







### 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.

### 2021 and 2022 Practice Experience Update from CBCDE STANDARD PATHWAY DOE PROFESSIONAL WITH ADMISTRATUS WITH ADMISTRATUS

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 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

Unique Qualifications (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 needed prior to applying	Total 2000 hours in no more than 4 years prior to applying	Total 2000 hours of DCE within 5 years	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 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**
- If on Unique Qualifications Pathway, need 2000 hours of DSME
- ► For more: info@CBDCE.org or call 877 -239- 3233



### **Professional Practice Definition**

- ▶ Diabetes Self-Mgmnt → Assessment Education
- Program development
- ▶ Program management
- ▶ Volunteer activities
- ▶ Case management of individuals with diabetes
- ▶ Care and Education
- ▶ Interventions
- ▶ Ongoing Support
- ▶ Participant Progress
- Documentation
- Service Development and Admin

Definition of Diabete	s Education				
<ul> <li>It is a component of a comprehensive plan of diabetes care.</li> <li>Involves the person with prediabetes and or diabetes, caregivers and specialists</li> <li>Ongoing process of facilitating the</li> </ul>					
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.					
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### **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



### 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 goals.



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



### Defin

**Participant** communica achieving s outcome(s) intervention based on pa

Documenta intervention in participar



Services De Developme performed

ition of Diabetes Education		
Progress: Specialist monitors and stess whether participant is self-management goals and other to evaluate effectiveness of ms. Additional assessments are articipant's needs across lifespan.		
ntion: Assessment, education plan, n, and outcomes are documented nt's health record.		
evelopment/Administration: nt and administrative activities 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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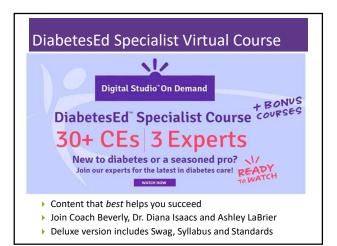
### **New Way**

- 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, abocates, spouses, friends, and providers, our use of language can deeply affect the self-view of people ling with diabetes very day. Intestinate communication is a powerful tool that can uncover ranam, identify barries, and more both the provider and person with diabetes toward a greater understanding of the issues involved. The language used in the health care setting is immensely important in determining trust, mutual respect, and meaningful long term relations, mutual respect, and meaningful long term relations; mutual respect, and including the relations of the state of the second providers of the second provid

				Please review before completing application.
rom	profe	ssionals	who	ation Examination for Diabetes Care and Education Specialists is designed and intended for health have responsibilities that include the direct provision of diabetes care and education (DCE), as Refer to Definition of Diabetes Care and Education section, <u>page 4</u> .
BDCE	†This	review li	st rep	resents a summary of requirements. See pages 3-4 for all details.
Iandbook	Yes	No		
			1.	As a clinical psychologist, registered nurse, occupational therapist, optometrist, pharmacist, physical therapist, physician, podiatrist, master certified health education specialist, certified clinical exercise physiologist, registered dietitian, dietitian untrilionist, or registered PA, is your license, certification or registration current, active and unrestricted?"
				OR
				Do you hold a minimum of a master's degree in social work from a United States college or university accredited by a nationally recognized regional accrediting body?
				OR
				If you do not meet either of these, you are encouraged to investigate CBDCE's Unique Qualifications Pathway, Please visit our website for more information on that pathway.
			2.	Has your practice experience occurred within the United States or its territories?
			3.	Has all your practice experience occurred since you met requirement #1 above?
			4.	Do you have a minimum of 2 calendar years (to the day) of practice experience since you received the license, registration or advanced degree as outlined above?
			5.	Have you accrued 1000 hours of practice experience in diabetes care and education (DCE) within the last 4 years?
			6.	Do you have a minimum of $40\%$ (or $400$ hours) of the 1000 hours of DCE practice experience accrued within the past year?
			7.	Does your practice experience include at least some or all in the DCE process: assessment, education plan, interventions, organing support, monitoring and communication of participant progress, documentation, and development of DSMES services/administration?
			8.	The Examination Content Outline (ECO) identifies what is covered on the Examination. Reminder that regardless of discipline, knowledge (and the ability to apply that knowledge) is necessary across all areas of the ECO Have you reviewed the ECO and assessed your knowledge across the ECO?
			9.	Have you completed (within the past 2 years) a minimum of 15 hours of continuing education activities** applicable to diabetes and provided by or approved by a provider on our list of



### 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



ا	Fall 2021   Remote Testing					
	Take Your CDCES Exam At Home!					
	Wow! This is fantastic news. I sit for the CBCDE Exam for the 7th time next year, and I am definitely going to take advantage of this remote feature! - Cosch Beverly					
	The Certification Board for Diabates Care 6 Education (CBDCE) is now offering the opportunity to take your Certified Diabates Educator (CDCES) exam remotely!					
	Starting this summer you will now have the option to take your certification exam using their new Live Remote Online Protecting (LRP) platform.					
	LRP is a secure and non-invasive platform that uses professional process and technology to monitor candidates live while they complete the Certification Examination for Diabetes Care and Education Specialists (Exam). This method of lest delivery allows the candidate to task the earn from their home, office or a remote site, using their own computer. The process is secure, easily accessible, and monitors testing activity and records all sspects of the exam testing session.					
	Get Familiar with the Requirements					
	During your exam appointment, you will be connected with a moderator who will guide you through the process and be there throughout your earlier exam. You will laced to bake your screen and treadcast yourself during your entire exam. Your workspeed mould be quiet, find, and free of any study moderal materials.					
	No electronic, besides the computing over taking the sets or an available of theware, to set there may be much questions, a basic classifier a likeware fair contained by the moderate. A diminister basic is an option, but no changes to complete test questions are allowed after the break. In addition, the moderator will need to rescan your workspace to make use it is fine of tables and materials.					
	To connect to the LRP platform, you will need a computer with a webcam and microphone. The CBDCE recommends that you run compatibility tests before your exam to ensure your equipment is compatible.					
	Compatibility Test					

### 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 -
  - ▶ 1<sup>st</sup> 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



### 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%**
- ▶ 2020 67%

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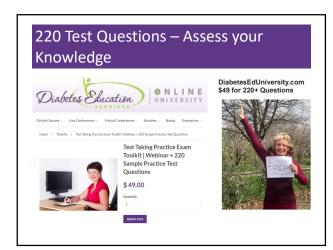
### **Exam Details**

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

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### 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.



Recommended Articles	
	What
ADA Standards of Care — This yearly publication by the American Diabetes Association outlines the national goals of care based on the latest research for diabetes management. This is one of the most important guidelines to read as a Certified Diabetes Care and Education Specialist	vviiac
Purchase ADA Standards of Care 2021 Booklet	4.0
Screening and Diagnosis of Diabetes Mellitus 2021 - One-page cheat sheet that summarizes screening, risk status, and diagnostic criteria for diabetes. Great for your office and as a study tool.	to
Pharmacologic Approaches to Glycemic Treatment in 2021. This hyperglycemia road map details strategies to achieve quocose control for both Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes. Section 8 of Standards of Care, 2020	
Language & Chabetes. What we say matters   Resource page Language is powerful and can have a strong impact on perceptions as well as behavior. This mini webinar and markle provide recommendations for the language used by health can be professionals and others when discussing diabetes through spoken or written words whether directed to people with diabetes, collaragues, or the general public as well as reserved to questions retend to incurate and diabetes.	Study?
Med Chear Sheets 2021   Hypertension, Lipids, and Neuropathy These summary sheets are helpful for your clinical practice and preparing for certification exams. For exam success, be familiar with the general concepts, (side effects and precautions) of these medications.	3
AADE 17 <sup>th</sup> Self-Care Behaviors – A must-read for anyone entering the field of Diabetes or as a reference for those already in the field. These 7 Self-Care Behaviors <sup>34</sup> provide a framework for patient-centered diabetes self-management education and training 105ME/T) and care.	
AACE Comprehensive Type 2 Diabetes Management Algorithm 2020. This link provides the complete executive and stille set summary by an American Association of Critical Endocrinologists/American College of Endocrinology Consensus Panel on Type 2 Diabetes Meltinus. If you are taking the DOCES or BC-ADM exim, we encourage students to be Familiar with the stille content that reviews diabetes management.	
2017 National Standards for Diabetes Self-Management Education and Support – A joint position statement of the American Diabete Association, the American Association of Diabetes Educators, and the Academy of Nurthion and Dietetics. An important document to review for those providing Diabetes Self-Management Education or those considering taking the certification exam.	



### 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

### 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 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

### 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



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### 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 – Carb Counting

JL uses an insulin pump and is carb counting. A typical breakfast includes: ½ banana, 1 cup of milk, 2 tablespoons almond butter and 1 piece whole grain bread. LS's insulin to carb ratio for breakfast is 1:12, for lunch and dinner it is 1:15. Based on this, how much insulin does LS need for breakfast?

- A. 3.5 units
- **B.** 3.8 units
- c. 3.0 units
- p. 2.8 units

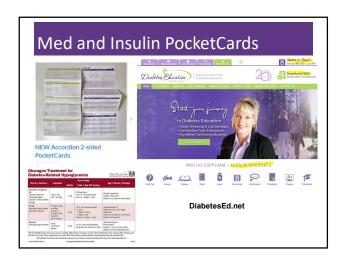
### Sample Question 4

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.

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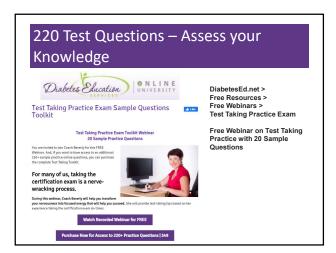


### Sample question 5

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





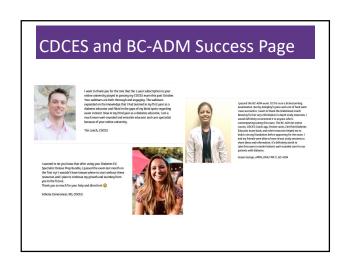
### DiabetesEd Specialist Virtual Course Digital Studio On Demand DiabetesEd Specialist Course courses 30+ CEs 3 Experts New to diabetes or a seasoned pro? Join our experts for the latest in diabetes care!

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- ▶ Join Coach Beverly, Dr. Diana Isaacs and Ashley LaBrier
- Deluxe version includes Syllabus and Swag









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