NICE diabetes guidelines updates 2022:

Recommendations for continuous glucose monitoring



Type 1 diabetes in adults NG17 ¹	Offer a choice of rtCGM or isCGM , based on individual preferences, needs, characteristics, and the functionality of the devices available.
Type 2 diabetes in adults NG28⁵	 For adults treated with insulin Offer isCGM for eligible patients on multiple daily injections of insulin, as per NICE criteria. if the patient would otherwise need help from a care worker or healthcare professional to monitor their blood glucose. Consider rtCGM as an alternative to isCGM if available for the same or lower cost.
Type 1 and 2 diabetes in children and young people NG18 ⁶	For children and young people with type 1 diabetes Offer a choice of rtCGM, based on their individual preferences, needs, characteristics, and the functionality of the devices available Offer isCGM to those aged 4 years and over if preferred or unable to use rtCGM.





Images are for illustrative purposes only. Not actual patient data. **1.** NICE guideline NG17 (2015) available at https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng17. **2.** Data on file, Abbott Diabetes Care, Inc. **3.** Finger pricks are required if glucose readings and alarms do not match symptoms or expectations. **4.** FreeStyle Libre 3 user manual. **5.** NICE NG28 available at: https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng28/resources/type-2-diabetes-in-adults-managementpdf-1837338615493. 6. NICE guideline NG18 (2015) available at https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng18. © 2022 Abbott. FreeStyle, Libre, and related brand marks are marks of Abbott. ADC-62267 v1.0 09/22.

Guidelines at a glance



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*Patient choice.1

§ Must have one of: recurrent hypoglycaemia, severe hypoglycaemia, impaired hypoglycaemia awareness, a condition or disability meaning that they cannot self-monitor by finger pricks but could use an is CGM device (or have it scanned for them); or if they would otherwise be advised to self measure at least 8 times a day. isCGM for adults who would otherwise need help from a care worker or HCP. Consider rtCGM if same or lower cost.²

‡ Consider, if problematic severe hypoglycaemia, with or without impaired awareness of hypoglycaemia or unstable blood glucose levels that are causing concern.³

1. NICE guideline NG17 (2015) available at www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng17. 2. NICE NG28 available at: www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng28/resources/type-2-diabetes-in-adults-management-pdf-1837338615493. 3. NICE guideline NG18 (2015) available at www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng18.

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