

BACKGROUND

- Semaglutide and dulaglutide are the only GLP-1 RA with the association of increased rates of retinopathy complications versus placebo shown in prospective, randomized clinical trials.
- This study was designed to provide education to health care professionals, specifically targeting the gap found in understanding the use of semaglutide in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

OBJECTIVES

- To identify health care professionals' baseline knowledge and confidence of semaglutide use in patients with type 2 diabetes.
- To describe the impact of GLP-1 RA medical detailing intervention on health care professionals' knowledge and confidence of use in patients with type 2 diabetes.

METHODS

Study Design:

- Descriptive, pretest-posttest using medical detailing intervention

Study Population:

- Health care professionals enrolled as members of ADCES

Analytical Strategy:

- Demographic characteristics of the sample including frequencies were calculated
- Knowledge and confidence questions results described using frequencies/percentages

Study Measures: Dependent Variable

- Knowledge, confidence, and agreement questions regarding utilization, monitoring, education, and screening of GLP-1 RA

Study Measures: Independent Variables

- Provider discipline, years of experience, area of practice, diabetes related credentials, number of patients with diabetes served on a weekly basis, primary role when engaged with patients, number of patients seen per week that utilize a GLP-1 RA

CONCLUSION

- Our study brought to light a lack of established, uniform guidance on the use of GLP-1 RA in patients with diabetes and diabetic retinopathy.
- The results of this study could provide increased awareness to the lack of direction in the area and prompt further studies to provide better care and improve patient outcomes.

RESULTS

Table 5. Pre-Survey Confidence Questions Subgroup Analysis by Health Care Discipline

Health Care Discipline	+ Not at All Confident Average %	+ Not Very Confident Average %	+ Neutral Average %	+ Fairly Confident Average %	+ Extremely Confident Average %
Registered Nurse (N=6)	4%	33%	33%	17%	13%
Dietitian (N=7)	0%	14%	36%	32%	18%
Pharmacist (N=7)	0%	0%	4%	71%	25%
Nurse Practitioner (N=6)	0%	0%	0%	46%	54%

RESULTS

Table 2. Provider Responses to Survey Questions Pertaining to Diabetes Treatment Scope

Health Care Provider Discipline, N (%)	Dietitian 7 (27%)	Pharmacist 7 (27%)	Registered Nurse 6 (23%)	Nurse Practitioner 6 (23%)			
Years of Experience, N (%)	0 – 5 1 (4%)	6 – 10 0 (0%)	11 – 15 3 (12%)	16 – 20 5 (19%)	> 20 17 (65%)		
Area of Practice, N (%)	Academic 2 (8%)	Endocrine Clinic 6 (23%)	In-Patient 4 (15%)	Pharmacy 2 (8%)	Primary Care Clinic 6 (23%)	Transitions of Care 1 (4%)	Other 5 (19%)
Diabetes-Related Credentials [†] , N (%)	BC-ADM 2 (8%)	CDCES 20 (77%)	Certificates indicating more intensive diabetes training 4 (15%)		Other 4 (15%)		
Number of Patients with Diabetes Served on a Weekly Basis, N (%)	0 – 25 10 (38%)	26 – 50 12 (46%)	51 – 100 3 (12%)	101 – 150 1 (4%)			
Primary Role in Care of Patients with Diabetes, N (%)	Prescriber 3 (12%)		Educator 15 (57%)			Both 8 (31%)	
Number of Patients on a Weekly Basis who utilize a GLP-1 RA, N (%)	0 – 10 18 (69%)	11 – 20 7 (27%)	21 – 30 0 (0%)	31 – 50 0 (0%)	> 51 1 (4%)		

Abbreviations utilized: GLP-1 RA= glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonist, BC-ADM = Board Certified-Advanced Diabetes Management, CDCES = Certified Diabetes Care and Education Specialist

[†]Providers responded to this survey question in select all that apply format

Table 3. Knowledge Questions Results

Knowledge Question Number	Pre-Survey Knowledge Questions Results Number (%)		Post-Survey Knowledge Questions Results Number (%)	
	Correct	Uncertain	Correct	Uncertain
K1	15 (58%)	8 (31%)	14 (78%)	0
K2	16 (62%)	9 (35%)	16 (89%)	1 (6%)
K3	6 (25%)	11 (46%)	13 (72%)	0
K4	6 (23%)	14 (54%)	11 (61%)	0
K5	5 (19%)	9 (35%)	9 (50%)	0
K6	6 (23%)	15 (58%)	16 (89%)	0
K7	6 (23%)	17 (65%)	17 (94%)	0
Average %	33%	46%	76%	<1%