

Assessment Questions

Objective 1: Explain evidence-based team care involving pharmacists

1. Diabetes is the ___ leading cause of death in the United States:
 - a. 1st
 - b. 7th
 - c. 15th
 - d. 50th
2. What does CDTM stand for?
 - a. Collaborative Drug-Therapy Management
 - b. Collaborative Diabetes-Therapy Management
 - c. Colorectal Diabetes-Therapy Maintenance
 - d. Cancer Drug-Therapy Maintenance

Objective 2: Describe pharmacist led intervention to improve medication adherence and blood pressure control

1. What is an influencer of medication non-adherence that is owned by the patient and provider?
 - a. Lack of motivation
 - b. Poor access to care
 - c. Non-involvement with medical decision making
 - d. Low health literacy
2. What is a barrier to SMA?
 - a. Transportation
 - b. Patient Motivation
 - c. Internet Access
 - d. Low Health Literacy

Objective 3: Describe pharmacist led Diabetes Self-Management Education (DSME)

1. How many DSME National Standards are there?
 - a. 10
 - b. 15
 - c. 23
 - d. 25
 - e.
2. Why are pharmacists one of several health care providers that are recommended to lead Diabetes Self-Management Education
 - a. Pharmacists are good at math
 - b. Pharmacists like people
 - c. Pharmacists understand complex science theories
 - d. Pharmacists are the most accessible healthcare professionals in most communities

Objective 4: List the steps to become an accredited/recognized DSME program

1. What are the two DSME accrediting organizations?
 - a. AADE and ADA
 - b. AADE and FDA
 - c. EPA and ADA
 - d. FEMA and ADA

2. True or False: The National Standards are the same for both accrediting organizations.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Objective 5: Describe an example of diabetes care provided by pharmacist

1. What is a Patient Aligned Care Team (PACT)?
 - a. A primary care physician
 - b. A team of a physician and a dentist
 - c. A team of a mid-level care providers
 - d. An interdisciplinary team of health care providers which can include primary care physicians, nurses, and one clinical pharmacy specialist per 8 primary care providers

2. What is **outside** of the scope of diabetes care provided by a pharmacist?
 - a. Medication reconciliation
 - b. Perform diabetic foot exams
 - c. Provide physical therapy services
 - d. Consult to other providers for follow-up (nutrition, optometry, podiatry, physical therapy, prosthetics, wound care)