







# Topics – Prep for CDCES 2021

- Updated Definitions
- Certified Diabetes Care and Education Specialist
- ▶ Eligibility requirements
- ▶ Exam content
- Study strategies
- ▶ Test taking tips
- ▶ <u>Resources</u>



# **Diabetes Cert Name Updates**

- Organization: Certification Board for Diabetes Care and Education (CBDCE) (Formerly NCBDE)
- Designation: Certified Diabetes Care and Education Specialist (CDCES)
- **Examination:** Certification Examination for Diabetes Care and Education Specialists
- Association of Diabetes Care and Education Specialist (ADCES)





# Why Take the CDCES Exam?

- Demonstrates to people with diabetes, employers, and third party payers that the CDCES possesses distinct and specialized knowledge, thereby promoting quality of care for persons with prediabetes and diabetes.
- CDCES is the recognized standard for competence in diabetes self-management education.
- ▶ Mastery of knowledge
- Given the diabetes epidemic, access to CDCESs is critical



# What is a CDCES?

A Certified Diabetes Care and Education Specialist is a health professional who possesses comprehensive knowledge of and experience in diabetes prevention, prediabetes, and diabetes management.



The CDCES educates, supports, and advocates for people affected by diabetes, addressing the stages of diabetes throughout the

lifespan.

The CDCES promotes self-management to achieve individualized behavioral and treatment goals that reduce risks and optimize health outcomes

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# 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.

# CDCES = Mastery Level

- Practice-based certification
- Requires individuals to accrue professional practice experience prior to applying.
- This practice experience is necessary to master the knowledge
- CDCES provides formal recognition of specialty practice and mastery of knowledge
- Provides validation of demonstrated dedication to Diabetes Care and Education (DCE).

# **Professional Practice Definition**

- Diabetes Self-Mgmnt Education
- Program development
- Program management
- Public health/community surveillance
- Volunteer activities

- Diabetes related research
- Clinical roles in diabetes industry
- ▶ Case management
- Professional education
- Consultant roles to industry or other providers

## 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



# 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
- ► For more: info@CBDCE.org or call 877 -239- 3233



# **Definition of Diabetes Education**

- It is a component of a comprehensive plan of diabetes care.
- Involves the person with prediabetes and or diabetes, caregivers and specialists
- Ongoing process of facilitating the knowledge, skill, and ability necessary for self-care, as well as activities that assist a person in implementing and sustaining the health practices to manage on an ongoing basis, beyond or outside of formal self-management training.



# **Definition of Diabetes Education**

- ▶ Process incorporates the needs, goals and life experiences of the person and is guided by evidence-based standards.
- Includes practical problem-solving approaches and collaborative care.
- Address psychosocial issues, lifestyle change, and strategies to sustain self-management



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

# Diabetes Self Management Ed Benefits

- ▶ Improves knowledge
- ▶ Lowers A1c



Reduced all cause mortality Reduced health care costs	
Lose weight Improved quality of life	
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# Diabetes Self Management Ed Benefits

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



## Diabetes Care & Education Includes:

Assessment: Participant's needs are identified. Process is led by the participant with assessment of support of specialist.

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



**Interventions**: The specialist delivers options to assist participants in meeting self-management



Ongoing Support: The specialist provides options for ongoing support and resources. The support option is selected by participant to best meet self-management goals



# **Definition of Diabetes Education**

Participant Progress: Specialist 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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# **DSME Overall Objective**

- ▶ Participant Centered → Avoid judgmental
- 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

# Language of Diabetes Education

## Old Way

- ▶ Control diabetes
- ▶ Test BG
- ▶ Patient
- ▶ Normal BG
- Non-adherent, compliant

American Diabetes Care.

The Use of Language in Diabetes Care and Education
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## **New Way**

- Manage
- ▶ Check
- Participant
- ▶ BG in target range
- Focus on what they are accomplishing

What we say matters

# Free Resources — Free Webinars Lifting People Up With Our Words FREE Webinar & Resources What we say matters. As educators, advocates, spouses, friends, and providers, our use of language can deeply affect the self-view of people bing with diabetes were quist. Intentional communication is a powerful tool that can uncover trauma, deetify barriers, and more both the provider and person with diabetes foward a greater understanding of the issues involved. The language used in the health care setting is immensely important in determining trust, mutual respect, and memoriphic long term relationships. Many people with diabetes have experienced injustice, trauma, marginalization, and are often struggling with feelings of shame and blame. • Let's lift people through our commitment to careful listening. • Let's choose the language that is person-centered and free from judgment. • Let's choose the language that is person-centered and free from judgment.

# Prom CBDCE Handbook Note: The Certification Examination for Dispetes Care and Education Specialists is designed and irrinded for health professionals who have representable that include the disect provide of dispetes care and education (DCE), as addraid by 260°CE. Refor a Distriction of Dispetes Care and Education Specialists is designed and irrinded for health professionals who have representable that include the disciplination of dispetes care and education (DCE), as addraid by 260°CE. Refor a Distriction of Distriction and an addraid state of the distriction of the distric



# Applying to take the CDCES 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
- ► Documentation of Professional Practice Experience
  - ▶ A journal of weekly hours of providing DSME
  - Supervisor to verify
- ▶ CE course verification
- ▶ Employment verification signed by supervisor

# **Test Taking Window**

- ► The exam is administered on an ongoing basis
- Once application approved, candidates must schedule their testing appointment within a 90 day window on a date of their choosing
- schedule an appointment to take the examination on a first-come, first-served basis through AMP's online scheduling system
- See application booklet for more details

# When will I get my results?

- ▶ You will receive your test results the same day
- You can retake the test as many times as needed
- ▶ Cost -
  - ▶ 1st time \$350
  - ▶ Renewal \$250



# Scoring the Exam

- ▶ 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



**BDCE** 

# **CDCES Exam First Time Pass rates**

- ▶ 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%**
- **2018 67%**
- **2019 70%**

# **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.

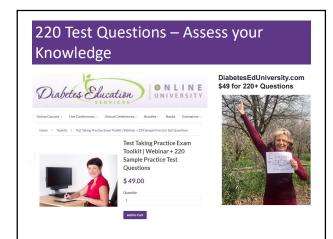


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# Quick Question – Multiple answers

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 CDCES Exam



- Composed of 200 multiple-choice, objective questions with a total testing time of four (4) hours.
- Based on job analysis completed in 2018,
   which surveyed diabetes educators about the tasks they performed.
- ▶ Exam outline updated in July 2019

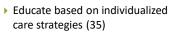
# Exam Content - Assessment

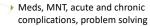
- Assessment (59)
  - Learning (19)
  - ▶ Health and Psychosocial Status (19)
  - Knowledge and Self-Management Practices (21)



# Exam Content - Intervention

- Intervention (89)
  - Collaboration with Individual, Family, Caregiver, and Healthcare Team (18)





- ► Evaluate, Revise and Document (26)
- ▶ Follow-up, support and referral (9)



# Exam Content – Disease Management

- ▶ Education and Program Standards (28)
  - ▶ Education services standards
  - National Standards for Diabetes Self Management Education and Support (8)
  - Clinical Practice (18)
    - ▶ Inpt and Outpt Standards for ADA, AACE
- ▶ Promote Diabetes Advocacy (2)

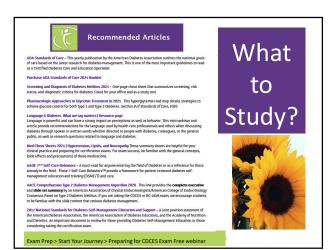


▶ For detailed outline look in Testing Handbook

# **Test Timing of Diabetes Advancements**

- CBDCE Recognizes that the advancement and dissemination of new diabetes information may not occur at the same rate in different areas of the United States.
- ▶ CBDCE has developed the following policies.
- One Year New medical advances, guidelines, or pharmaceuticals will be included in CDCES Exam no sooner than one year after the information is released.
- Immediately New diagnostic criteria or specific guidelines impacting diabetes care and education and/or treatment of diabetes which are released nationally and identified as effective immediately may be including in the examination at any time.







# Taking the Exam

- Questions
- Answers
- ▶ Pitfalls



# **Empowerment Errors**

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



# **Thinking Pitfalls**

- Imaging a right answer and getting thrown when it is not among the choices
- Over thinking question/answers
- ► Choosing an answer that did not fit the situation
- Using the goals in your clinical setting. Focus on national goals.



# 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 stem
  - Identifies 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



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

# Getting to the Right Answers



- ▶ 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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# Sample Question -1

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
- D. Polydipsia

application

# 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 1<sup>st</sup> trimester hyperglycemia?
- A. macrosomia
- B. vascular defects
- C. shoulder dystocia
- D. spina bifida

# 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 with a BMI of 32
  - ▶ Started on Metformin 500mg BID
  - Father died of kidney failure secondary to diabetes

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# Vignette Style Question 1

- Given what you know about this person, what emotions would you expect him to express?
- A. Fear of hypoglycemia
- B. Reluctance to start on insulin
- C. Panic disorder
- D. Fear of complications

)

analysis

# Vignette Style Question 2

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



analysis

# Vignette Style Question 3

- He requests information about healthy eating. Which meal planning approach best suits this individual until he can see a registered dietitian?
  - A. Explore possibility of metabolic surgery
  - B. Eliminate all concentrated sweets
- C. Eat 3 meals a day with snacks in between
- D. Mediterranean Diet

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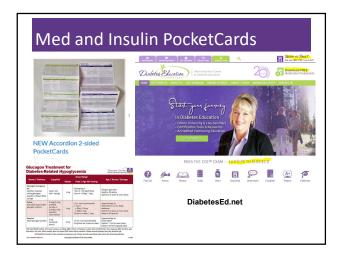
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# Sample Question 3

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
- Lowers hyperglycemia in persons with diabetes, but does not lower blood glucose levels in people without diabetes.
- Results in weight gain and increase in plasma glucose levels.

recal





# 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

# 220 Test Questions — Assess your Knowledge Diabetes Sucation Test Taking Practice Exam Sample Questions Toolkit Test Taking Practice Exam Toolkit Webbars 20 Sample Prectice Duestions 21 Sample Prectice Duestions 22 Sample Prectice Duestions 23 Sample Prectice Duestions 24 Sample Prectice Duestions 25 Sample Prectice Duestions 26 Sample Prectice Duestions 27 Sample Prectice Duestions 28 Sample Prectice Duestions 28 Sample Prectice Weblinars > Test Taking Practice Exam Free Weblinar on Test Taking Practice with 20 Sample Practice with 20 Sample Practice with 20 Sample Questions The certification exam is a never-waracking process. Diabetes Ed.net > Free Resources > Free Weblinars > Test Taking Practice Exam Free Weblinar on Test Taking Practice with 20 Sample Practice with 20 Sample Questions

# **Study Habits**

- 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 time
  - Make an appointment with yourself



# Knowledge = Confidence

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



# **Combating Test Anxiety**

- ▶ Positive thinking and affirmations
- Use relaxation techniques we teach pts
- ▶ Take practice exam
- ▶ Rest well night before
- ▶ Know how to get to test site
- ▶ Arrive at exam room early

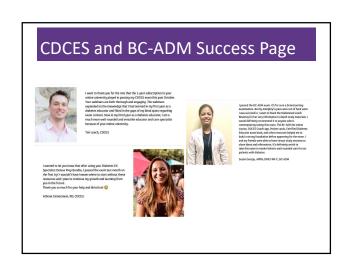


▶ Know your stuff – self-study or courses









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