











Topics – Prep for CDCES 2021

- Updated Definitions
- Certified Diabetes Care and Education Specialist
- Eligibility requirements
- Exam content
- Study strategies
- Test taking tips
- Resources



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

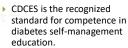






Why Take the CDCES Exam?

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.



- 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

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 selfmanagement 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.

STANDARD PATHWAY			
DCE PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE EXPERIENCE REQUIREMENT	WITHOUT ADJUSTMENTS	WITH ADJUSTMENTS APPLICATION SUBMITTED IN 2021 OR 2022	WITH ADJUSTMENTS APPLICATION SUBMITTED II 2023
Current DCE experience (12 months prior to applying)	At least 400 hours of DCE in last 12 months	At least 200 hours of DCE in last 12 months	At least 400 hours of DCE in last 12 months
Total DCE experience needed prior to applying	Total 1000 hours in no more than 4 years prior to applying	Total 1000 hours of DCE within 5 years	Total 1000 hours of DCE within 5 years
		TIONS (UQ) PATHWAY	
DCE PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE EXPERIENCE REQUIREMENT	WITHOUT ADJUSTMENTS	WITH ADJUSTMENTS APPLICATION SUBMITTED IN 2021 OR 2022	WITH ADJUSTMENTS APPLICATION SUBMITTED IN 2023
Current DCE experience (12 months prior to applying)	At least 400 hours of DCE in last 12 months	At least 200 hours of DCE in last 12 months	At least 400 hours of DCE in last 12 months
Total DCE experience	Total 2000 hours in no	Total 2000 hours of DCE	Total 2000 hours of DCE within 5 years

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 Diabetes related Education research
- Program development
- Program management
- Public health/community surveillance
- Volunteer activities
- 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 AFTER completing your professional degree can be counted toward the **Professional Practice** Experience requirement.
- Need 1000 hours of DSME **Practice Hours**
- Fif on Unique Qualifications Pathway, need 2000 hours of DSME



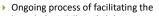
Unique Qualifications Pathway -

- 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 DSME.
- 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



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
- Lose weight
- Improved quality of life
- Reduced all cause mortality
- Reduced health care costs



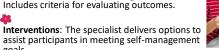
Diabetes Self Management Ed Benefits

- 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.



goals.

Ungoing 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

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

Language of Diabetes Education

Old Way

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

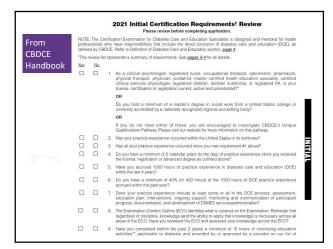
Use of Language in Diabetes Care and Educati District, Same J. Garnas, Melrick D. Marpink, Orbeirs & Office, Ja-

- New Way
- Manage
- Check
- Participant
- BG in target range
- Focus on what they are accomplishing
- What we say matters



2sose the language that is person-centered and free from judgment. power our interactions by identifying and addressing trauma and the impact of social determina











Applying to take the CDCES Exam

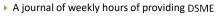
At the time of your online application you will receive:

- 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 –

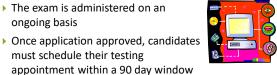


- Supervisor to verify
- CE course verification
- Employment verification signed by supervisor

Test Taking Window

> The exam is administered on an ongoing basis

must schedule their testing



- 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

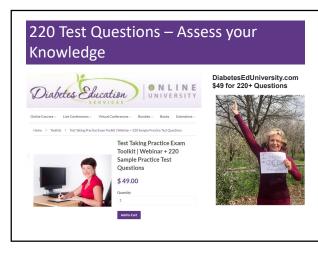
- > Questions are linked directly to a task or tasks.
- Each question is designed to test if the candidate possesses the knowledge necessary to perform the task or has the ability to apply it to a job situation.
- 25 of the 200 questions are new but are not counted in the determination of individual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



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

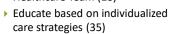
Exam Content - Assessment

- 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)



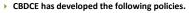
- care strategies (35) Meds, MNT, acute and chronic
- complications, problem solving Evaluate, Revise and Document (26)
- Follow-up, support and referral (9)

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

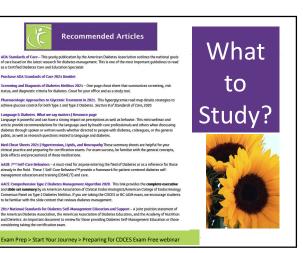
© Copyright 1999-2021, Diabetes Ed Services www.DiabetesEd.net Page 14

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.

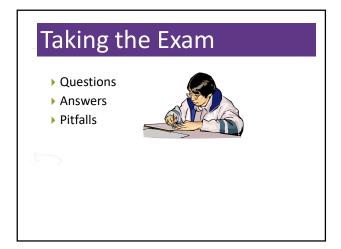


- One Year New medical advances, guidelines, or pharmaceuticals will be included in CDCES Exam no sooner than one year after the information is released.
- Immediately New diagnostic criteria or specific guidelines impacting diabetes care and education and/or treatment of diabetes which are released nationally and identified as effective immediately may be including in the examination at any time.









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

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

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



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

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



Vignette Style Question 2

- He says finding time to exercise is challenging due to his work schedule. Using the transtheoretical model, what stage of change is he in?
- A. Contemplation
- B. Cost vs. Benefit
- C. Precontemplation
- D. Denial



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. Very low-calorie diet
- B. Eliminate all concentrated sweets
- C. Eat 3 meals a day with snacks in between
- D. Mediterranean Diet



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.
- Results in weight gain and increase in plasma glucose levels.







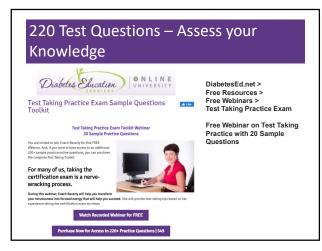




Sample question 4

- 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





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



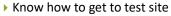
Knowledge = Confidence

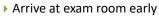
- Most important aspect of test taking
- Knowing the content will improve your confidence
- As you study your knowledge base expands



Combating Test Anxiety

- Positive thinking and affirmations
- Use relaxation techniques we teach pts
- Take practice exam
- Rest well night before





Know your stuff – self-study or courses













