

Initial Prior Authorization

Continuous Glucose Monitors

Products Referenced by this Document

Drugs that are listed in the following table include both brand and generic and all dosage forms and strengths unless otherwise stated. Over-the-counter (OTC) products are not included unless otherwise stated.

Brand Name
Dexcom (all products)
Eversense (all products)
Freestyle Libre (all products)
Guardian (all products)
Simplera (all products)

Coverage Criteria

Diabetes Mellitus

Authorization may be granted for the requested continuous glucose monitor and associated accessories for a diagnosis of diabetes mellitus when ONE of the following criteria are met:

- The patient is using insulin therapy.
- The patient is taking a sulfonylurea (e.g., glyburide, glipizide, glimepiride) or meglitinide (e.g., repaglinide, nateglinide) and ONE of the following criteria are met:
 - The patient has a major risk factor for hypoglycemia (e.g., history of level 2 or level 3 hypoglycemia, impaired hypoglycemia awareness, cognitive impairment or dementia, end-stage kidney disease).

- The patient has multiple other risk factors for hypoglycemia (e.g., multiple episodes of level 1 hypoglycemia, age 75 years or older, chronic kidney disease, cardiovascular disease, high glycemic variability).

Glycogen Storage Disease

Authorization may be granted for the requested continuous glucose monitor and associated accessories for a diagnosis of glycogen storage disease.

Duration of Approval (DOA)

- 3888-A: DOA: 12 months

References

1. American Diabetes Association, Standards of Care in Diabetes – 2025. Diabetes Care. 2025;48(Suppl. 1):S1-S352.
2. Grunberger G, Sherr J, Allende M, et al. American Association of Clinical Endocrinology Clinical Practice Guideline: The Use of Advanced Technology in the Management of Persons with Diabetes Mellitus. Endocr Pract. 2021;27(6):505-537.
3. Blonde L, Umpierrez GE, Reddy SS et. al. American Association of Clinical Endocrinology Clinical Practice Guideline: Developing a Diabetes Mellitus Comprehensive Care Plan – 2022 Update. Endocr Pract. 2022; 28(10):923-1049.
4. Kaiser N, Gautschi M, Bosanka L, et al. Glycemic control and complications in glycogen storage disease type I: Results from the Swiss registry. Mol Genet Metab. 2019;126(4):355-361.
5. Herbert M, Pendyal S, Rairkar M, et al. Role of continuous glucose monitoring in the management of glycogen storage disorders. J Inherit Metab Dis. 2018;41(6):917-927.
6. White FJ, Jones SA. The use of continuous glucose monitoring in the practical management of glycogen storage disorders. J Inherit Metab Dis. 2011;34(3):631-642.
7. Kasapkara CS, Cinasal Demir G, Hasanoglu A, et al. Continuous glucose monitoring in children with glycogen storage disease type I. Eur J Clin Nutr. 2014;68(1):101-105.
8. National Organization for Rare Disorders. Glycogen Storage Disease Type I. Available at: <https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/glycogen-storage-disease-type-i/>. Accessed March 6, 2025.