Study	Reason
Astley, CM, Garvey, KC, Steil, GM et al. (2019) Analysis of continuous glucose monitoring data reveals vacation-associated deterioration of glycemic control in pediatric type 1 diabetes. Pediatric diabetes 20: 38	- Conference abstract *poster*
Beardsall, K., Thomson, L., Guy, C. et al. (2018) Protocol of a randomised controlled trial of real-time continuous glucose monitoring in neonatal intensive care 'REACT'. BMJ Open 8(6): e020816	- study protocol *Full react study being included at later date*
Beardsall, K, Vanhaesebrouck, S, Ogilvy-Stuart, A L et al. (2013) Validation of the continuous glucose monitoring sensor in preterm infants. Archives of disease in childhood. Fetal and neonatal edition 98(2): f136-40	- No relevant outcomes of interest based on protocol
Beardsall, Kathryn, Thomson, Lynn, Guy, Catherine et al. (2021) Real-time continuous glucose monitoring in preterm infants (REACT): an international, open-label, randomised controlled trial. The Lancet. Child & adolescent health 5(4): 265-273	- Does not contain the correct population *not T1 diabetes*
Boucher, S.E., Aum, S.H., Crocket, H.R. et al. (2019) Exploring parental perspectives after commencement of flash glucose monitoring for type 1 diabetes in adolescents and young adults not meeting glycaemic targets: a qualitative study. Diabetic medicine : a journal of the British Diabetic Association	- Not a relevant study design *qualitative*
Boucher, S, Gray, A, Wiltshire, E et al. (2020) Managing diabetes in a 'flash': effect of 6 months' flash glucose monitoring in adolescents with high-risk glycaemic control-a randomised controlled trial. Diabetes technology & therapeutics 22: A-56	- Conference abstract *poster ATTD*
Boucher, Sara E, Gray, Andrew R, de Bock, Martin et al. (2019) Effect of 6 months' flash glucose monitoring in adolescents and young adults with type 1 diabetes and suboptimal glycaemic control: managing diabetes in a 'flash' randomised controlled trial protocol. BMC endocrine disorders 19(1): 50	- study protocol
Boucher, SE, Gray, AR, Wiltshire, EJ et al. (2020) Effect of 6 Months of Flash Glucose Monitoring in Youth With Type 1 Diabetes and High-Risk Control: a Randomized Controlled Trial. Diabetes care	- Duplicate reference *Duplicate of other Boucher 2020*
Bukara-Radujkovic, Gordana; Zdravkovic, Dragan; Lakic, Sinisa (2011) Short-term use of continuous glucose monitoring system	- Study does not contain a relevant intervention

Study	Reason
adds to glycemic control in young type 1 diabetes mellitus patients in the long run: a clinical trial. Vojnosanitetski pregled 68(8): 650-4	*72 hrs CGM*
Burckhardt, M.-A., Fried, L., Bebbington, K. et al. (2019) Use of remote monitoring with continuous glucose monitoring in young children with Type 1 diabetes: the parents' perspective. Diabetic Medicine 36(11): 1453-1459	- Not a relevant study design *Qualitative*
Chase, H P, Kim, L M, Owen, S L et al. (2001) Continuous subcutaneous glucose monitoring in children with type 1 diabetes. Pediatrics 107(2): 222-6	- Study does not contain a relevant intervention *Length of CGM period not enough to class as CGM*
Chase, H Peter, Beck, Roy W, Xing, Dongyuan et al. (2010) Continuous glucose monitoring in youth with type 1 diabetes: 12-month follow-up of the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation continuous glucose monitoring randomized trial. Diabetes technology & therapeutics 12(7): 507-15	- Comparator in study does not match that specified in protocol *Single arm extension of JDRF so non-comparative data as no control arm.*
Deiss, D, Bolinder, J, Riveline, JP et al. (2006) Improved glycemic control in poorly controlled patients with type 1 diabetes using real-time continuous glucose monitoring. Diabetes care 29(12): 2730-2732	- Does not contain a population of people with *<= 50% of patients paediatric*
DeSalvo (2018) Continuous glucose monitoring and glycemic control among youth with type 1 diabetes: international comparison from the T1D Exchange and DPV Initiative. Pediatric diabetes	- Not a relevant study design *Looking at clinic registries*
Diabetes Research in Children Network (DirecNet) Study, Group, Buckingham, Bruce, Beck, Roy W et al. (2007) Continuous glucose monitoring in children with type 1 diabetes. The Journal of pediatrics 151(4): 388-2	- Not a relevant study design *single arm*
Dimeglio, L, Kanapka, L, Desalov, D et al. (2019) Strategies to enhance new CGM use in early childhood (SENCE): results from a randomized clinical trial of continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) in young children with type 1 diabetes (T1D). Pediatric diabetes 20: 192-193	- Conference abstract *poster*
Dorando, Elena; Haak, Thomas; Pieper, Dawid (2020) Correction: Continuous Glucose Monitoring for Glycemic Control in Children and Adolescents Diagnosed with Diabetes Type 1: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. Experimental and clinical endocrinology & diabetes : official journal, German Society of Endocrinology [and] German Diabetes Association	- Erratum
Elbalshy, Mona, Boucher, Sara, Galland, Barbara et al. (2020) The MiaoMiao study: can do-it-yourself continuous glucose monitoring technology improve fear of hypoglycaemia in parents of children	- Study does not contain a relevant intervention *DIY CGM - not RtCGM as its an add-on*

Study	Reason
affected by type 1 diabetes? Journal of Diabetes and Metabolic Disorders 19(2): 1647-1658	
Englert, K, Ruedy, K, Coffey, J et al. (2014) Skin and adhesive issues with continuous glucose monitors: a sticky situation. Journal of diabetes science and technology 8(4): 745-751	- Not a relevant study design *narrative summary of direcnet findings*
Faulds, Eileen R., Hoffman, Robert P., Grey, Margaret et al. (2020) Self-management among pre-teen and adolescent diabetes device users. Pediatric Diabetes 21(8): 1525-1536	- Not a relevant study design *prospective cohort*
Forlenza, Gregory P, Pyle, Laura L, Maahs, David M et al. (2017) Ambulatory glucose profile analysis of the juvenile diabetes research foundation continuous glucose monitoring dataset-Applications to the pediatric diabetes population. Pediatric diabetes 18(7): 622-628	- Secondary publication of an included study that does not provide any additional relevant information *Uses JDRF dataset to generate outcome not in protocol*
Ilkowitz, J, Raisingani, M, Wu, F et al. (2020) Short-term continuous glucose monitoring use in adolescents with type 1 diabetes enhances empowerment. Diabetes 69	- Conference abstract *poster*
JDRF CGM Study, Group (2008) JDRF randomized clinical trial to assess the efficacy of real-time continuous glucose monitoring in the management of type 1 diabetes: research design and methods. Diabetes technology & therapeutics 10(4): 310-21	- study protocol *JDRF protocol*
Klonoff, DC (2009) Continuous glucose monitoring study does not demonstrate benefit in children and adolescents. Journal of pediatrics 154(3): 463-464	- Not a relevant study design *Comment*
Lagarde, William H, Barrows, Frank P, Davenport, Marsha L et al. (2006) Continuous subcutaneous glucose monitoring in children with type 1 diabetes mellitus: a single-blind, randomized, controlled trial. Pediatric diabetes 7(3): 159-64	- Study does not contain a relevant intervention *Not a long enough period of CGM to be recognised*
Lanning, MS, Dimeglio, L, Lange, S et al. (2019) Continuous glucose monitoring interventions in toddlers with type 1 diabetes (T1D). Diabetes 68	- Conference abstract *poster*
Lawson, Margaret L., Richardson, Christine, Cooper, Tammy et al. (2021) Timing of CGM initiation in pediatric diabetes: The CGM TIME Trial. Pediatric Diabetes 22(2): 279-287	- Study does not contain a relevant intervention *Studying LGS + CGM vs CGm alone*
Lawson, Margaret L, Bradley, Brenda, McAssey, Karen et al. (2014) The JDRF CCTN CGM TIME Trial: Timing of Initiation of continuous glucose Monitoring in Established pediatric type 1 diabetes: study protocol, recruitment and baseline characteristics. BMC pediatrics 14: 183	- study protocol *CGM TIME*

Study	Reason
Ludvigsson, Johnny and Hanas, Ragnar (2003) Continuous subcutaneous glucose monitoring improved metabolic control in pediatric patients with type 1 diabetes: a controlled crossover study. Pediatrics 111(5pt1): 933-8	- Study does not contain a relevant intervention *Committee judged that length of CGM in this study was not adequate enough to be useful. (3 days every 2 weeks)*
Ly, Trang T, Hewitt, Jacqueline, Davey, Raymond J et al. (2011) Improving epinephrine responses in hypoglycemia unawareness with real-time continuous glucose monitoring in adolescents with type 1 diabetes. Diabetes care 34(1): 50-2	- No relevant outcomes of interest based on protocol *Biochemical outcomes not of interest*
Marsters, BL, Boucher, S, Galland, B et al. (2020) Cutaneous adverse events in a randomised control trial of flash glucose monitoring among adolescents with type 1 diabetes. Diabetes technology & therapeutics 22: A-146	- Conference abstract *posters*
Marsters, Brooke L., Boucher, Sara E., Galland, Barbara C. et al. (2020) Cutaneous adverse events in a randomized controlled trial of flash glucose monitoring among youth with type 1 diabetes mellitus. Pediatric Diabetes 21(8): 1516-1524	- No relevant outcomes of interest based on protocol *Presents cutaneous adverse events only, which are not in list of prespecified AEs in review protocol*
Mauras, N., Beck, R., Xing, D. et al. (2013) A randomized clinical trial to assess the efficacy and safety of real-time continuous glucose monitoring in the management of type 1 diabetes in young children aged 4 to <10 years. Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics 15(suppl1): 110-s111	- Study does not contain a relevant intervention *Pools rtCGM and isCGM and does not report by subgroup, meaning unclear what decisions/data can be drawn from results.*
Mauras, N., Beck, R., Xing, D. et al. (2012) A randomized clinical trial to assess the efficacy and safety of real-time continuous glucose monitoring in the management of type 1 diabetes in young children aged 4 to <10 years. Diabetes Care 35(2): 204-210	- Duplicate reference
Mauras, Nelly, Beck, Roy, Xing, Dongyuan et al. (2012) A randomized clinical trial to assess the efficacy and safety of real-time continuous glucose monitoring in the management of type 1 diabetes in young children aged 4 to <10 years. Diabetes care 35(2): 204-10	- Duplicate reference
McEachron, Kendall R., Potlapalli, Neha, Kirchner, Varvara A. et al. (2021) Early use of continuous glucose monitoring in children and adolescents after total pancreatectomy with islet autotransplantation. Pediatric Diabetes 22(3): 434-438	- Does not contain correct population *pancreatectomy not T1D*

Study	Reason
McKinlay, Christopher J D, Chase, J Geoffrey, Dickson, Jennifer et al. (2017) Continuous glucose monitoring in neonates: a review. Maternal health, neonatology and perinatology 3: 18	- Not a relevant study design *Review not SR*
Messer, L, Kanapka, L, Clements, M et al. (2020) Evaluation of CGM use features in adolescents with type 1 diabetes (T1D): a report from the CGM intervention in teens and young adults (CITY) study. Diabetes technology & therapeutics 22: A-22	- Conference abstract *poster*
Miller (2021) A Randomized Clinical Trial Assessing Continuous Glucose Monitoring (CGM) Use With Standardized Education With or Without a Family Behavioral Intervention Compared With Fingerstick Blood Glucose Monitoring in Very Young Children With Type 1 Diabetes. Diabetes care 44(2): 464-472	- Conference abstract *poster*
Miller, K, Kanapka, L, Clements, M et al. (2019) Continuous glucose monitoring in teens and young adults (CITY) improves glycemic control: primary results from a multi-center randomized clinical trial (RCT). Pediatric diabetes 20: 188-189	- Conference abstract *poster*
Moreno-Fernandez, Jesus, Gomez, Francisco Javier, Gazquez, Montserrat et al. (2013) Real-time continuous glucose monitoring or continuous subcutaneous insulin infusion, what goes first?: results of a pilot study. Diabetes technology & therapeutics 15(7): 596-600	- Does not contain correct population *Not a paediatric population*
Olivier, Patricia, Lawson, Margaret L, Huot, Celine et al. (2014) Lessons learned from a pilot RCT of simultaneous versus delayed initiation of continuous glucose monitoring in children and adolescents with type 1 diabetes starting insulin pump therapy. Journal of diabetes science and technology 8(3): 523-8	- No relevant outcomes of interest based on protocol *feasibility study with no statistical power*
Prabhu, Joshi Navis, Mubita, Womba, Azmi, Shazli et al. (2020) Use of factory-calibrated real-time continuous glucose monitoring improves time in target and HbA1c in a multiethnic cohort of adolescents and young adults with type 1 diabetes: The MILLENNIALS study. Diabetes Care 43(10): 2537-2543	- Does not contain correct population *<50% under 18*
Rachmiel, M, Landau, Z, Boaz, M et al. (2015) The use of continuous glucose monitoring systems in a pediatric population with type 1 diabetes mellitus in real-life settings: the AWeSoMe Study Group experience. Acta diabetologica 52(2): 323-329	- Not a relevant study design *Not an RCT*
Raviteja, K.V., Kumar, R., Dayal, D. et al. (2019) Clinical efficacy of Professional Continuous Glucose Monitoring in improving glycemic control among children with Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus: An Open-label Randomized Control Trial. Scientific reports 9(1): 6120	- Study does not contain a relevant intervention *professional CGM not unblinded CGM*
Sanderson, E, Smith, G, Abraham, M et al. (2019) The impact of CGM availability: real world data from a population based clinic. Hormone research in paediatrics 91: 144	- Conference abstract *Posters*

Study	Reason
Shah, Rajesh; McKinlay, Christopher J D; Harding, Jane E (2018) Neonatal hypoglycemia: continuous glucose monitoring. Current opinion in pediatrics 30(2): 204-208	- Not a relevant study design *review not SR*
Sinisterra (2020) Parent characteristics associated with diabetes device use in young children newly diagnosed with type 1 diabetes (T1D). Diabetes 69	- Conference abstract *poster*
Tansey, Michael, Weinzimer, Stuart, Beck, Roy et al. (2013) Extended 6-month follow-up of a randomized clinical trial to assess the efficacy and safety of real-time continuous glucose monitoring in the management of type 1 diabetes in young children aged 4 to <10 years. Diabetes care 36(5): e63	- Not a relevant study design *letter*
Thabit, H, Prabhu, JN, Mubita, W et al. (2020) Use of Factory-Calibrated Real-time Continuous Glucose Monitoring Improves Time in Target and HbA1c in a Multiethnic Cohort of Adolescents and Young Adults With Type 1 Diabetes: the MILLENNIAL Study. Diabetes care	- Duplicate reference *Prabhu dupe*
Thomas, F., Signal, M., Harris, D.L. et al. (2014) Continuous glucose monitoring in newborn infants: How do errors in calibration measurements affect detected hypoglycemia?. Journal of Diabetes Science and Technology 8(3): 543-550	- Does not contain correct population *Neonatal hypoglycemia not diabetes*
Tiberg (2019) E-health to support adolescents with type 1 diabetes. Pediatric diabetes 20: 201	- Conference abstract *poster*
Tsalikian E, Fox L, Weinzimer S et al. (2012) Feasibility of prolonged continuous glucose monitoring in toddlers with type 1 diabetes. Pediatric diabetes 13(4): 301-307	- Not a relevant study design *Single arm*
Wadwa, RP, Hanes, S, Clay, M et al. (2019) Impact of early initiation of continuous glucose monitoring on glycemic control in pediatric patients with type 1 diabetes. Diabetes technology & therapeutics 21: A98-A99	- Conference abstract *poster*
Wong, J, Hanes, S, Forlenza, G et al. (2020) Early initiation of continuous glucose monitoring among children and adolescents: benefits and timing. Diabetes technology & therapeutics 22: A146-A147	- Conference abstract *poster*
Yates, Kylie, Hasnat Milton, Abul, Dear, Keith et al. (2006) Continuous glucose monitoring-guided insulin adjustment in children and adolescents on near-physiological insulin regimens: a randomized controlled trial. Diabetes care 29(7): 1512-7	- Study does not contain a relevant intervention *Committee judged length of CGM to be too short to be useful for review (3 days every 2 weeks)*