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GMI Documentation Reference for Quality Reporting Programs

Glucose Management Indicator (GMI) is a CGM-derived estimate of average glycemia, expressed as a percentage similar to HbA1c. GMI is an acceptable glycemic status result within NCQA's Glycemic Status Assessment for Patients with Diabetes (GSD) measure. This resource outlines how to document GMI for use in the GSD measure.

About the GSD Measure

Measure type: Outcome

Denominator: Adults 18-75 with diabetes, identified through medical and pharmacy claims.

Numerator: One documented HbA1c or GMI result during the measurement year.

Numerator Result Criteria

A patient is numerator compliant when the most recent documented glycemic status result meets one of the following:

- Glycemic status **< 8%** (*indicator for glycemic control*)
- Glycemic status **> 9%** (*indicator for poor glycemic control*)

Reporting Method Consistency

- Organizations must use one reporting method for the entire GSD measure population: Administrative, Hybrid, or Electronic Clinical Data Systems (ECDS).
- The reporting method applies equally whether the numerator is met with HbA1c or GMI.

Definitions:

- **Administrative:** Claims-based; captures HbA1c but not GMI.
- **Hybrid:** Claims + chart review; allows use of GMI documented in the medical record.
- **ECDS:** Structured EHR data; captures GMI through LOINC 97506-0.

These methods determine how glycemic status data are captured for reporting and audit workflows.

Applicability Across Programs

GSD is used across multiple quality programs, including HEDIS, CMS Stars, the Medicaid Adult and Child Core Sets, ACO programs, and other federal, state, and health system frameworks.

GMI Documentation Requirements

(Checklist)

A GMI result may be used for GSD when the medical record includes:

- GMI numeric value (e.g., 7.6%)
- CGM date range used to derive the GMI
- Minimum 14 days of CGM data
- Terminal date of the CGM range ("assessment date")
- Source of GMI (Dexcom G7 app/receiver, Clarity report, or EHR flowsheet)
- Optional:* PDF or screenshot showing GMI and date range (audit-ready)

Electronic Reporting (LOINC)

GMI is reported electronically using **LOINC 97506-0**, the standardized code used in EHR-based reporting systems.

Additional Reporting Notes

- GMI must reflect > 14 days of CGM data for use in GSD reporting.
- If multiple glycemic status results (A1c or GMI) are documented on the same day, the lowest value is used.
- GMI from any CGM system may be used if the result is documented in the medical record.
- Record GMI in the same section of the chart where glycemic status or lab values are typically captured to support consistent retrieval and audit review.
- Auditors must be able to confirm both the GMI result and the CGM date range.

Why GMI Matters

- HbA1c may be unreliable in pregnancy, anemia, hemoglobinopathies, CKD, and other conditions affecting red blood cell turnover.
- Evidence shows HbA1c may overestimate glycemia in some populations, contributing to disparities.
- GMI provides a race-neutral estimate of glycemia based on real glucose patterns and supports virtual care workflows.

Where GMI is Available

- **Epic:** GMI appears in the Dexcom flowsheet when integration is active.
- **Dexcom Clarity:** GMI is displayed in the Overview and AGP reports.
- Clinical Statistics provides population-level CGM insights for panel management.
- **Dexcom G7 App/Receiver:** GMI is visible in-app and on the receiver for documentation and care discussions.





Common Questions

Is GMI valid if calculated from fewer than 14 days of CGM data?

Yes. Shorter CGM periods may be used clinically, but > 14 days are required for quality measure reporting.

Can a CGM report (e.g., Dexcom Clarity) be used for GSD reporting?

Yes. A CGM report may be used if it is saved in the medical record and shows both the GMI result and CGM date range. Reports stored only in external portals are not eligible for reporting.

Can GMI be documented during telehealth visits?

Yes. GMI can be documented during remote CGM review, which aligns with virtual care workflows and supports timely reporting.

Does NCQA's Diabetes Recognition Program (DRP) accept GMI?

Yes. DRP accepts GMI when the result and the > 14-day CGM date range are documented in the medical record. Beginning January 1, 2026, NCQA will track clinician-level CGM utilization for insulin-requiring patients as part of updated DRP scoring.



Workflow Considerations

- GMI updates more frequently than lab values and helps care teams identify glycemic issues earlier and close gaps proactively.
- Population-level CGM metrics support risk stratification and prioritization of higher-risk patients while reducing reliance on lab workflows.

References:

[LOINC 97506-0 Glucose management indicator](#)

[HEDIS Measures and Technical Resources - NCQA](#)

[Glycemic Status Assessment for Patients With Diabetes \(GSD\) - NCQA](#)

[Glucose Management Indicator \(GMI\): A New Term for Estimating A1C From Continuous Glucose Monitoring | Diabetes Care | American Diabetes Association](#)

[Racial and Ethnic Differences in the Association Between Mean Glucose and Hemoglobin A1c | Diabetes Technology & Therapeutics](#)

Disclaimer:

This resource is for informational purposes only to support understanding of GMI use within quality reporting programs. It does not provide billing guidance, coding advice, or guarantee measure performance. Organizations should follow their internal compliance and reporting policies.