Supplementary Submission to the House of Representatives Standing Committee for Health, Aged Care and Sport Inquiry into Diabetes

April 2024

Inquiry into Diabetes

Dexcom/AMSL Diabetes thanks the Committee for the opportunity to provide additional information to support the Inquiry into Diabetes.

This supplementary submission provides additional information as requested by the Committee at the public hearing on 22 March 2024.

Dexcom/AMSL Diabetes welcomes the opportunity to participate further in this inquiry at any stage or provide any further information to assist the Committee in their work.

Yours sincerely

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1. International CGM Reimbursement for People with T2D

CGM is currently reimbursed in many countries for people living with T2D. As shown in the table below, many countries do not make a distinction between different types of diabetes and reimbursement is based on insulin use. This reflects the similar clinical need that exists, and benefits that CGM delivers, for a person with diabetes who uses insulin, irrespective of their diabetes type.

Country	CGM reimbursed population	Reference
Japan	All people who use insulin to control their diabetes	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
United States of America	People with diabetes using any insulin, delivered via any mechanism. People with non-insulin dependent diabetes with: • Recurrent (more than one) level 2 hypoglycemic events (glucose <54mg/dL (3.0mmol/L)) that persist despite multiple (more than one) attempts to adjust medication(s) and/or modify the diabetes treatment plan; or, • A history of one level 3 hypoglycemic event (glucose <54mg/dL (3.0mmol/L)) characterized by altered mental and/or physical state requiring third-party assistance for treatment of hypoglycemia	https://www.cms.gov/medicarecoverage-database/view/lcd.aspx?lcdid=33822
Germany	People with intensive insulin using diabetes	https://www.g-ba.de/downloads/39261-2623/2016-06-16_MVV-RL_rtCGM_BAnz.pdf
United Kingdom	People with type 1 diabetes Adults with type 2 diabetes on multiple daily insulin injections if any of the following apply: • they have recurrent hypoglycaemia or severe hypoglycaemia • they have impaired hypoglycaemia awareness	https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/n g17 https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/n g28 https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/n g18 https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/n g3
Sweden	People with type 1 and some people with intensive insulin using type 2 diabetes	https://www.socialstyrelsen.se/kunskapsstod-och-regler/regler-och-riktlinjer/nationella-riktlinjer/riktlinjeroch-utvarderingar/diabetes/

Switzerland	People with intensive insulin using diabetes	https://www.bag.admin.ch/bag/fr/home/versicherungen/krankenversicherung/krankenversicherungleistungen-tarife/Mittel-undGegenstaendeliste.html
France	People with intensive insulin using diabetes and type 2 diabetes using basal insulin	https://has-sante.fr/jcms/p_3327283/fr/dexcom -one
Belgium	People with intensive insulin using diabetes	https://www.inami.fgov.be/SiteCollectionDocuments/convention_diabet e_autoregulation_avenant.pdf
Denmark	People with intensive insulin using type 2 diabetes	https://diabetes.dk/nyheder/2023/ny-teknologiaftale-er-en-sejr-for-mennesker-med-type-2-diabetes
Netherlands	People with intensive insulin using diabetes	https://www.zorginstituutnederland.nl/binaries/zinl/documenten/standp unten/2010/11/01/continue-glucose-monitoring/Continue+glucose+monitoring.pdf
Spain	People with intensive insulin using diabetes	https://www.sanidad.gob.es/profesionales/prestacionesSanitarias/CarteraDeServicios/ContenidoCS/Home.htm
Canada (NIHB)	• All people who use insulin to control their diabetes • Non-insured health benefits for First Nations and Inuit	https://nihb-ssna.express-scripts.ca/en/02051405060920l9/16/160407
Canada (British Columbia)	Age 2 or older with diabetes and requires multiple daily injections of insulin or insulin pump therapy as part of intensive insulin therapy	https://pharmacareformularysearch.gov.bc.ca/Search.xhtml
Canada (Manitoba)	For patients with type 1 or type 2 diabetes currently on both basal and bolus insulin or using an insulin pump	https://web22.gov.mb.ca/eFormulary/searchResults.aspx?query=dexcom&type=basic
Canada (Quebec)	Positive HTA recommendation to expand criteria to patients with type 2 diabetes on both basal and bolus insulin or using an insulin pump (funding implementation date to be confirmed)	https://www.inesss.qc.ca/en/themes/medicaments/drug-products-undergoing-evaluation-and-evaluated/extract-notice-to-the-minister/dexcom-g6-surveillance-glycemie-6393.html

Canada (New Brunswick)	For patients with type 1 or type 2 diabetes currently on both basal and bolus insulin (3 injections/day) or using an insulin pump	https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/health/patientinformation/PrimaryHealthCare/A-Comprehensive-Diabetes-Strategy-for-New-Brunswickers/TheNewBrunswickInsulinPumpProgram-IPP.html
Canada (Prince Edward Island)	For patients with type 1 or type 2 diabetes currently on both basal and bolus insulin (3 injections/day) or using an insulin pump	https://www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/information/health-and-wellness/glucose-sensor-program?utm_source=redirect&utm_medium=url&utm_campaign=glucose-sensor-program
Canada (Nova Scotia)	For patients with type 1 or type 2 diabetes currently on both basal and bolus insulin (3 injections/day) or using an insulin pump (funding implementation date to be confirmed)	https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/nova-scotia/diabetes-insulin-pumps-continuous-glucose-monitors-funding-1.7128269

2. DEXCOM CGM PIPELINE

There are two general areas of advancement being made in Dexcom's CGM pipeline. The first is iterative updates to the functionality and design of our CGM products, and the second is new CGM product lines.

Iterative updates to functionality and design include changes to hardware and software, which are aimed at improving the user experience. For example, the latest iteration of the G-series, the Dexcom G7, has increased accuracy, a shorter sensor startup time, and is 60% smaller than the G6. Significant developments in earlier iterations of the G-series have also included the introduction of predictive alerts and customizable alarms, and software that makes data more usable to patients and HCP's.

3. PUBLICATIONS ON THE COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF CGM FOR TYPE 2 DIABETES.

The benefits of real-time CGM in reducing HbA1c and improving quality of life in individuals with insulin-dependent T2D have been assessed in two separate economic evaluations in the UK and Canada.

Both studies concluded that real-time CGM is a cost-effective technology relative to self-monitoring of blood glucose (SMBG), with incremental cost-effectiveness ratios falling significantly below the willingness-to-pay thresholds for each country.

Country	Incremental QALYs	ICER per QALY gained	WTP threshold	Source
United Kingdom	0.731	GBP 3,684	GBP 20,000	Isitt et al. 2022[1]
Canada	0.95	CAD 18,523	CAD 50,000	Alshannaq et al. 2023[2]

All Models were conducted using the validated IQVIA Core Diabetes Model
QALY: Quality-adjusted Life Year, ICER: Incremental Cost-effectiveness Ratio, GBP: Great British Pound, CAD: Canadian Dollars

[1] Isitt, JJ, Roze, S, Sharland, H, Cogswell, G, Alshannaq, H, Norman, GJ, Lynch, PM (2022). Cost-effectiveness of real-time continuous glucose monitoring system versus self-monitoring of blood glucose in people with type 2 diabetes on insulin therapy in the United Kingdom. *Diabetes Therapy*. 13(11-12):1875-1890. doi: 10.1007/s13300-022-01324-x

[2] Alshannaq, H, Isitt, JJ, Pollock, RF, Norman, GJ, Cogswell, G, Lynch, PM, Roze, S. (2023). Cost-utility of real-time continuous glucose monitoring versus self-monitoring of blood glucose in people with insulin-treated type 2 diabetes in Canada. *Journal of Comparative Effectiveness Research*. DOI: 10.57264/cer-2023-0075

4. Research on CGM for Type 3c Diabetes

Dexcom currently supports several studies related to CFDR (cystic fibrosis-related diabetes) and pancreatectomy through its external investigator-initiated research program.

Several studies related to CFRD are underway to assess if CGM can help with early detection of CFRD, and to assess the safety and efficacy of closed-loop artificial pancreas systems for people with CFDR. Several studies are also ongoing where Dexcom CGM is used to carefully monitor glucose post-pancreatectomy.

The studies are currently in progress and no results have been published yet.