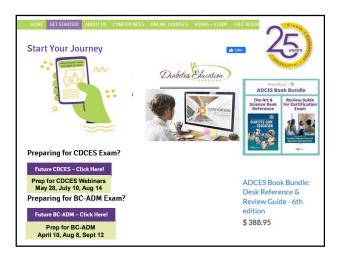


Land Acknowledgment

We acknowledge and are mindful that Diabetes Education Services stands on lands that were originally occupied by the first people of this area, the Mechoopda, and we recognize their distinctive spiritual relationship with this land, the flora, the fauna, and the waters that run through this area.





Topics – Prep for CDCES

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

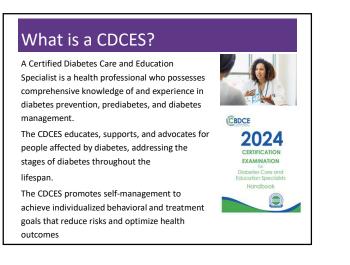


Diabetes Cert Names

- 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?

- Provides a mechanism to demonstrate professional accomplishment and growth
- Provide formal recognition of specialty practice and knowledge at a mastery level

 Provides validation of demonstrated dedication to



diabetes
Promote continuing commitment to best practices, current standards and knowledge

Professional Practice Experience Must meet all - 2024

 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 5 years in diabetes selfmanagement education with a minimum of 200 hours = about 4 hrs a week) accrued in the last 12 months. 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 (PRIOR REQUIREMENT) | PERMANENT REQUIREMENT CHANGE FOR ALL APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED FROM 1/1/2024 AND FORWARD* |
| 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 |
| 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 year |
| u | INIQUE QUALIFICATIONS PATHY | VAY |
| DCE PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE EXPERIENCE REQUIREMENT | WITHOUT ADJUSTMENTS (PRIOR REQUIREMENT) | PERMANENT REQUIREMENT CHANGE FOR ALL APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED 1/1/2024 AND FORWARD* |
| 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 |
| 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 year |



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



Quick Question A

- Diabetes Care and Education Exam includes which of the following philosophies?
- A. Encouraging compliance improves outcomes
- B. Empower people to improve diabetes selfmanagement
- C. Consider individual needs, goals and life experiences
- D. Help all people achieve an A1c less than 7
- E. Collaborate and provide ongoing care

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



DSMES is for Everyone

- All people with diabetes should participate in diabetes self-management education and support to facilitate the knowledge, decisionmaking, and skills mastery for diabetes self-care.
- Assess clinical outcomes, health status, well being and support.
- Person centered
- Digital coaching
- Identify barriers
- Eval SDOH
- Consider barriers

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

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.



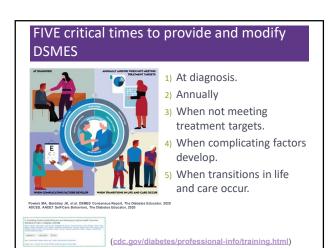
Documentation: Assessment, education plan, intervention, and outcomes are documented in participant's health record.

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

Diabetes Self Management Ed Benefits

- Improved knowledge
- Lower weight
- Improved quality of life
- Reduced mortality
- Positive coping
- Reduced cost
- Only 5-7% of Medicare/insurea receive DSME)
- Increased primary care, preventive services
- Less frequent use of acute care and inpt admissions
- More likely to follow best practice recommendations

(esp those with Medicare)





DSME Overall Objective

- Participant Centered Avoid judgmental
- Support informed decision making
- Problem solving
- Active collaboration to improve clinical outcomes and quality of life
- 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,

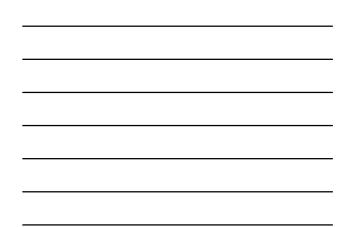
Manage

New Way

- Check
 - Participant
- compliant A American Diabetes Care.

- ▶ BG in target range Focus on what they are accomplishing
- What we say matters





| | C | BD | C | 2024 Certification Examination for Diabetes Care and Education Specialists |
|-----------------------|-------|-----------|--------|---|
| rom CBDCE landbook | | | | Assess Your Readiness to Apply for the CDCES Examination |
| Ianubook | profe | sionals : | who h | tion Examination for Diabetes Care and Education Specialists is designed and intended for health we responsibilities that include the direct provision of diabetes care and education (DCE), as defined by rition of Diabetes Care and Education section, <u>agard</u> . |
| | This | eview lis | t repo | isents a summary of requirements. See pages 2-4 for all details. |
| | Yes | No | | |
| | | | ι | As a clinical psychologist, registered nurse, occupational therapist, optometrist, pharmacist, physical therapist, physican, podiatrist, master certified health education specialist, certified clinical exercise physiologist, registrated dietitian, registered dietitian nutritionist, or registered PA, is your license, certification or registration current, active and unvesticited?" |
| | | | | 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? |
| H | | | 3. | Has all your practice experience occurred since you met requirement #1 above? |
| 2 | | | 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 or are you using a Master's degree in a health- related field as a waiter for one of the two years? |
| | | | 5. | Have you accrued 1000 hours of practice experience in diabetes care and education (DCE) within the last 5 years? |
| | | | 6. | Do you have a minimum of 20% (or 200 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, ongoing support, monitoring and communication of participant progress, documentation, and development of DSMLS service/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 Recognized Continuing Education Provident? |

Applying to take the CDCES Exam

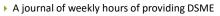
At the time of your online application, you will receive:

- On-line notification of either approval
- Or that you have been selected for audit



What is included in audit if requested?

- Licensure
- Documentation of Professional Practice Experience –

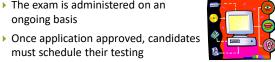


- Supervisor to verify
- CE course verification
- Employment verification signed by supervisor

Test Taking Window

The exam is administered on an ongoing basis

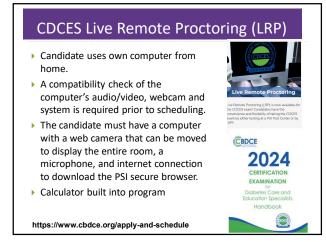
must schedule their testing



- 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 CBDCE Online scheduling system
- See application booklet for more details

Starting March 1, Apply through CBDCE

- Effective March 1, 2024 you will apply for the CDCES Exam through CBDCE but will first need to create an account with CBDCE.
- If approved, you will be emailed an eligibility confirmation notice which includes the 90-day window during which you'll need to schedule and take your exam. Keep it handy. There's a lot of important and valuable information in it. Once you've got the confirmation notice, you can schedule your exam through your CBDCE account that you created.
- To apply for the CDCES exam, create and log into your CBDCE account > click on "Get Certified > Application > Create New Application" and follow through the application pages through application submittal and payment.
- To schedule your exam, you can do so, easily, in your CBDCE account. Log into your CBDCE account, click on "Get Certified" > click on "details" in the application > click on Schedule Exam > you will be redirected to the PSI test taker portal to schedule your exam. Please be mindful of the required timeframes for rescheduling as some fees may apply.



CDCES Live Remote Proctoring

- Breaks: You are NOT allowed any breaks during your LRP exam session.
- Identification: You will be required to take a picture of yourself via the webcam. You will also be required to show via webcam your photo ID.
- Room Scan: You will be required to perform a 360° scan of your testing room. Room must be free of study materials, papers, reference materials, etc.
- Calculator: The LRP platform has a calculator built-in in the lower left-hand corner of screen.
- Communicating with your proctor: will be conducted via chat during the testing session.
- Results will pop up on screen upon completion.



convenience and flexibility of taking the CDC exam by either testing at a PSI Test Center o .RPI Learn More



When will I get my results?

You will receive your test results the same day at testing site or if using remote proctoring.

- You can retake the test as many times as needed
- Cost
 - 1st time \$350
 Denewel, \$250
 - 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



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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%

 2018 – 67%

 2019 – 70%

 2020 & 2021 & 2022 – 67%

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 (175 in July) questions are new but are not counted in the determination of individual examination scores.

| Testing Dates | Number of Questions on the Exam | |
|---|--|--|
| January 1, 2024 through June 30, 2024 | 200 questions (175 scored, 25 pre-test) | |
| July 1, 2024 and forward | 175 questions (150 scored, 25 pre-test) | |



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.
- Section 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.

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e. Teach the content to someone else
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Testing Da

January 1, 2024 through June 30, 2024

July 1, 2024 and forward

Ne

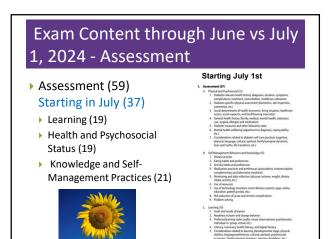
200 questions (175 scored, 25 pre-test)

175 questions (150 scored, 25 pre-ter



Overview of CDCES Exam

- Composed of 200 (175 starting in July) 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 will be updated in July 2024 based on new exam outline!



Exam Content - Intervention

Intervention (88)

Starting July- Care & Education Interventions (105)

- 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)

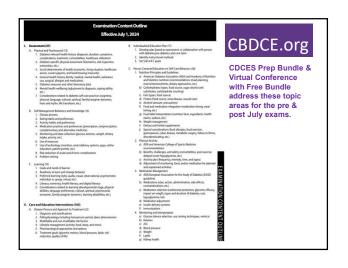


Exam Content – Disease Management

- Education and Program Standards (28) Starting July Standards & Practices (8)
- 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





www.DiabetesEd.net

| Examination C | | |
|---|--|---|
| Effective J | | |
| Papeta Contan Papeta Contan Papeta Contan Papeta Contan Papeta Contan Papeta Pape | Buckets auf Artikana II. Buckets auf Artikana II. Substatis auf Jacksmark Buckets auf Artikana II. Buckets auf Artikana II. Substatis Artikana II. Substatis Artikana II. Buckets auf Artikana II. Buckets auf Artikana II. Buckets auf Artikana III. Buckets auf Artikana IIII. Buckets auf Artikana IIII. Buckets auf Artikana | CDCES Prep Bundle & Virtual Conference with Free Bundle address these topic areas for the pre & post July exams. |





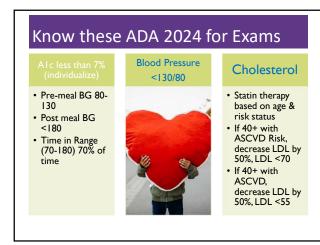


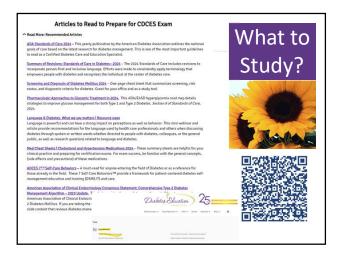
Test Timing of Diabetes Advancements – AKA What Year Standards to Study?

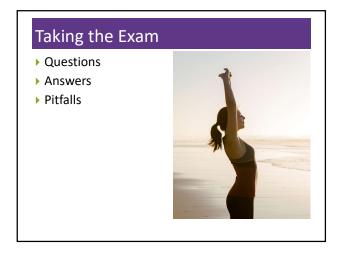
- > CBDCE has developed the following policies.
- One Year New medical advances, guidelines, or pharmaceuticals will be included in CDCES Exam no sooner than one year after the information is released.



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.







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.
- Keep it Person Centered



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



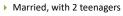
Sample Question 2

- 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 and hypertension. Additional known information.



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

Vignette Style Question 1

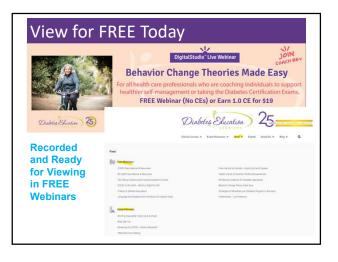
- Given his age and health status, according to ADA 2023 Standards, what are his goals?
- A. BP less than 140/90, LDL less than 100B. BP less than 130/80, LDL less than 70
- C. BP less than 120/80, start statin
- D. BP less than 130/80, LDL less than 100



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. Plate Method



Sample Question 3 – Carb Counting

JL uses an insulin pump and is carb counting using exchange list. 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
- D. 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.
- D. Results in weight gain and increase in plasma glucose levels.









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, advise person to:
- A. Increase evening dose of basal insulin
- B. Increase morning dose of bolus insulin
- c. Check 3am blood glucose
- D. Eliminate bedtime snack







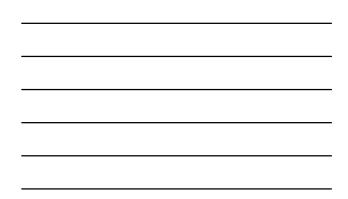


- 5. January 25, 2024 Class 5: Goals of Care & Lower Extremity Assessment | 1.5 CEs
- 6. January 30, 2024 Class 6: Hypoglycemia, Sick Days, & Monitoring | 1.5 CEs

Recorded and Ready for On-Demand Viewing





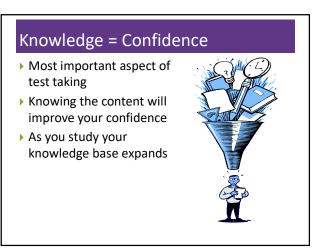


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CDCES / BC-ADM Success Page

Melisas is a Registered Dietitian Nutritionist based out of North Minani. She is most passionate about using her Medical Nutrition Theragy coupled with Mcharatonal Interviewing Since she became a Dietitian and began working with the community, or heraws the world pursue a specialization in Diabetes Management to most. She is wry excited to join the CDCES community of providers!



I want to thank you all for the support you give to Diabetet Educator but also to those of us preparing for the CDCSE Law. I truly want to HABIN VOI for that 11 bits parsed may ensue non Jane 124 (2023.1 appreciate all that you do to simplify the updates and new exidence based practice information. The cheat base takes you provided were the one thing that I would say helped really reinforce the information for the Lake worther the bod camy videous I had iss stress because of your supportive site and that helped so much I am so honored to be able to make Diabetes easier for patients everyday. Cample Techene, ESN, RN, CDCSE



Enroll at www.DiabetesEdUniversity.com





