

Importance to 'patients' or the population	There is an increasing number of children with type 2 diabetes, who need to be catered for with specific guidance.
Relevance to NICE guidance	NICE requires recommendations for type 2 diabetes in children and young people to sit alongside type 1 recommendations. It cannot be assumed that recommendations for children and young people with type 1 diabetes or adults with type 2 diabetes would be relevant.
Relevance to the NHS	If CGM devices are shown to be effective at improving glycaemic control for children and young people with type 2 diabetes then they can be recommended for use with this group. This may help to improve patient outcomes, such as reducing the number of hypoglycaemic episodes, as well as reducing time and costs for the NHS that are associated with treating people with less well controlled diabetes.
National priorities	High
Current evidence base	There are currently no RCTs for CGM for children and young people with type 2 diabetes
Equality considerations	Type 2 diabetes remains far less common than type 1 diabetes in children and young people in the UK. However, the number of cases continues to rise, with significantly increased incidence among girls and South-Asian children and young people. Female gender, family history, non-white ethnicity and obesity were found to be strongly associated with the condition.