Continuous Glucose Monitoring of Interstitial Fluid

I. Policy

University Health Alliance (UHA) will reimburse for a Continuous Glucose Monitoring System (CGMS) when determined to be medically necessary and within the medical criteria guidelines (subject to Limitations/Exclusions) indicated below.

II. Background

A continuous glucose monitoring system (CGMS) continuously monitors and records interstitial fluid glucose levels. Some CGMSs are designed for short-term diagnostic or professional use, referred to as intermittent monitoring. These devices store glucose measurements for review at a later time. Other CGMSs are designed for long-term patient use and display information in real-time, allowing the patient to take action based on the data.

Intermittent monitoring with a CGMS can be beneficial in patients with diabetes to detect nocturnal hypoglycemia, the dawn phenomenon, and postprandial hyperglycemia and to assist in the management of hypoglycemic unawareness when significant changes are made to their diabetes regimens (such as instituting new insulin or pump therapy).

Glucose measurements provided during continuous monitoring can be used to enable patients to monitor their glucose trends over time in addition to making standard treatment decisions when appropriate. For this reason, a CGMS is most effective when used consistently every day or nearly every day.

Some insulin pump systems include a CGMS. This policy addresses CGMS devices, not the insulin pump component of these systems. For criteria/guidelines regarding insulin pumps, see UHA’s Insulin Pumps – External medical payment policy.

III. Criteria/Guidelines

A. Long-term continuous monitoring of glucose levels in interstitial fluid is covered (subject to Limitation/Exclusions and Administrative Guidelines) when the following criteria are met:

1. A CGMS is ordered and follow-up care will be provided by either an endocrinologist, physician, or licensed healthcare provider with experience and expertise in the use of a CGMS;

2. The patient has been utilizing best practices for at least three months, including all of the following:
   a. Completion of a comprehensive diabetes self-management program, including carbohydrate counting;
   b. Compliance with an intensive insulin therapy, including use of an insulin pump or multiple daily injections, i.e., at least three injections per day;
   c. Glucose self-testing an average of at least 3-4 times per day; and
   d. Frequent self-adjustment of insulin dose based on glucose measurement and carbohydrate count and/or content of meal; and

3. It is anticipated that the patient will use a CGMS consistently on a nearly daily basis.
B. Continuous monitoring of glucose levels in interstitial fluid may be covered concurrently with initiation of an insulin pump when the criteria listed in A. 1 to 3 above and when criteria for insulin pumps are met.

C. Replacement of a CGMS is covered when the following criteria are met:
   1. Documentation from the patient’s medical record supports that the CGMS is malfunctioning, out of warranty, and cannot be repaired.
   2. The request for replacement is initiated by the treating physician.
   3. The patient continues to be on an intensive insulin regimen (multiple daily doses of insulin pump) and has been compliant with CGMS use.
   4. Documentation in medical record supports that CGMS with newer technology or special features is medically necessary.

D. Intermittent monitoring, i.e., up to 72 hours, of glucose levels in interstitial fluid is covered (subject to Limitations/Exclusions and Administrative Guidelines) for patients with Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes when the following criteria are met:
   1. Monitoring is performed by an endocrinologist, physician, or licensed healthcare provider with experience and expertise in the use of intermittent monitoring of glucose in interstitial fluid; and
   2. Diabetes is suboptimally controlled despite current use of best practices (see criteria above). Suboptimally controlled diabetes includes, but is not necessarily limited to, the following:
      a. Glycosylated hemoglobin level (HbA1c) greater than seven percent;
      b. Repeated and unpredictable hypoglycemia;
      c. Wide fluctuations in preprandial blood glucose;
      d. Dawn phenomenon with fasting blood sugars frequently exceeding 200 mg/dL;
      e. Severe glycemic excursions; or
      f. Hypoglycemic unawareness.
   3. It is performed prior to insulin pump initiation to determine basal insulin levels.

IV. Limitations/Exclusions

A. Intermittent monitoring is generally conducted in 72-hour periods. It may be repeated at a subsequent time depending on the patient’s level of diabetes control.

B. A GCMS is covered for patients who have been utilizing best practices for at least three months; however, coverage will be considered on a case-by-case basis for patients who have been utilizing best practices for less than three months.

C. Replacement of a GCMS for the sole purpose of receiving an upgrade in technology is not covered.

D. Sensors are not covered when coverage criteria for a CGMS are not met. A sensor unit refers to a day of use and not the number of sensors. Authorization will be based on the number of days the sensor is used, not a specific number of sensors.

E. NOTE:
This UHA payment policy is a guide to coverage, the need for prior authorization and other administrative directives. It is not meant to provide instruction in the practice of medicine and it should not deter a provider from expressing his/her judgment.
Even though this payment policy may indicate that a particular service or supply is considered covered, specific provider contract terms and/or members’ individual benefit plans may apply, and this policy is not a guarantee of payment. UHA reserves the right to apply this payment policy to all UHA companies and subsidiaries.

UHA understands that opinions about and approaches to clinical problems may vary. Questions concerning medical necessity (see Hawaii Revised Statutes §432E-1.4) are welcome. A provider may request that UHA reconsider the application of the medical necessity criteria in light of any supporting documentation.

V. Administrative Guidelines

A. Prior authorization is required for a CGMS. The following documentation from the medical record must be submitted:

1. For an initial CGMS for a patient with Type 1 diabetes:
   a. Documentation supporting that the patient has Type 1 diabetes; and
   b. Documentation supporting that the patient is utilizing best practices (including record/log of blood glucose and insulin administration in the month preceding the request) if an insulin pump has not been previously approved by UHA.

2. For an initial CGMS for a patient with Type 2 diabetes:
   a. Documentation supporting that the patient is utilizing best practices (including record/log of blood glucose and insulin administration in the month preceding the request) if an insulin pump has not previously been approved by UHA; and
   b. Documentation supporting that the patient has suboptimally controlled diabetes and justification as to why a CGMS is medically necessary.

3. For a replacement CGMS:
   a. Documentation supporting that the CGMS is malfunctioning and out of warranty; and
   b. A summary of CGMS use over the last month downloaded from the device, or documentation supporting compliance with use if a summary cannot be downloaded from the device.

4. To request prior authorization, please go to UHA’s website: https://uhahealth.com/page/prior-authorization-forms to submit via online.

B. Prior authorization is not required for office-based intermittent monitoring.

C. This policy may apply to the following codes. Inclusion of a code in the table below does not guarantee that it will be reimbursed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPT Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>95250</td>
<td>Ambulatory continuous glucose monitoring of interstitial tissue fluid via a subcutaneous sensor for up to 72 hours; sensor placement, hook-up, calibration of monitor, patient training, removal of sensor, and printout of recording.</td>
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<tr>
<td>95251</td>
<td>Ambulatory continuous glucose monitoring of interstitial tissue fluid via a subcutaneous sensor for up to 72 hours; physician interpretation and report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCPCS Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>A9276</td>
<td>Sensor; invasive (e.g., subcutaneous), disposable, for use with interstitial continuous glucose monitoring system, 1 unit = 1 day supply</td>
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<tr>
<td>A9277</td>
<td>Transmitter; external, for use with interstitial continuous glucose monitoring system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A9278</td>
<td>Receiver (monitor); external, for use with interstitial continuous glucose monitoring system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1036</td>
<td>Transmitter; external, for use with artificial pancreas device system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1037</td>
<td>Receiver (monitor); external, for use with artificial pancreas device system</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**VI. Policy History**

**Policy Number:** MPP-0083-120717  
**Current Effective Date:** 11/01/2017  
**Original Document Effective Date:** 07/17/2012  
**Previous Revision Dates:** 09/01/2016, 10/01/2017  
**PAP Approved Date:** 07/17/2012

**References**