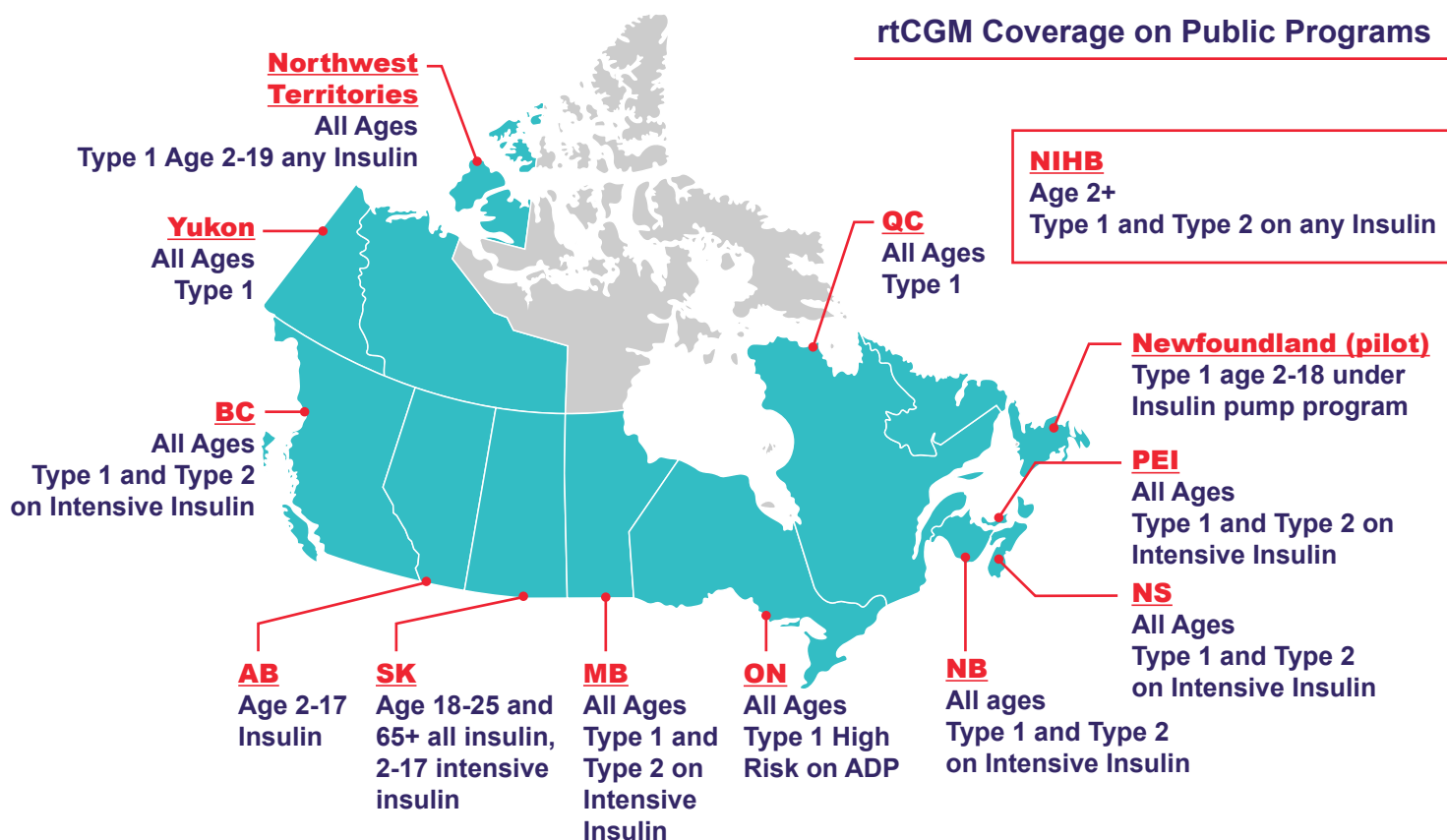


Real-time Continuous Glucose Monitoring (rtCGM) technology is a cost-effective tool for the management of insulin-treated diabetes in the Canadian population. In addition to its ease of use and ability to improve individual health, safety & quality of life outcomes, widespread adoption of rtCGM is anticipated to lead to significant reduction in cost and consequences of micro- or macrovascular complications of diabetes.¹ There has been significant progress in development of government policy and programs for the funding of rtCGM in Canada, but much more needs to be done.

Current Reimbursement Landscape: British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, the Yukon, and the Non-Insured Health Benefits (NIHB) provide varying levels of publicly funded coverage for Dexcom rtCGM. BC, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, PEI, and Saskatchewan are the only government programs to provide coverage for children and adults living with either type 1 or type 2 diabetes on intensive insulin, as per the current Diabetes Canada guideline recommendations. Click on the provincial names below for additional information.



¹Alshannaq H, et al. *J Comp Eff Res.* 2023 Oct;12(10):e230075. doi: 10.57264/cer-2023-0075.

Another helpful resource about coverage and access around technology can be found [here](#).

Diabetes Canada 2021 Clinical Practice Guidelines: In 2021, the Diabetes Canada Clinical Practice Guidelines review committee updated its recommendations for glucose monitoring, stating that real-time CGM (rtCGM), like the Dexcom G6, should be used by individuals with type 1 diabetes treated with basal-bolus insulin injections or an insulin pump in order to reduce A1C and increase time in range (TIR), reduce duration and incidence of hypoglycemia and, in adults, improve quality of life. The guidelines also state that adults living with type 2 diabetes using basal-bolus and not at target may use rtCGM to reduce A1C and duration of hypoglycemia.

Globally, the guidelines and recommendations are aligning to state that the use of rtCGM should be standard of care for the management of diabetes.

[Here](#) is one example of recent modifications to the coverage criteria for Continuous Glucose Monitors (CGMs) based on the best available evidence for Medicare in the United States. This expanded policy sets a new standard in accessibility and equity of CGM coverage for Government program beneficiaries, with both type 1 and type 2 diabetes.