



Western Australian Coding Rule

0725/20 Insertion of continuous glucose monitor (CGM) sensor

Q.

Is a continuous glucose monitor (CGM) considered an implanted monitoring device and coded 38285-00 [1604] *Insertion of subcutaneously implanted monitoring device*?

A.

A CGM system usually consists of a glucose sensor, a transmitter, and a small external monitor to view your glucose levels. A tiny electrode (glucose sensor) is inserted under the skin (usually on the back of the upper arm) using an insertion device containing a needle. A sensor is placed into the insertion device, and with a push of a button the glucose sensor is inserted quickly and easily. The needle is then removed once the glucose sensor is in place. The glucose sensor checks glucose levels in interstitial fluid beneath the skin and has a small adhesive patch to hold it in place for a few days and then it must be replaced with a new sensor. The sensor is connected to a transmitter (positioned on the outside of the body under the adhesive patch) that sends the information to a stand-alone receiver or smartphone app.

There is no specific ACHI code for insertion of a CGM sensor. As a best fit, it is classified to 92204-00 [1866] *Diagnostic tests, measures or investigations, not elsewhere classified*, which is a procedure not eligible for same-day admission.

The code 38285-00 [1604] *Insertion of subcutaneously implanted monitoring device* is not appropriate for CGM sensor insertion because the types of implantation classified to this code (cardiac event monitor or loop recorder) involve incision of the skin and implantation of the entire device inside subcutaneous tissue.

DECISION

CGM insertion is classified to 92204-00 [1866] *Diagnostic tests, measures or investigations, not elsewhere classified* which is a procedure not eligible for same-day admission.

This WA Coding Rule 0725/20 *Insertion of continuous glucose monitor (CGM) sensor* supersedes WA Coding Rule 0617/03 *Insertion of continuous glucose monitor (CGM)*.

This Rule has been modified to improve clarity, and to correspond with an update in ICD-10-AM/ACHI/ACS Thirteenth Edition.

Effective 1 July 2025, ICD-10-AM/ACHI/ACS 13th Ed.

As per the Patient Activity Data Policy (MP 0164/21) Western Australian Coding Rules must be followed.



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0617/03 Insertion of continuous glucose monitor (CGM)

Q.

Is a continuous glucose monitor considered an implanted monitoring device and coded 38285-00 [1604] *Insertion of subcutaneously implanted monitoring device*?

A.

A CGM system usually consists of a glucose sensor, a transmitter, and a small external monitor to view your glucose levels. A tiny electrode (glucose sensor) is inserted under the skin (usually on abdomen) using an insertion device containing a needle.

A sensor is placed into the insertion device, and with a push of a button the glucose sensor is inserted quickly and easily. The needle is then removed once the glucose sensor is in place. The glucose sensor checks glucose levels in tissue fluid and has a small adhesive patch to hold it in place for a few days and then it must be replaced with a new sensor. The sensor is connected to a transmitter that sends the information to a monitoring and display device worn on a belt or under clothing.

ACCD Coding Rule *Insulin pumps* (July 2015) advises that insulin pumps are not implanted in the body. In line with this advice, a continuous glucose monitor is also not classified as an implanted device and should instead be classified to 92204-00 [1866] *Noninvasive diagnostic tests, measures or investigations, not elsewhere classified* which is a Type C list procedure.

DECISION

As per ACCD Coding Rule *Insulin pumps* (July 2015), a continuous glucose monitor is not classified as an implanted device. It is classified to 92204-00 [1866] *Noninvasive diagnostic tests, measures or investigations, not elsewhere classified* which is a Type C list procedure.

[Effective 7 Jun 2017, ICD-10-AM/ACHI/ACS 9th Ed.]