

Continuous Glucose Monitoring systems for type 1 diabetes

CRITERIA BASED ACCESS

Diabetes is associated with significant morbidity in the form of both microvascular and macrovascular complications which have been shown to reduce by improved glycaemic control. Intermittent capillary blood glucose monitoring of blood glucose is a key element in implementing intensive therapy. This provides feedback on the effects of diet, exercise and stress on the actual blood glucose, however, it provides a snapshot and not the trends in fluctuations of blood glucose levels over time. Minimally invasive continuous glucose monitoring devices have been developed to provide detailed information and analyses of trends of blood glucose. It is expected that that this additional information will lead to more appropriately targeted advice and improved glycaemic control in patients who have particular difficulties with their glycaemic control using intermittent monitoring.

NHS Swindon supports the commissioning and use of CGM systems for both children over the age of 8 years and adults who are having difficulties despite maximum efforts to adjust to life with diabetes **and** have

- repeated and persistent hyper or hypoglycaemia episodes **or**
- hypoglycaemia unawareness **or**
- are unresponsive to conventional insulin dose adjustment

Provider of CGM service should seek prior approval from the commissioners for new patients that they consider suitable for treatment.