DexCom, Inc. Class Action Lawsuit - DXCM

DexCom, Inc.
NASDAQ: DXCM

The *DexCom, Inc.* class action lawsuits were filed on behalf of those who purchased or otherwise acquired *DexCom, Inc.* ("*DexCom*") (NASDAQ: DXCM) common stock between January 8, 2024 and September 17, 2025, inclusive (the "Class Period"). Captioned *Prime v. DexCom, Inc.,* No. 25-cv-08912 (S.D.N.Y.), the *DexCom* class action lawsuits allege that *DexCom* and/or certain of its officers and/or directors violated federal securities laws by making false or misleading statements and/or omitted to disclose material information.

If you suffered losses as a result of your *DexCom* investment and want to find out more about this action and your rights, fill out the form on this page or contact attorney Jonathan Naji, Esq. of KTMC by calling (484) 270-1453 or via e-mail at info@ktmc.com. Lead plaintiff motions must be filed with the court no later than December 26, 2025.

CASE BACKGROUND:
DexCom is a medical device company primarily focused on the design, development, and commercialization of continuous glucose monitoring ("CGM") systems for the management of diabetes and metabolic health. *DexCom's* products include, among others, the G6 and G7 CGM systems, which *DexCom* launched in 2018 and 2023, respectively. The G7 is *DexCom's* flagship product and, accordingly, its commercial success is of paramount importance to both investors and *DexCom*.

The Class Period begins on January 8, 2024, when Defendant Sayer presented at the JPMorgan Healthcare Conference. During this presentation, Defendant Sayer provided *DexCom's* initial financial outlook for fiscal year 2024 and commented that "[y]ou can't achieve results like this, though, without having a great platform, and that's what our G7 is." He continued that "for G7, that great science starts with this accuracy. This is the most accurate sensor on the market today and the most accurate sensor that's ever been produced by us."

The truth began to emerge, on July 25, 2024, when after the market closed, *DexCom* hosted a conference call with investors and analysts to discuss its financial results for the second quarter of 2024. During the call, *DexCom* touted the company's purported enhancements to the G7. Likewise, during the same call, *DexCom* touted the company's enhancements to the G7, as well as it's ramping up of the G7's manufacturing facilities.

On March 7, 2025, *DexCom* disclosed in an SEC filing that, three days earlier, the company had received a warning letter (the "Warning Letter") from the FDA related to concerns about manufacturing processes and quality management systems at certain of *DexCom's* facilities. On this news, *DexCom's* stock price fell $7.12 per share, or 9.15%, to close at $70.72 per share on March 10, 2025, the next trading day.

On March 25, 2025, the FDA published the Warning Letter on its website, revealing that *DexCom* had "adulterated" its G6 and G7 products by "modif[ying] the G6 and G7 sensors" without prior regulatory approval, thereby subjecting the devices to "larger inaccuracies" that "cause higher risks for users who rely on the sensors to dose insulin or make other diabetes treatment decisions." On this news, *DexCom's* stock price fell $3.19 per share, or 4.24%, over the following two trading sessions, to close at $72.13 per share on March 26, 2025.

On September 8, 2025, equity research firm Oppenheimer issued a note downgrading *DexCom's* rating to "perform" from "outperform." Oppenheimer also removed its $102.00 price target on *DexCom's* stock. Oppenheimer cited, among other things, patient concern with the G7's poor accuracy, failed sensor insertions, abrupt stoppages, and other issues, noting that "field checks point to rising concerns about G7 accuracy/performance." On this news, *DexCom's* stock price fell $2.51 per share, or 3.12%, to close at $78.00 per share on September 8, 2025.

Then, on September 18, 2025, Hunterbrook published a report addressing *DexCom*, entitled "Dexcom's Fatal Flaws". The Hunterbrook report revealed, among other things, that issues and health risks posed by adulterated G7 devices were more severe and widespread than previously disclosed, citing FDA documents it had procured via a Freedom of Information Act request, as well as various comments from doctors, patients and their families, and former *DexCom* employees. Specifically, the Hunterbrook report found that "G7 users have been hospitalized and died" following inaccurate glucose readings, linking these deadly incidents to adulterated G7 devices and *DexCom's* willingness to cut corners to meet margins. On this news, *DexCom's* stock price fell $8.99 per share, or 11.76%, over the following two trading sessions, to close at $67.45 per share on September 19, 2025.

The complaints allege that, throughout the Class Period, Defendants made materially false and/or misleading statements, as well as failed to disclose material facts about the company's business, operations, and prospects. Specifically, Defendants misrepresented and/or failed to disclose that: (1) *DexCom* had made material design changes to its G6 and G7 CGM systems that were unauthorized by the FDA; (2) the foregoing design changes rendered the G6 and G7 less reliable than their prior iterations, presenting a material health risk to users relying on those devices for accurate glucose readings; (3) *DexCom's* purported enhancements to the G7, as well as the device's reliability, accuracy, and functionality, were overstated; (4) *DexCom* downplayed the true scope and severity of the issues and health risks posed by adulterated G7 devices; (5) all the foregoing subjected *DexCom* to an increased risk of heightened regulatory scrutiny and enforcement action, as well as significant legal, reputational, and financial harm; and (6) as a result of the foregoing, Defendants' statements about the company's business,

operations, and prospects were materially false and misleading and/or lacked a reasonable basis at all relevant times.

THE LEAD PLAINTIFF PROCESS:
The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 permits any investor who purchased or acquired *DexCom* common stock during the Class Period to seek appointment as lead plaintiff in the *DexCom* class action lawsuit. A lead plaintiff is a representative party that acts on behalf of other class members in directing the litigation. In order to be appointed lead plaintiff, the Court must determine that the class member's claim is typical of the claims of other class members, and that the class member will adequately represent the class. Your ability to share in any recovery is not, however, affected by the decision whether or not to serve as a lead plaintiff. Filling out the online form above or communicating with any counsel is not necessary to participate or share in any recovery achieved in this case. Any member of the purported class may move the court to serve as a lead plaintiff through counsel of his/her choice, or may choose to do nothing and remain an inactive class member.

ABOUT KESSLER TOPAZ MELTZER & CHECK, LLP:
Kessler Topaz Meltzer & Check, LLP (KTMC) is a leading U.S. plaintiff-side law firm focused on securities-fraud class actions and global investor protection. The firm represents individual investors as well as institutions, such as major pension funds, asset managers, and international investors. KTMC has led some of the largest recoveries in securities litigation and has been recognized by peers and the legal media with numerous accolades, including The National Law Journal's Plaintiff's Hot List and Trailblazers in Plaintiffs' Law, BTI Consulting Group's Honor Roll of Most Feared Law Firms, The Legal Intelligencer's Class Action Firm of the Year, Lawdragon's Leading Plaintiff Financial Lawyers, and Law360's Titans of the Plaintiffs Bar. The firm operates globally with offices in Pennsylvania and California. For more information about Kessler Topaz Meltzer & Check, LLP, please visit www.ktmc.com.