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What is a CDE[®]?

- A health care professional with comprehensive knowledge and experience in diabetes management, pre-diabetes, and diabetes prevention.
- Educates and supports people w/ diabetes to understand and manage the condition.
- Promotes self-management to achieve individualized behavioral and treatment goals that optimize health outcomes.

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2019 - Professional Practice Experience – Must meet all

 A <u>minimum</u> of two years (to the day) of professional practice experience in the discipline under which one is applying for certification

AND

- Minimum of 1,000 hours of professional practice experience within the past 4 years in diabetes self-management education with a minimum of 40% (400 hours = about 8 hrs a week) accrued in the most recent year preceding application. AND
- Minimum of 15 clock hours of continuing diabetes education within 2 years prior to applying for certification.

Unique Qualifications Pathway -

- Designed for health professionals holding an advanced degree in a health related area/concentration
- This pathway has different eligibility requirements and involves a "pre-application" process plus 2000 hrs DSME.
- For more: info@ncbde.org or call 877 -239- 3233



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Professional Degree, DSME Practice Hours, plus CE

- Only experience occurring <u>AFTER</u> completing your professional degree can be counted toward the Professional Practice Experience requirement.
- Need 1000 hours of DSME Practice Hours
- If on Unique Qualifications Pathway, need 2000 hours of DSME



Practice hours through Volunteering

 1000 of the needed professional practice hours can be gained through providing DSME as a volunteer

Supervisor must attest that
 DSME provided meets criteria

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Quick Question – Multiple answers

What are some of the underlying themes of the CDE exam?

a. CDE exam focuses on promoting patient centered compliance

b. CDEs empower participants to improve diabetes self-management

c. CDEs incorporate the individuals needs, goals and life experiences

d. CDE's help all people with diabetes achieve an A1c less than 7%

e. CDEs collaborate and provide ongoing care

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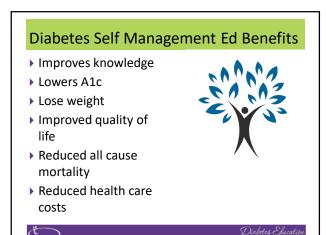
Diabetes Self-Management Education and Support (DSMES)

 All people with prediabetes and diabetes should participate in DSMES to facilitate the knowledge, skills and ability necessary to selfmanage their diabetes.



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 DSMES provides support to implement and sustain skills and behaviors needed for ongoing self-management.



Diabetes Self Management Ed Benefits

- Increased primary care and preventive services
- Less frequent us of acute care and inpt admissions
- More likely to follow best practice recommendations (esp those with Medicare)
 - Only 5-7% of Medicare pts receive DSME)

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DSME Overall Objective

- Participant Centered
- Support informed decision making
- Problem solving
- Active collaboration to improve clinical outcomes and quality of life
- Avoid judgmental words that increase feelings of shame and/or guilt
- Choose words and phrases that put people first
- Avoid shame and blame

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Poll Question 0

Which phrase best represents the principles for communicating with and about people living with diabetes.

A. John is non-adherent to his insulin regimen and is not taking his insulin as prescribed

B. John is in denial about his diabetes and frequently skips his insulin

C. John is taking his insulin about 50% of the time

D. John doesn't seem to care about his diabetes control at this time

Language of Diabetes Education

Old Way

- Control diabetes
- ▶ Test BG
- Manage
- Patient
- Normal BG
- Non-adherent, compliant
- A American Diabetes Care.

Check

Participant

New Way

- BG in target range Focus on what they
- are accomplishing

What we say matters

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Definition of Diabetes Self-Management Education (DSME)

- · Health professionals who have appropriate credentials and experience
- It involves person with prediabetes or diabetes, caregivers and educator

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 Defined as ongoing process of facilitating the knowledge, skill, and ability necessary for self-care.

Definition of Diabetes Education

Assessment: Participant's DE needs are identified with assessment & support of CDE

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Education Plan: Individualized plan that reflects participant's self-management goals, current evidence and practice guidelines. Includes criteria for evaluating outcomes.



Interventions: Educational and behavioral interventions that include strategies directed toward meeting participant's self-management goals.

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Ongoing Support: Options and resources are provided by the educator and selected by the participant to meet self-management goals

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Definition of Diabetes Education

Participant Progress: Educator monitors and communicates whether participant is achieving self-management goals and other outcome(s) to evaluate effectiveness of interventions. Additional assessments are based on participant's needs across lifespan.



Documentation: Assessment, education plan, intervention, and outcomes are documented in participant's health record.

Services Development/Administration: Development and administrative activities performed as part of DSMES services

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Applying to take the CDE[®] Exam

At the time of your online application you will receive:

- On-line notification of either approval
- Or that you have been selected for audit
- > If you are submitting a paper application, call AMP if it has been more than 4 weeks since application was mailed and you have not received notice of receipt or audit. Call the AMP at (913) 895-4600



What is included in audit if requested?

Licensure

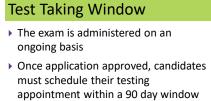
Experience -

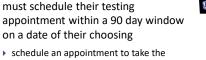


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A journal of weekly hours of providing DSME

- Supervisor to verify
- CE course verification
- Employment verification signed by supervisor





- examination on a first-come, first-served basis through AMP's online scheduling system
- See application booklet for more details

Diahetes e

When will I get my results?

- You will receive your test results the same day
- If you take the exam after July 1, 2019, your results will be mailed.
- You can retake the test as many times as needed
- Cost –
- 1st time \$350
- Renewal \$250



Note from www.NCBDE.org

- Beginning July 1, 2019, updated examination content outline goes into effect.
- Prior to final scoring, all candidate scores and the passing point will be reviewed to ensure accuracy.
- Examination scores or pass/fail status will not be released at the conclusion of the testing appointments (for a period of time).
- Every effort will be made to mail score reports as quickly as possible after sufficient data has been collected.

Scoring the Exam

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- Reported as raw and scaled scores
 Raw score: number of right answers
 - Scaled score: statistically derived from the raw score
- Total score determines pass/fail and is reported as a scaled score ranging between 0 and 99
- To pass: 70 scaled score units



CDE[®] Exam Pass rates over time

- ▶ 2008 80%
- 2009 69 % (test changed based on work study analysis and computerized)
- ▶ 2010 69%
- > 2011 -65%
- > 2012 63.5%
- > 2013 67 and 69%
- > 2014 66 and 67%
- > 2015 62 and 64% (test updated)
- > 2016 67%
- > 2017 66%

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Exam Details

- Questions are linked directly to a task or tasks.
- Each question is designed to test if the candidate possesses the knowledge necessary to perform the task or has the ability to apply it to a job situation.
- 25 of the 200 questions are new but are not counted in the determination of individual examination scores.



Quick Question – Multiple answers

What are some study strategies that will help you succeed?

- a. Focus your study time on topics you are confident in.
- b. Take as many practice tests as possible
- c. Read as many books on diabetes as possible
- d. Develop a study plan and block off study time.
- e. Teach the content to someone else

Overview of CDE[®] Exam

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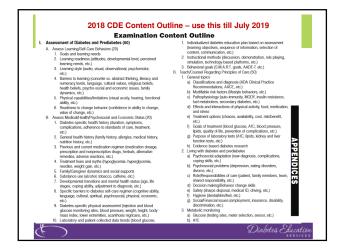


- Composed of 200 multiple-choice, objective questions with a total testing time of four (4) hours.
- Based on job analysis completed in 2013, which surveyed diabetes educators about the tasks they performed.
- Exam outline will be updated in July 2019

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Exam Content - Assessment

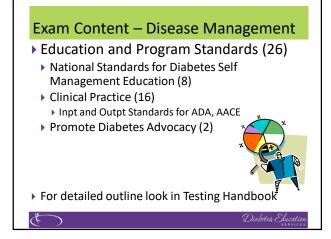
Assessment (60)

- Learning/Self-Care Behaviors (20)
- Medical, Psycho-Socioeconomic and Health Status (20)
- Current Knowledge and Self-Management Skills (20)



Exam Content - Intervention

- Intervention (89)
 - Collaboration with Patient, Family, Caregiver, and Healthcare Team (16)
 - Teach/Counsel Regarding Principles of Diabetes Care (50)
 - Evaluate, Revise and Document (17)
 Follow-up and Referral
 - Recommendations (6)



Linked-In Post directly from NCBDE posted on Linked In 2015

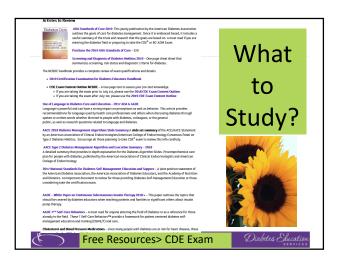
 Exam questions are tied directly to a task on the exam content outline.
 A helpful idea- think outside your area of



- practice or population when reviewing the exam content outline
- work with an adult population think about pediatrics or gestational –
- or mainly Type 1 population think about Type 2 population.
- Look for resources (whether say c.e. activities or hard copy/online resources) that will help you address those areas of weakness.
- Hope that helps and best of luck!

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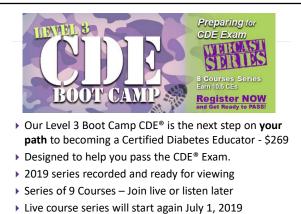








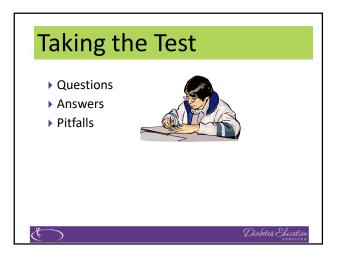




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Reading too Fast Pitfalls

- Choosing a "good" answer, but not the right one for the stem
- key intent of question
- Failing to read an important words (always, never, most, probably, usually)
- Choosing an answer you did not understand because the others seem too easy



Empowerment Errors

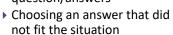
- Focusing on the medical need rather than the psychosocial needs
- Failing to keep in mind the patient's characteristics (age, type of diabetes, etc.)
- We are supporting patients efforts toward behavior change.



Thinking Pitfalls

- Imaging a right answer and getting thrown when it is not among the choices
- Over thinking question/answers

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 Using the goals in your clinical setting. Focus on national goals.

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Take a Practice Test – Learn how to "work" test questions

- Weed through the details
- Make sure you REALLY understand key intent of question
- Find the stemIdentifies key intent of the question
- Read all the options or answers
- Eliminate obvious wrong answers
- Select BEST option



Look for Clues in The Answers

 Answers with the following words are usually incorrect: always, never, all, none, only, must, and completely



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 Answers with the following words are usually correct: seldom, most, generally, tend to, probably, usually



Getting to the Right Answers

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- Do not leave any answers blank
- Look for clues in the question
- Don't get lured in by juicy answers
- Avoid imposing your life experience into the question/answer
- Keep breathing Get up and move
- Even simple math problem should be worked out on scratch paper

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Three Types of Questions

- Recall facts, principles, procedures
- Application ie application of knowledge that varies based on pt characteristics
- Analysis integration or synthesis of a variety of concepts or elements (ie evaluating complex problems with many variables.



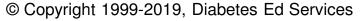
Sample Question -1

D. Polydipsia

 A patient is admitted to the hospital with elevated glucose levels with a strong family history of diabetes. She is started on fluid replacement and is placed on a clear liquid diet. Her father is in the room and is very concerned. Which of the following would suggest a diagnosis of new onset type 1 diabetes vs type 2 diabetes?
 A. Hyperglycemia
 B. Polyuria
 C. Ketosis



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Sample Question 2

- MJ has type 1 diabetes and wants to know the possible complications that can result from hyperglycemia during the first trimester of pregnancy. Which of the following complications can result from 1st trimester hyperglycemia?
 - A. macrosomia
 - B. vascular defects
 - C. shoulder dystocia
 - D. spina bifida

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Vignette Style Question

- Read the following vignette to answer the next 3 questions.
- A 47 yr old man with newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes. Additional known information.



- Married, with 2 teenagers
- Professor, obese
- Started on Metformin 500mg BID
- > Father died of kidney failure secondary to diabetes

Vignette Style Question 1

• Given what you know about this patient, what emotions would you expect him to express?

- A. Fear of hypoglycemia
- B. Reluctance to start on insulin
- C. Panic disorder

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D. Fear of complications

analysis

Vignette Style Question 2

- What is most likely to be a potential barrier to lifestyle change?
- A. Difficulty exercising due to obesity
- B. Excessive alcohol intake
- C. Teenage children



Vignette Style Question 3

- The patient requests information about healthy eating. Which meal planning approach best suits this individual until he can see a registered dietitian?
 - A. 1,200 calorie exchange plan
 - B. Avoid all concentrated sweets
- C. Eat 3 meals a day with snacks in between
- D. Healthy eating based on the "My Plate" method

application

Sample Question 3

Metformin is an antidiabetic agent different than that of sulfonylurea drugs. Some features of the drug <u>are</u> that it:

- A. Stimulates insulin secretion and increases hepatic glucose production.
- B. Causes hypoglycemia
- c. Lowers hyperglycemia in persons with diabetes, but does not lower blood glucose levels in people without diabetes.
- D. Results in weight gain and increase in plasma glucose levels.

recall

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Sample question 4

- A person with type 2 is on a twice daily dose basal/bolus insulin and complains of waking up with morning headaches. If the fasting capillary BG is 291, this person should be advised to:
- A. Increase evening dose of basal insulin
- B. Increase morning dose of bolus insulin
- c. Check 3am blood glucose
- D. Eliminate bedtime snack

analysis

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Study Habits

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- Find your best time of day to study
- Determine your learning style
 - Auditory discussion, study groups, tapes
 - Visual books, handouts, notes, videos
 - Kinesthetic workshops, demonstration
- Set up a study space
- Set up a study plan
- Schedule your timeMake an appointment with yourself



Study Group

- Set a location, time and schedule
- Have an agenda
- Set the rules
 - Everyone does their share
 - Everyone commits to attend
- Can be a great source of moral support and can help decrease test anxiety

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Study Time

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- Review of what you know: 30 to 40%
- Learning new materials: 60 to 70 %
- CDE[®] prep courses, flash cards & sample tests
- Teach the content to someone else
- Use down time/waiting time productively



Knowledge = Confidence

- Most important aspect of test taking
- Knowing the content will improve your confidence
- As you study your knowledge base expands

208 Test Questions	
	etesEdUniversity.com or both (208 Questions)
Title: Test Taking Boolik Whether you are preparing for the CDEB or IBC-ADM exam, this test taking toolkit is designed to prepare you for success. This toolkit includes these occurrent with over 200 practice pushforms to help you prepare and simulate the course. They are when added efficience course. Leaguest and Diabetes – Whether was you matters. Coach Benerly added this course because the believes it contains critical content for the exam and for our childrag practice!	Diabetes Aucation.

Combating Test Anxiety

- Positive thinking and affirmations
- Use relaxation techniques we teach pts
- Take practice exam

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Rest well night before



- Know how to get to test site
- Arrive at exam room early
- Know your stuff self-study or courses

