



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of the American Pharmacists Association

journal homepage: www.japha.org

RESEARCH NOTES

Advanced diabetes credentials for the community pharmacist:
a pilot studyJasmine D. Gonzalvo^{*}, Emily Kruckeberg, Michelle L. Newton, Evelyn Chang,
Nicole L. Olenik, Stephanie A. Gernant

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 16 October 2015

Accepted 12 February 2016

ABSTRACT

Objectives: This study sought to: (1) determine the percentage of community pharmacists in Indiana with advanced diabetes credentials; (2) identify the perceived benefits and barriers that pharmacists have toward obtaining advanced diabetes credentials; and (3) assess the intent and interest in pursuing advanced diabetes credentials in the future.

Methods: A cross-sectional statewide telephone survey of community pharmacists in Indiana was conducted from November 2014 to March 2015. Survey items were derived from a compilation of structured and unstructured questions that were of interest to the research team. Questions regarding demographics, current credentials held, and common diabetes-related counseling topics were asked to all respondents. The research team also sought to determine pharmacists' perceptions of the benefits and barriers to obtaining advanced diabetes credentials. The survey was divided into three sections: personal and professional demographics, current credentials, and perceptions of diabetes credentials. Respondents answered dichotomous, Likert-scale response, and open-ended questions. Six research assistants administered the survey.

Results: A total of 1,024 community pharmacies were contacted, and 907 pharmacists responded, for an 88.5% response rate. Of the 907 participants, 9 pharmacists (<1%) held advanced diabetes credentials, and 6 others held advanced diabetes credentials that had expired. One-half (50%) of pharmacists agreed that advanced diabetes credentials were important for all community pharmacists, although 45% of all pharmacists surveyed did not think that advanced diabetes credentials were necessary for delivering patient care services. **Conclusion:** Despite the opportunity for community pharmacists to expand their role in advanced diabetes care, few have obtained advanced diabetes credentials, and available research has yet to articulate the barriers inhibiting the process. Results from this pilot survey will provide insight into the future dissemination of a nationwide survey to community pharmacists.

© 2016 American Pharmacists Association[®]. Published by Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Diabetes is a worldwide epidemic. The International Diabetes Federation predicts that the number of people worldwide with diabetes will grow to 438 million in 2030.¹ In

the United States, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention predicts that the prevalence of diabetes will increase from 10% in 2010 to 33% by 2050.¹ This stark increase in prevalence is alarming, because diabetes is the seventh leading cause of death and the leading cause of kidney failure, nontraumatic lower-limb amputations, and blindness in the United States.^{2,3} The shortage of qualified diabetes educators augments the associated challenges.⁴

Diabetes education is an integral component in improving health outcomes and quality of life.² As such, the Healthy People 2020 objectives for diabetes aim to increase the proportion of persons diagnosed with diabetes who receive formal diabetes education by 10% by the year 2020.⁵ Diabetes

Disclosure: The authors declare no actual or potential conflict of interest.

Funding: This project has not received grant funding.

Previous presentations: American Society of Health-System Pharmacists Annual Midyear Meeting Poster Presentation, Anaheim, CA, December 7–11, 2014; American Pharmacists Association Annual Meeting Poster Presentation, San Diego, CA, March 27–30, 2015.

*** Correspondence:** Jasmine D. Gonzalvo, PharmD, BCPS, BC-ADM, CDE, Eskenazi Health, 640 Eskenazi Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46202.

E-mail address: jgonzalv@purdue.edu (J.D. Gonzalvo).

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.japh.2016.02.010>

1544-3191/© 2016 American Pharmacists Association[®]. Published by Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Key Points**Background:**

- Advanced diabetes credentials available in the United States include Board Certification in Advanced Diabetes Management (BC-ADM) and Certified Diabetes Educator (CDE).
- Pharmacists are well positioned in the community to provide diabetes education to patients, but few community pharmacists have obtained advanced diabetes credentials.
- Research is lacking that identifies the perceptions and barriers inhibiting this process.

Findings:

- This study found that (1) fewer than 1% of Indiana community pharmacists surveyed hold a CDE or BC-ADM credential; (2) community pharmacists think that advanced diabetes credentials enable a strong effect on patient care and increase diabetes knowledge; and (3) major barriers to obtaining advanced diabetes credentials are limited time and money.
- This pilot study provides robust preliminary data to expand on for a national survey to assess the percentage of community pharmacists who hold advanced diabetes credentials and the perceptions of benefits and barriers to obtaining advanced diabetes credentials.

educators play an essential role in helping patients with or at risk for diabetes successfully manage their disease and related conditions. The American Association of Diabetes Educators (AADE) advocates that all diabetes educators work toward formal certification, which includes advanced diabetes credentials, such as the Certified Diabetes Educator (CDE) credential and the Board Certified-Advanced Diabetes Management (BC-ADM) certification.⁶ These credentials are an indicator of diabetes expertise, credibility, and distinction among health care providers and patients.⁷ Legislation has recently passed in Indiana providing another option for advanced diabetes credentials. The Indiana state licensure of diabetes educators initiative is currently under way to promote consumer protection, professional recognition, and setting quality guidelines for the provision of diabetes education.⁸ The diabetes educator license is distinct from the CDE or BC-ADM credential. Rather, the license is analogous to those that other health care professionals must obtain to practice within a specific field of expertise (e.g., pharmacist license, nurse license, physician license). To date, only 2 states, Indiana and Kentucky, have passed legislation supporting state licensure of diabetes educators.

As community pharmacies expand medication therapy management services, it is becoming increasingly important for pharmacists to provide chronic disease education and management, especially to patients with type 2 diabetes. In line with these efforts, the Affordable Care Act now allows for expanded opportunities for reimbursement for diabetes

prevention and management services.⁹ Reimbursement is available for diabetes programs that are recognized or accredited by the American Diabetes Association (ADA) or the American Association of Diabetes Educators (AADE). One requirement to become a recognized or accredited program is for the primary instructor to hold the CDE or BC-ADM credential. Therefore, attainment of the CDE or BC-ADM credential by the community pharmacist is one of the integral first steps to reimbursement for diabetes self-management education and support (DSME/S) programs in the community pharmacy setting.¹⁰ One such DSME/S program has been described by Olenik et al.¹¹ Furthermore, strong advocacy efforts by national organizations such as AADE are ongoing that promote reimbursement for DSME/S services delivered by credentialed or licensed diabetes educators.¹²

Community pharmacists, who are a key interface between the health care system and the general public, have the opportunity to reduce the prevalence of diabetes and associated complications. Community pharmacists commonly provide counseling on diabetes medications and supplies, answer questions from patients with diabetes, track adherence to diabetes medications, and administer vaccinations to diabetes patients. A substantial body of literature highlights the positive outcomes associated with more in-depth pharmacist-managed diabetes services.^{13–15} Increasing the number of community pharmacists with advanced diabetes credentials expands the opportunity for widespread implementation of accredited diabetes management programs in community pharmacy settings. Community pharmacists could then provide comprehensive DSME/S services for patients with diabetes, receive reimbursement, gain recognition as diabetes experts to the general public and health care community, and have added variety of daily activities. Despite the opportunity for community pharmacists to expand their role in this vital area, a small percentage of pharmacists nationally have obtained advanced diabetes credentials, and available research has yet to articulate the barriers to attaining advanced diabetes credentials.

As such, the goal of the present research was to characterize the current attitudes and perceptions of community pharmacists regarding advanced diabetes credentials. The findings of this pilot study define the current state of affairs of community pharmacists' intentions to pursue advanced diabetes credentials to promote the broader dissemination of quality diabetes education.

Objectives

This pilot study sought to (1) determine the percentage of community pharmacists in Indiana with advanced diabetes credentials; (2) identify the perceived benefits and barriers that pharmacists have toward obtaining advanced diabetes credentials; and (3) assess the intent and interest in pursuing advanced diabetes credentials in the future.

Methods

A cross-sectional statewide telephone survey of community pharmacists in Indiana was conducted from November 2014 to March 2015. A list of all chain, independent, grocery, and mass merchant retail pharmacies in Indiana was obtained

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/5834299>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/5834299>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)