CGM may be used by the treating physicians as a one-time evaluation tool for up to 14 days utilizing the ability of glucose sensors to measure and record glucose levels in interstitial fluid and produce data that shows trends in glucose measurements. The stored information is retrieved and evaluated by the physician for widely varying glucose readings that maybe missed by intermittent measurements. The information may be used by the physician to alter the current testing regimen and, ultimately obtain tighter control of glucose levels.

There is a large body of evidence in the published peer-reviewed literature that supports short term intermittent CGMS when used in conjunction with SMBG to aid in the management of adults with type 1 diabetes who are difficult to control and not achieving treatment goals. Many study sizes were large (up to 500), and follow-up was between 1-18 months. Studies included systematic reviews, meta-analysis and randomized controlled trials that reported the use of CGM was associated with a reduction in glycosylated hemoglobin level, as a measure of glycemic control, or stabilization of blood glucose levels.

**Long Term:** Long-term CGM (> 14 days) are for personal use at home and measure glucose in the interstitial fluid using a wire-like sensor that is implanted subcutaneously into the abdomen. The sensor tip reacts with the glucose in the interstitial fluid to generate an electrical current that is converted to a glucose reading. The monitor displays the reading, the direction of the glucose trend, and sounds an alarm when high-or low-glucose values are detected. Monitoring is used by the patient to closely monitor their glucose levels and better manage their diabetes. For most devices, glucose measurements provided during continuous monitoring are not intended to replace standard self-monitoring of blood glucose (SMBG) obtained using fingerstick blood samples but can alert individuals of the need to perform SMBG.

Evidence also supports the safety and efficacy of long-term CGMS with or without insulin pump therapy in the management of adults with type 1 diabetes with uncontrolled blood glucose levels despite appropriate management and adherence to a prescribed diabetic regimen. Study sizes were large (n=60 to >500), and follow-up was between 1-18 months. Cochrane, systematic reviews, meta-analysis, and randomized controlled trials reported reductions in A1c levels that were maintained throughout the studies, as well as fewer hypo- and hyperglycemic events.

**Long Term Interstitial Integrated with Insulin Pump (also known as “open loop” system).**

Some CGMS can integrate with an external insulin pump. The sensor can transmit glucose data to an external insulin pump. The pump can also calculate recommended insulin doses, which the patient can accept or modify. The insulin is delivered using an infusion set (a flexible delivery cannula with a small needle on the end) through a pump about the size of a pager which can be worn on a belt. The pump displays the reading, the direction of the glucose trend, and sounds an alarm when high-or low-glucose values are detected.

***CGMS use in Pregnancy, Children and Adolescents and type 2 Diabetes***

The evidence is sufficient and supports the safety and efficacy of CGMS in women with gestational diabetes, and in children and adolescents with type 1 diabetes. In the pediatric population, studies found that constant or nearly constant use of CGM for 3 to 12 months was associated with statistically significant absolute reductions of 0.2% to 1.0% in mean HbA1c (e.g., an HbA1c level decreasing from 8.0% to 7.0% represents an absolute decrease of 1.0%). RCT's, systematic reviews and meta-analysis reported that CGMS improves glycemic control and reductions in A1c levels. In pregnancy RCT's found that use of CGM was associated with statistically significant improvements in mean HbA1c, mean infant birth weight, and risk of macrosomia. In type 2 diabetes a large trial (n= >600) treated with oral agents were randomly assigned to SMBG or non- SMBG groups. After 27 weeks, A1C decreased in both groups but, there was a significantly greater reduction in A1C in the SMBG group (between-group difference 0.25 percent). The evidence is insufficient to support CGMS in adults with type 2 diabetes.

### Implantable Sensor CGMS

The overall body of evidence is insufficient to support the safety and efficacy of the Implantable Sensor CGMS such as the Eversense in adults with type 1 or type 2 diabetes. Studies evaluating the clinical validity and clinical utility of the Eversense CGM system are small in size and low in

quality due to inconsistencies and variability in assessments of clinical validity and insufficient evidence to evaluate the clinical utility. The evidence suggests moderate accuracy of the Eversense CGM, however the body of evidence is limited by an evidence base of fair to poor-quality studies, small number of patients, limited data assessing the accuracy of the CGM across different glucose parameters, and inconsistencies between studies. No studies compared the clinical utility of the Eversense CGM with SMBG. Limitations of individual studies include small sample size, lack of long-term data, limited reporting of statistical analyses, lack of power analysis, manufacturer funding, author conflicts of interest, and a lack of reporting of patient recruitment methods

### CONTRAINDICATIONS/EXCLUSIONS/DISCONTINUATION:

Implantable glucose sensors, such as Eversense, for continuous glucose monitoring are considered experimental, investigational and unproven (E/I/U) based on insufficient evidence in the peer reviewed medical literature

### OTHER SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

None

## CODING/BILLING INFORMATION

**CODING DISCLAIMER.** Codes listed in this policy are for reference purposes only and may not be all-inclusive or applicable for every state or line of business. Deleted codes and codes which are not effective at the time the service is rendered may not be eligible for reimbursement. Listing of a service or device code in this policy does not guarantee coverage. Coverage is determined by the benefit document. Molina adheres to Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®), a registered trademark of the American Medical Association (AMA). All CPT codes and descriptions are copyrighted by the AMA; this information is included for informational purposes only. Providers and facilities are expected to utilize industry-standard coding practices for all submissions. Molina has the right to reject/deny the claim and recover claim payment(s) if it is determined it is not billed appropriately or not a covered benefit. Molina reserves the right to revise this policy as needed.

HCPSC CODE	DESCRIPTION
A9276	Sensor; invasive, disposable, for use with interstitial continuous glucose monitoring system 1 unit=1-day supply
A9277	Transmitter; external, for use with interstitial continuous glucose Monitoring system
A9278	Receiver (monitor); external, for use with interstitial continuous glucose monitoring system
A4238	Supply allowance for adjunctive, non-implanted continuous glucose monitor (cgm), includes all supplies and accessories, 1 month supply = 1 unit of service
A4239	Supply allowance for non-adjunctive, non-implanted continuous glucose monitor (cgm), includes all supplies and



	accessories, 1 month supply = 1 unit of service
E2102	Adjunctive, non-implanted continuous glucose monitor or receiver
E2103	Non-adjunctive, non-implanted continuous glucose monitor or receiver

#### AVAILABLE DOSAGE FORMS:

##### \*Continuous Blood Glucose System Receiver\*\*\*

Guardian REAL-Time Replace Ped DEVI, Dexcom G6 Receiver KitDEVI, Dexcom G6 G7 Receiver DEVI, FreeStyle Libre 14 Day Reader DEVI, FreeStyle Libre 2 Reader DEVI, FreeStyle Libre 3 Reader DEVI, FreeStyle Libre Reader DEVI

##### \*Continuous Blood Glucose System Sensor\*\*\*

Dexcom G6 Sensor MISC, Dexcom G7 Sensor MISC, Enlite Glucose Sensor MISC, Eversense 365 Sensor/Holder MISC, Eversense Sensor/Holder MISC, FreeStyle Libre 14 Day Sensor MISC, FreeStyle Libre 2 Plus Sensor MISC, FreeStyle Libre 2 Sensor MISC, FreeStyle Libre 3 Plus Sensor MISC, FreeStyle Libre 3 Sensor MISC, Guardian 4 Glucose Sensor MISC, Guardian Sensor (3) MISC, Guardian Sensor 3 MISC, Enlite Glucose Sensor, Sof-Sensor, MiniMed Guardian Sensor 3, Dexcom G6 Sensor, FreeStyle Libre 14 Day Sensor, Guardian Sensor (3), Eversense Sensor/Holder

##### \*Continuous Blood Glucose System Transmitter\*\*\*

Dexcom G6 Transmitter MISC, Eversense 365 Smart Transmit MISC, Eversense Smart Transmitter MISC, Guardian 4 Transmitter MISC, Guardian Connect Transmitter MISC, Guardian Link 3 Transmitter MISC

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SUMMARY OF REVIEW/REVISIONS	DATE
REVISION- Notable revisions: Required Medical Information Continuation of Therapy Prescriber Requirements Age Restrictions Available Dosage Forms References	Q3 2025
Q2 2022	Historical changes on file



NZ Custom Criteria