PHARMACY POLICY STATEMENT
Arkansas PASSE

DRUG NAME	Continuous Glucose Monitors
BENEFIT TYPE	Pharmacy or Medical
STATUS	Prior Authorization Required

Continuous Glucose Monitors (CGMs) are compact medical systems that use a subcutaneous sensor to measure interstitial glucose levels in close to real-time (every 5 to 15 minutes, depending on the device), sending the data wirelessly to a monitor device which displays the glucose data. Self-monitoring of blood glucose (SMBG) is normally accomplished by measuring blood glucose concentration through intermittent capillary blood sampling with a reagent strip, cartridge or cuvette and a drop of capillary blood from a finger puncture. CGM offers the most benefit in patients, or patient's caregivers, that are willing to use them consistently and in patients with hypoglycemic unawareness who are at risk or have a history of severe recurrent hypoglycemia.

The following continuous glucose monitors will be considered for coverage under the pharmacy or medical benefit when the following criteria are met:

FreeStyle Libre 2 & 3

1. A presence of type 1 diabetes or any other type of diabetes with:
   a) The use of insulin more than two (2) times daily; OR
   b) Evidence of Level 2 or Level 3 hypoglycemia; OR
2. Diagnosis of glycogen storage disease type 1a; AND
3. Regular follow-up visits with a healthcare provider at a minimum of every six (6) months to assess for ongoing benefit of the continuous glucose monitor.

If all the above requirements are met, the medication will be approved for 12 months.

Dexcom, Guardian, Eversense

1. A presence of type 1 diabetes or any other type of diabetes with:
   a) The use of insulin more than two (2) times daily; OR
   b) Evidence of Level 2 or Level 3 hypoglycemia; OR
2. Diagnosis of glycogen storage disease type 1a; AND
3. Regular follow-up visits with a healthcare provider at a minimum of every six (6) months to assess for ongoing benefit of the continuous glucose monitor; AND
4. Clinical reason why Freestyle Libre cannot be used.

If all the above requirements are met, the medication will be approved for 12 months.

CareSource considers Continuous Glucose Monitors not medically necessary for the treatment of conditions that are not listed in this document. For any other indication, please refer to the Off-Label policy.

DATE	ACTION/DESCRIPTION

8/1/2023	New policy for CGMs created to align with House Bill 1008.

References:

1. To Modify the Coverage of Continuous Glucose Monitors in the Arkansas Medicaid Program, HB1008, 393, (March 30, 2023).
2. American Diabetes Association. 7. Diabetes technology: Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes – 2021. Diabetes Care 2021;44(Suppl. 1):S85-S99.
3. Battelino T, Danne T, Bergenstal RM, et al. Clinical Targets for Continuous Glucose Monitoring Data Interpretation: Recommendations From the International Consensus on Time in Range. Diabetes Care. 2019;42(8):1593-1603. doi:10.2337/dci19-0028
4. Beck RW, Riddlesworth TD, Ruedy K, et al.; DIAMOND Study Group. 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. Bolinder J, Antuna R, Geelhoed-Duijvestijn P, Kroger J, Weitgasser R. novel glucose-sensing technology and hypoglycaemia in type 1 diabetes: a multicentre, non-masked, randomized controlled trial. Lancet 2016;388:2254-2263.
6. Haak T, Hanaire H, Ajjan R, Hermanns N, Riveline J-P, Rayman G. Flash glucose-sensing technology as a replacement for blood glucose monitoring of the management of insulin-treated type 2 diabetes: a multicenter, open-label randomized controlled trial. Diabetes Ther 2017;8:55-73.
7. Evans M, Welsh Z, Ells S, Seibold A. The Impact of Flash Glucose Monitoring on Glycaemic Control as Measured by HbA1c: A Meta-analysis of Clinical Trials and Real-World Observational Studies. Diabetes Ther. 2020;11(1):83-95. doi:10.1007/s13300-019-00720-0

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