

# Diabetes: Continuous glucose monitoring

## What is a continuous glucose monitor (CGM)?

A CGM is a device that tracks the glucose (blood sugar) in your body's tissues as you go through your day. There are several different types of CGMs. Most will tell you when your glucose levels are rising or falling, how often they change, and how fast the changes are happening.

CGMs are usually worn all the time. Sometimes, they are worn for only a few days.

## How does a CGM work?

- 1 The glucose **sensor** is connected to a cannula (thin plastic tube) that is smaller than a bristle of a toothbrush. The cannula is placed in the tissue under your skin with a needle. Once in place, the needle is removed and the cannula and sensor remain. This is a simple procedure that you can do at home. You will need to move the sensor to a new location every 1 to 2 weeks. The sensor measures glucose in your body's tissues every 5 minutes.



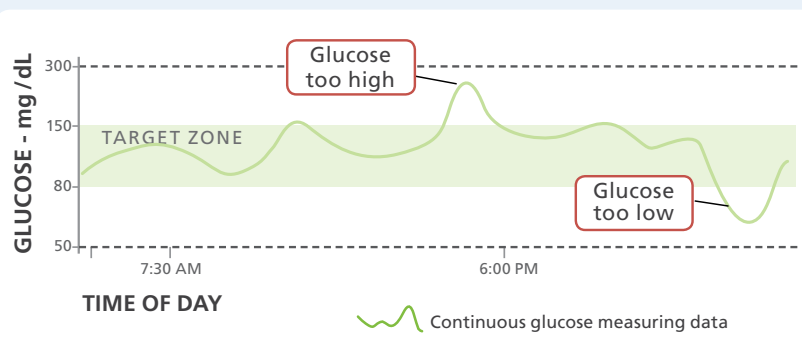
- 2 The sensor is connected to a transmitter that sends information about your health to a **receiver, insulin pump, or smartphone** that you carry with you.

If you have an insulin pump and a CGM, you will have 2 insertion sites; a CGM sensor and a pump site.

\*Certain CGMs are not approved by the FDA for those under age 18 or for use on the arm.



- 3 The **CGM** can help you recognize when your glucose is getting too high or too low. Some CGMs can send your glucose readings to your family's or caregiver's smartphone. In some cases, the information from your CGM can be shared with your healthcare provider over the Internet.



# Questions and answers about CGMs

## How can a CGM help me?

A CGM can help you, your caregivers, and your healthcare providers see how food, exercise, illness, and stress change your blood glucose. Understanding your personal pattern of high and low blood glucose may make it easier to reach your target A1c.

Some CGMs can send information to your pump to stop insulin delivery if your blood glucose is dangerously low. This can help avoid problems from severe low blood glucose (hypoglycemia).

## Do I still have to do finger sticks if I have a CGM?

This will depend on the type of CGM you have. Some CGMs require checking your blood glucose with a finger stick to calibrate your CGM. Others do not. Work with your diabetes care team to understand what you need to do for testing with your specific CGM.

## Can I use a CGM if I have type 2 diabetes?

Yes. A CGM can be used by anyone with either type 1 or type 2 diabetes. Not all insurers will cover a CGM.

## Can I have a CGM if I don't have an insulin pump?

Yes. You can have a CGM even if you don't have a pump.

## Will it keep me from my favorite activities?

No. You can exercise, swim, and shower with the sensor and transmitter in place.

## Can I use it with my smartphone?

Some CGMs will communicate with your smartphone. Talk with your caregivers and your healthcare providers about your expectations and needs. They can help you decide if a CGM is a good fit for you or your family.

## Will my insurance pay for it?

Talk with your health insurance provider to see if a CGM is covered.

Specific instructions from your healthcare provider:

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Your healthcare provider requires the following information before you can have a CGM:

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