

# Continuous Glucose Monitoring Systems, DME 10

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| <a href="#">Effective Date</a>   | 10/2007 |
| <a href="#">Next Review Date</a> | 7/2025  |
| <a href="#">Coverage Policy</a>  | DME 10  |
| <a href="#">Version</a>          | 6       |

**Member-specific benefits take precedence over medical policy and benefits may vary across plans. Refer to the individual's benefit plan for details \*.**

## Purpose:

This policy addresses Continuous Glucose Monitoring Systems.

## Description & Definitions:

Continuous glucose monitoring measures glucose levels throughout the day with an electrode that is inserted under the skin. The electrode is connected to a transmitter that sends the information to a monitoring and display device that can notify the individual if their glucose is high or low.

## Criteria:

Continuous glucose monitoring may be indicated for **1 or more** of the following:

- Type 1 or type 2 diabetes mellitus or gestational diabetes, and long-term continuous glucose monitoring needed, as indicated by **ALL** of the following:
  - Intensive insulin regimen (3 or more insulin injections per day, or use of continuous subcutaneous insulin infusion pump)
  - Individual consistently monitors blood glucose 3 or more times per day.
  - Individual and/or caregiver is adherent, capable of using the devices safely (either by themselves or a caregiver), knowledgeable, and able to monitor blood glucose 3 or more times per day, follow diabetic treatment plan, and participates in ongoing education and support. Diabetic treatment plan, and participates in ongoing education and support.
  - Monitoring longer than 14 days
- Type 1 or type 2 diabetes mellitus or gestational diabetes, and short-term continuous glucose monitoring needed, as indicated by **ALL** of the following:
  - Additional information about blood glucose needed, as indicated by **1 or more** of the following:
    - Abnormal early-morning increase in blood glucose ("dawn phenomenon"), known or suspected
    - Hypoglycemic unawareness (ie, individual does not have symptoms with hypoglycemia)

- Nocturnal hypoglycemia, known or suspected

- Postprandial hyperglycemia, known or suspected
- Significant change to diabetes treatment regimen (eg, initiation of insulin, change from multiple-dose insulin to insulin pump therapy)
- Unexplained hyperglycemia
- Hypoglycemia including unconsciousness, seizure, glucagon administration, and emergency attendance and/or admission to hospital and recurrent prolonged hospitalizations
- Individual is pregnant or planning pregnancy
- Monitoring limited to 3 to 14 days
- Replacement of Continuous Glucose Monitoring System is indicated with **ALL** of the following:
  - The problem(s) which limit the use of the current continuous glucose monitoring system is clearly identified (including misuse or abuse of the equipment)
  - There is documentation that the current continuous glucose monitoring system is not under warranty, including the date of warranty expiration

The following **do not meet the definition of medical necessity**, to include but not limited to:

- Diabetes Management Software
- Hypoglycemic wristband alarm (e.g., Diabetes Sentry, GlucoWatch )
- Nesidioblastosis (primary islet cell hypertrophy), neonatal hypoglycemia, and for monitoring blood glucose in non-diabetic persons
- Personal Digital Assistant-Based Blood Glucose Monitor (e.g., TheraSense FreeStyle Tracker, Accu-Check Advantage Module)
- Remote glucose monitoring device (e.g., mySentry, MiniMed Connect, Dexcom SHARE)

## Coding:

Medically necessary with criteria:

| Coding | Description   |
|--------|---|
| 0446T  | Creation of subcutaneous pocket with insertion of implantable interstitial glucose sensor, including system   |
| 0447T  | Removal of implantable interstitial glucose sensor from subcutaneous pocket via incision                      |
| 0448T  | Removal of implantable interstitial glucose sensor with creation of subcutaneous pocket at different anatomic |
| A4238  | Supply allowance for adjunctive continuous glucose monitor (CGM), includes all supplies and accessories, 1    |
| A9276  | Sensor; invasive (e.g., subcutaneous), disposable, for use with interstitial continuous glucose monitoring    |
| A9277  | Transmitter; external, for use with interstitial continuous glucose monitoring system                         |
| A9278  | Receiver (monitor); external, for use with interstitial continuous glucose monitoring system                  |
| A9279  | Monitoring feature/device, stand-alone or integrated, any type, includes all accessories, components and      |
| E2102  | Adjunctive continuous glucose monitor or receiver   |
| K0553  | Supply allowance for therapeutic continuous glucose monitor (CGM), includes all supplies and accessories,     |
| K0554  | Receiver (monitor), dedicated, for use with therapeutic glucose continuous monitor system                     |

Considered Not Medically Necessary:

| Coding | Description |
|--------|-------------|
|        | None        |

## Document History:

### Revised Dates:

- 2024: July – criteria updated references updated
- 2023: July
- 2021: August
- 2020: January
- 2019: September
- 2016: January, November
- 2015: August, October, November
- 2014: March, August, October
- 2013: April, March, October
- 2012: June, November
- 2011: June
- 2008: March, October

### Reviewed Dates:

- 2022: July
- 2020: August
- 2019: March
- 2018: July
- 2017: January, May
- 2010: May
- 2009: May
- 2007: October

### Effective Date:

- January 1994

## References:

Including but not limited to: Specialty Association Guidelines; Government Regulations; Winifred S. Hayes, Inc; UpToDate; Literature Review; Specialty Advisors; National Coverage Determination (NCD); Local Coverage Determination (LCD).

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### **Special Notes: \***

Medical policies can be highly technical and complex and are provided here for informational purposes. These medical policies are intended for use by health care professionals. The medical policies do not constitute medical advice or medical care. Treating health care professionals are solely responsible for diagnosis, treatment, and medical advice. Sentara Health Plan members should discuss the information in the medical policies with their treating health care professionals. Medical technology is constantly evolving, and these medical policies are subject to change without notice, although Sentara Health Plan will notify providers as required in advance of changes that could have a negative impact on benefits.

Services mean both medical and behavioral health (mental health) services and supplies unless We specifically tell You otherwise. We do not cover any services that are not listed in the Covered Services section unless required to be covered under state or federal laws and regulations. We do not cover any services that are not Medically Necessary. We sometimes give examples of specific services that are not covered but that does not mean that other similar services are covered. Some services are covered only if We authorize them. When We say You or Your We mean You and any of Your family members covered under the Plan. Call Member Services if You have questions.

#### **MUST SEE MEMBER BENEFIT FOR DETERMINATION.**

We only cover DME that is Medically Necessary and prescribed by an appropriate Provider. We also cover colostomy, ileostomy, and tracheostomy supplies, and suction and urinary catheters. We do not cover DME used primarily for the comfort and wellbeing of a Member. We will not cover DME if We deem it useful, but not absolutely necessary for Your care. We will not cover DME if there are similar items available at a lower cost that will provide essentially the same results as the more expensive items.

Pre-Authorization is Required for All Rental Items.

Pre-Authorization is Required for All Repair and Replacement.

## Keywords:

Continuous Glucose Monitoring, CGM, CGMS, MiniMed , shp dme, durable medical equipment 10, type 1 diabetes, type 2 diabetes, glycemic control, hypoglycemic, hyperglycemia, diabetes mellitus, Long-term continuous glucose monitoring, Short-term continuous glucose monitoring, gestational diabetes