





Diabetes Education Services Inclusion Statement

Based on the IDEA Initiative inspired by CDR

- Inclusion
- Diversity
- Equity
- Acces



- We are committed to promoting diversity and inclusion in our educational offerings.
- We recognize, respect, and include differences in ability, age, culture, ethnicity, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, size, and socioeconomic characteristics.
- Our goal is to promote equity and access, acknowledging historical and institutional inequities.
- We are committed to practicing cultural humility and cultivating our cultural competence.
- We wish to create a safe space within our community where one's beliefs, experiences, identity, and differences in ability, age, size, socio-cultural/socioeconomic characteristics, and political affiliations are considered and respected.

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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



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Topics - Prep for CDCES Exam

- Getting ready to take Certified Diabetes Care and Education Specialist Exam Soon!
 - Exam content
- Study strategies
- Test taking tips
- ▶ Resources



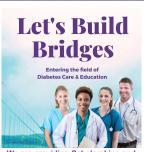
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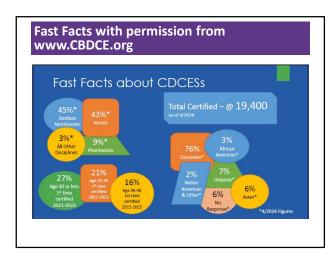
Calling All Health Care Professionals

Our goal is to cast this net far and wide to address the rising prevalence of diabetes.

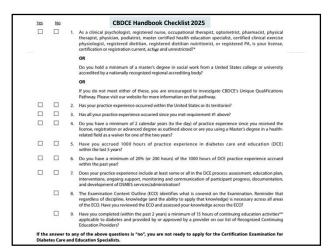
- Currently, 16% of people in the United States live with diabetes, and over 38% live with prediabetes according to the CDC.
- CDCES defined: a compassionate teacher and expert who, as an integral member of the care team, provides collaborative, comprehensive, and personcentered care and education for people with diabetes"



We are providing Scholarships and supporting mentors to help train the next generation of Diabetes Care & Education Specialists.







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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
- Audit required info:
 - 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 CBDCE Online scheduling system
- See application booklet for more details

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CDCES Live Remote Proctoring (LRP)

- Candidate uses own computer from home.
- A compatibility check of the computer's audio/video, webcam and system is required prior to scheduling.
- ▶ The candidate must have a computer with a web camera that can be moved to display the entire room, a microphone, and internet connection to download the PSI secure browser.
- ▶ Calculator built into program

https://www.cbdce.org/apply-and-schedule



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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
- 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



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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
 - ▶ Renewal \$250



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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



2011 -65%	
2012 – 63.5%	
2013 – 67 and 69%	(CDDCF
2014 - 66 and 67%	Certification Board for
2015 - 62 and 64% (test updated)	Diabetes Care and Education
2016 – 67%	
2017 – 66%	
2018 – 67%	
2019 – 70%	
2020 & 2021 & 2022 – 67%	
2023 – 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 175 questions are new but are not counted in the determination of individual examination scores.
- Score based on 150 questions

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Exam Content - Assessment

- Assessment (37)
 - Physical and Psychosocial (12)
 - ▶ Self-Management Behaviors and Knowledge (15)
 - Learning (10)



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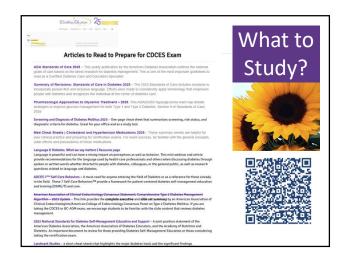
Exam | Care and Education Interventions

- ▶ Care & Education Interventions (105)
 - Disease Process & Approach to Treatment (22)
 - Individualizes Education Plan (17)
 - Person Centered Education on Self-Care Behaviors (58)
 - Evaluation, documentation and follow-up (8)

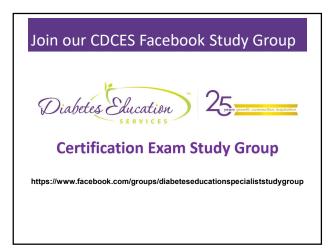
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follow-up (8)

Exam Content — Standards & Practices Standards & Practices (8) National Standards for Diabetes Self Management Education and Support Diabetes Prevention Program Practice Standards Advocate Evidence-based care and education Consider Social Determinants of Health Inclusion, Diversity, Equity









Taking the Exam

- Questions
- Answers
- ▶ Pitfalls



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Keep it Person Centered

- Focus on psychosocial needs and social determinants of health.
- > Start where the participant is at.
- ▶ Keep the participants characteristics in mind (age, type of diabetes, etc.)
- We are supporting efforts toward behavior change.

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Increase success

- If the answer you wanted isn't there – Pivot, breathe and readjust.
- Try not to overthink question/answers.
- Make sure that the answer you choose fits the situation.
- Focus on national goals and avoid using your work setting's goal.



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

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



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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

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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
- ▶ Test anxiety have a plan on how to address
- Work even simple math problem 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



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Sample Question 2

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



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Vignette Style Question

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

- 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 2

- 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

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Vignette Style Question 4

KL is 72 years old with a 10 year history of type 2 diabetes. KL's has a BMI of 24.6, A1C of 7.3% and LDL cholesterol of 72 mg/dL. GFR is 62 and UACR is less than 30 gm/g. Has a history of hypertension. Current meds for diabetes include metformin ER 850mg BID, sitagliptin (Januvia) 25mg. Based on the ADA Standards of Care, what is the next best action?

- A. Start a SGLT-2 inhibitor to lower A1C and preserve renal function.
- ${\bf B.}$ Determine KL's A1C goals and explore social determinants of health.
- C. Stop sitagliptin and suggest initiation of a GLP-1 Receptor Agonist to reduce risk of CV disease.
- D. Refer KL to a RD/RDN to help get A1C less than 7%.





Sample Question 5

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 loss and can cause kidney damage.



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Sample question 6

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



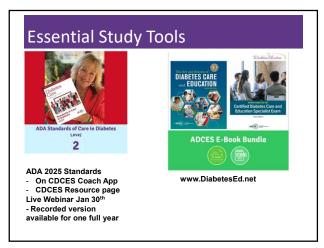
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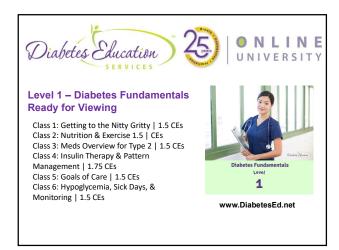


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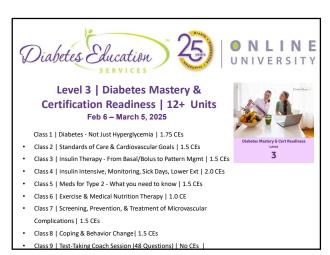
We are Here to Help You Earn the CDCES after your name! - CDCES Prep Bundle & - Virtual Conference - includes Free Bundle of Courses that address these content areas included in the exam.

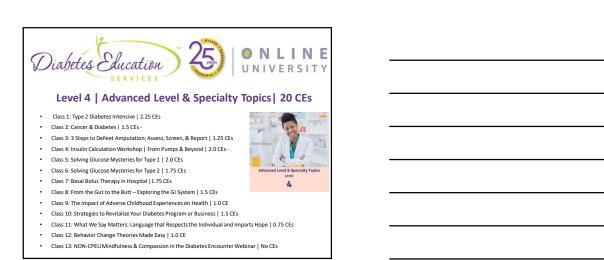
















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Knowledge = Confidence Most important aspect of test taking Knowing the content will improve your confidence As you study your knowledge base expands

