If a patient has requested a Continuous Glucose Monitor (CGM) or you are suggesting a CGM, use the criteria below to determine if a CGM is appropriate for the patient, and if it is likely to be covered by the patient's insurance.

Section 1: Scenario

Do any of these scenarios apply to the patient?

Scenario #1

Patient is **on multiple daily insulin injection** and CGM will reduce multiple finger sticks per day for alycemic monitoring.

Scenario #2

Patient with T2D is experiencing hypoglycemia and use of a CGM will alert the patient to hypoglycemic episodes.

Scenario #3

Use CGM to reduce medications or avoid up titration of insulin (basal or prandial) by changing eating and exercise behavior and understanding glycemic patterns.

Scenario #4

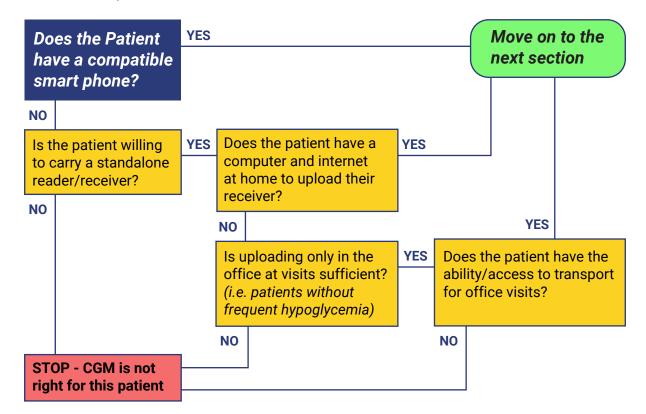
Patient with T2D who is overweight/has obesity wishes to use a CGM to drive lifestyle changes for glycemic control and weight loss.

If none of the scenarios above apply,

CGM may not be an appropriate choice for the patient.

Section 2: Phone / Internet Considerations

Use the decision tree to determine if a CGM is right for the patient based on their ability to access the internet and/or use a standalone reader.



Section 3: Characteristics

At *least one* of the items below must be true for a CGM to be appropriate for a patient with type 2 diabetes.

(The following statements are ordered in higher likelihood of coverage, to lowest likelihood to impact insurance coverage)

The patient is on daily insulin injection(s).
The patient has nighttime hypoglycemia.
The patient's HbA1c is above target.
The patient is motivated to modify diet to improve glycemic control and/or avoid additional medications.
The patient has obesity or is overweight.
Is at least one of these statements true for my patient? YES NO

It is appropriate to prescribe a CGM for the patient if...

✓ Section 1: At least one scenario applies

✓ Section 2: Leads to the next section

✓ Section 3: At least one statement is true