

Importance to 'patients' or the population

If routine healthcare data is collected it can show the direct effect of implemented technology on

	the population, rather than it being interpreted through the results of trials.
Relevance to NICE guidance	NICE is using more routine real-world healthcare data to assess the effectiveness of interventions, resolve gaps in knowledge and drive forward access to innovations for patients.
Relevance to the NHS	If CGM devices are shown to be effective at improving glycaemic control for children and young people, 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 is currently no evidence for CGM for children and young people with type 2 diabetes and only RCT evidence for children and young people with type 1 diabetes.
Equality considerations	Increased monitoring of routine healthcare data will ensure a broader population is captured, rather than just those eligible for clinical trials.