

## **Project Title**

The Clinical Diabetes Educator Programme: A Novel Transdisciplinary Model for Diabetes Care

## **Project Lead and Members**

Project lead: Adj Asst Prof Seow Cherng Jye, Senior Consultant

Project members:

- Dr Hoi Wai Han, Senior Consultant, WHC (formerly TTSH)
- Dr Ray Lai, Consultant, TTSH
- Dr Chin Han Xin, Consultant, TTSH
- APN Joyce Lian Xia, Senior Nurse Clinician, TTSH
- Dr Lim Shu Fang, Principal Pharmacist, TTSH
- Ms Melissa Ho, Senior Dietitian, TTSH
- Mr Kenneth Koh, Senior Podiatrist, TTSH
- Ms Regina Huang, Senior Medical Social Worker, TTSH
- Ms Dorothy Chen, Operations Manager, TTSH
- Ms Soh Si Lin, Operations Executive, TTSH
- Ms Teo Hwei Yee, Operations Executive, TTSH
- Adj A/Prof Daniel Chew, ACMB (Manpower) and Senior Consultant, TTSH
- Dr Timothy Quek Head of Department and Consultant TTSH

## **Organisation(s) Involved**

Tan Tock Seng Hospital

## **Healthcare Family Group(s) Involved in this Project**

Medical, Nursing, Healthcare Administration, Allied Health

## **Applicable Specialty or Discipline**

Pharmacy, Endocrinology. Podiatry, Nutrition & Dietetics, Medical Social Worker, Operations

## **Project Period**

Start date: Dec 2019

Completed date: Sep 2021

## **Aims**

To reduce care fragmentation by systematically cross-train and elevate the capabilities of our diabetes Allied Health Professional (AHP) workforce

## **Background**

See poster appended/ below

## **Methods**

See poster appended/ below

## **Results**

See poster appended/ below

## **Lessons Learnt**

Some lessons we have drawn from conception to implementation have included:

1. Communication with stakeholders.

Our CDE trainees were initially apprehensive about widening of their job scope – while assurance was provided, setting clearer parameters about their expected responsibilities early in the process may have gone some way towards allaying these fears.

Furthermore, it was important to manage the expectations of the endocrinologists leading CDE teamlets. This would ensure that CDEs' practice was kept within the confines of their training and individual learning progress, while minimising

inappropriate referrals (e.g. those patients in whom diabetes was not the primary problem).

These teething issues were gradually ironed out with clear, constant communication following implementation.

## 2. Communication with target patient group.

Notwithstanding good patient feedback overall, some patients initially expressed discomfort at adjusting to (and paying for) the new CDE-Teamlet model of care. It was not immediately apparent that there would be cost and time savings in the long run.

A better publicity effort may have helped in this regard.

## 3. Competency maintenance and professional fulfilment.

We now have a pool of 22 CDEs (DNCs, Pharmacists and Dietitians) who have completed or partially completed their training portfolios.

Our attention has turned now towards maintaining their competencies and re-credentialing them for practice.

In the pipeline are the institution of regular journal club sessions – to keep knowledge fresh and engender greater professional fulfilment.

We are also attending to keeping training materials and classroom sessions up to date.

The operational and administrative considerations of maintaining this programme continue to provide us valuable lessons in resource optimisation.

## **Conclusion**

Piloting a new value-based care model has been challenging and rewarding. Good patient feedback and outcomes have validated our work, and encouraged us to see that innovative workforce transformation is not only possible but worthwhile.

## **Additional Information**

2022 National HIP Best Practice Medal – Workforce Transformation

**Project Category**

Workforce Transformation

Job Redesign, Trans-Disciplinary Upskilling

Training & Education

Learning Culture

**Keywords**

Clinical Diabetes Educator, Cross Training, Workforce Capability

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Tan Tock Seng  
HOSPITAL  
National Healthcare Group

# Workforce Transformation

## The Clinical Diabetes Educator Programme: A Novel Trans-Disciplinary Model For Diabetes Care

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### BACKGROUND

6 years after the War on Diabetes was declared, diabetes mellitus remains a significant public health problem. Its prevalence is projected to continue rising over the coming decades<sup>1</sup> – and with it, an increasing burden of complications including cardiovascular disease, end-stage kidney disease, and lower limb amputations.

Upon diagnosis, the person with diabetes is thrust into a complex system of care delivered by a large team of healthcare professionals (HCPs). Doctors, nurse clinicians (DNCs), pharmacists, dietitians, podiatrists, social workers and others deliver various aspects of therapy and preventive care. However, with so many HCPs caring for a single patient, healthcare delivery can become fragmented. Duplicate services and uncoordinated visits may result in patient dissatisfaction, high default rates, and poor treatment outcomes.

### AIM

The **Clinical Diabetes Educator (CDE) programme** was conceptualised to reduce this care fragmentation. The central idea was to systematically cross-train and elevate the capabilities of our diabetes Allied Health Professional (AHP) workforce.

CDEs would be diabetes subject matter experts, who would take on elements of a DNC's, pharmacist's, dietitian's and podiatrist's work at a single sitting. The CDE would also act as a physician-extender, being able to lead a diabetes clinic consult with physician supervision.

The program was piloted in Ang Mo Kio Specialist Centre (AMKSC) beginning in December 2019. There, CDEs practice in a teamlet model, led by a consultant endocrinologist.

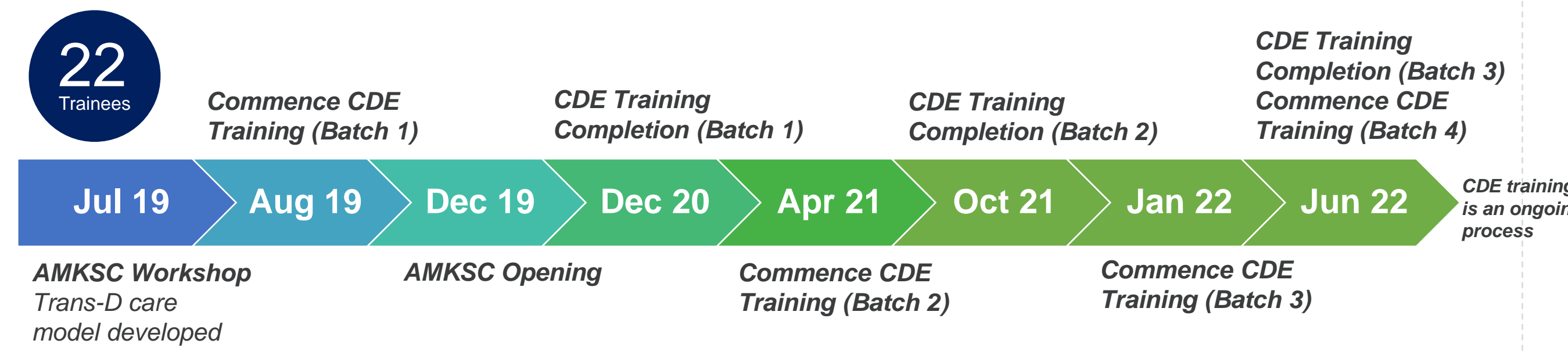
With these transdisciplinary innovations in workforce capability, we achieved greater cost-effectiveness while improving patient compliance and therapeutic outcomes.

### DEVELOPMENT & IMPLEMENTATION

#### CDE Training Framework – Trans-Disciplinary Education

- E-Learn**
  - Self-paced online lecture slides and quizzes
- Classroom Sessions**
  - Face to face lectures
  - Team-based learning
  - Case-based discussions
  - Role-play
- Practical Sessions**
  - Hands-on experience
  - Clinical attachments
  - Practical assessment portfolio (including case logs, mini-CEX, competency checklists)

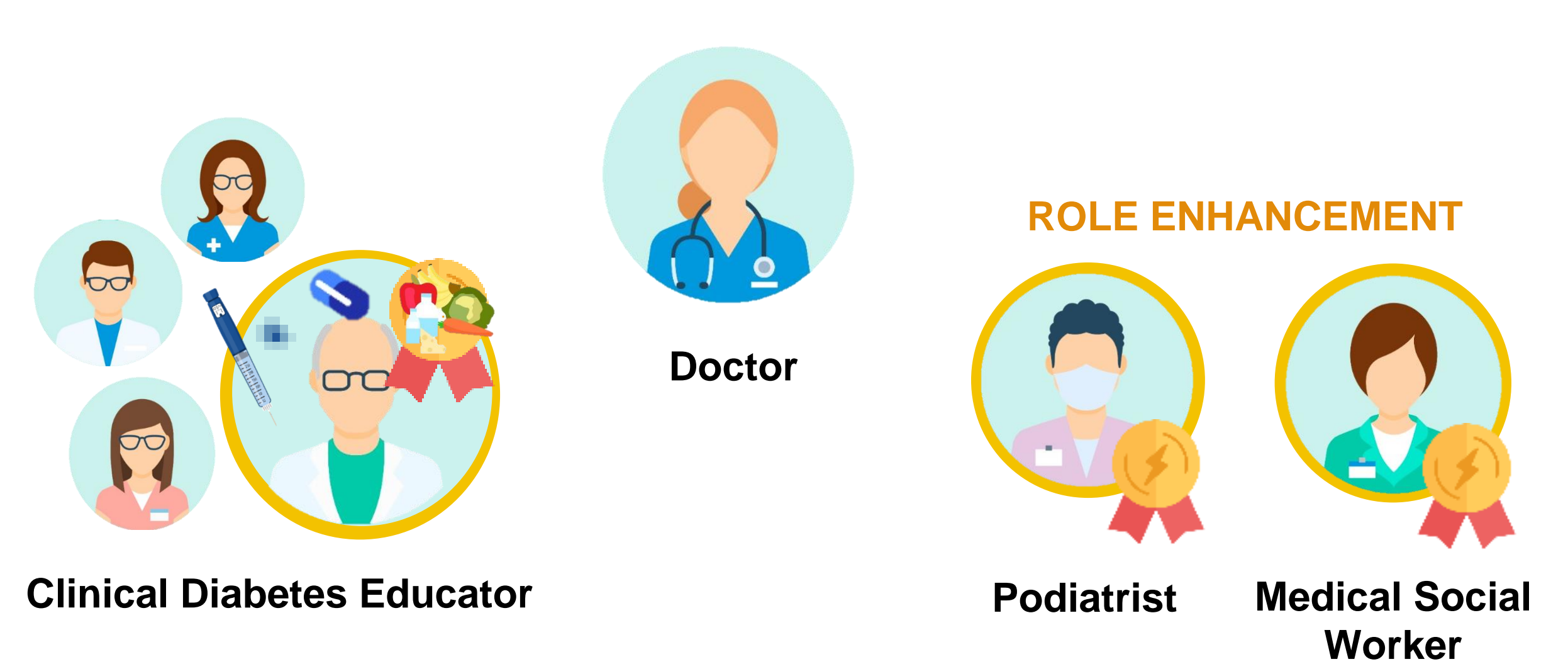
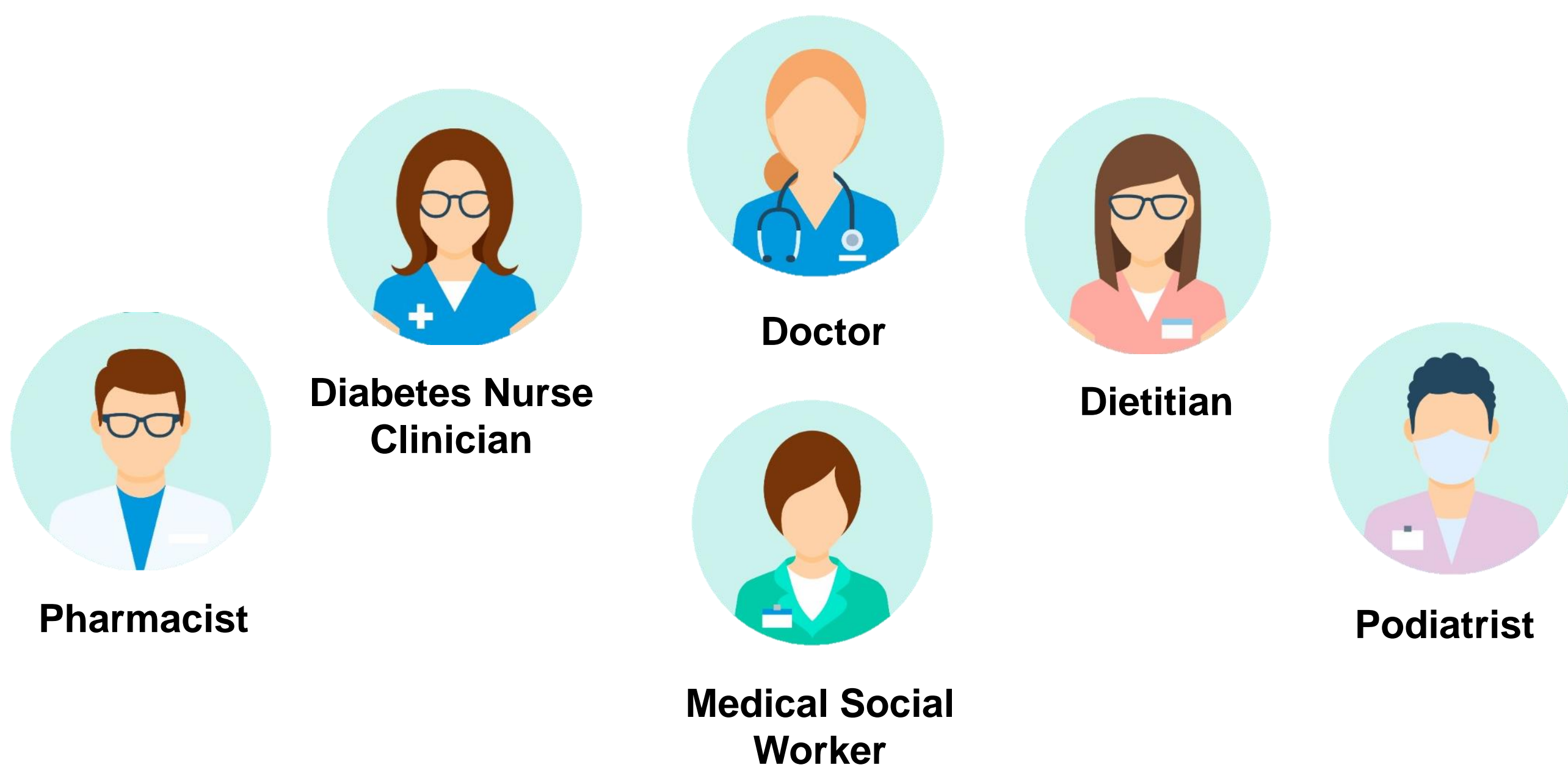
No.	Topics	Hours	No.	Topics	Hours
<b>Allied Health Professional Learning</b>					
1.1	Introduction to DM	19.5	2.1	Overview of DM	17.5
1.2A	Principles of DM (Screening and Lifestyle)	9.5	2.2	Getting to know Insulin	11.5
1.2B	Principles of DM (Screening and Lifestyle) on Diet	29	2.3	Insulin Injection and Mixing	46.5
1.3	Hypertension and Hyperlipidaemia		2.4	Insulin Titration	
1.4	Pharmacological Management of DM		2.5	Interpretation of Blood Glucose	
1.5	Hypoglycaemia		2.6	Interpretation of Blood Glucose	
1.6	DM in Special Scenarios		2.7	Basic Dietary Advice	
1.7	Self Monitoring of Blood Glucose		2.8	Foot Screening for Low Risk Patients	
1.8	Foot Care Advice		2.9	Clinic Consultations	
1.9	Psychosocial Aspects		2.10	Advanced Principles of Diabetes Management: Exercise	
1.10	Basic Principles of DM Management: Exercise		3.1	Monitoring of Lab Results	
	Sub-Total no of Hours	58	3.2	Monitoring of OHGAs	
	Estimated Total no of Hours			Sub-Total no of Hours	75.5
				Total no of Hours	



### TRADITIONAL CARE

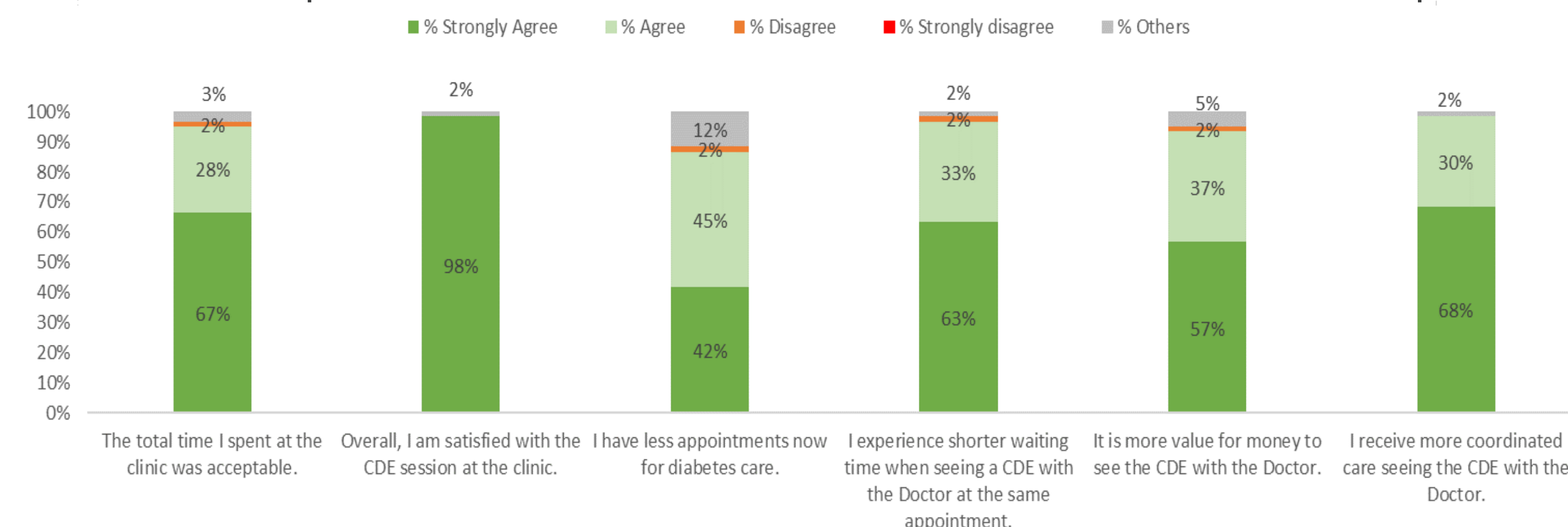
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### TRANS-DISCIPLINARY CARE



### OUTCOMES

Qualitative and quantitative feedback on the CDE model was collected from 60 patients.



“ CDE was helpful, knowledgeable, patient, caring, professional, pleasant and encouraging. ”

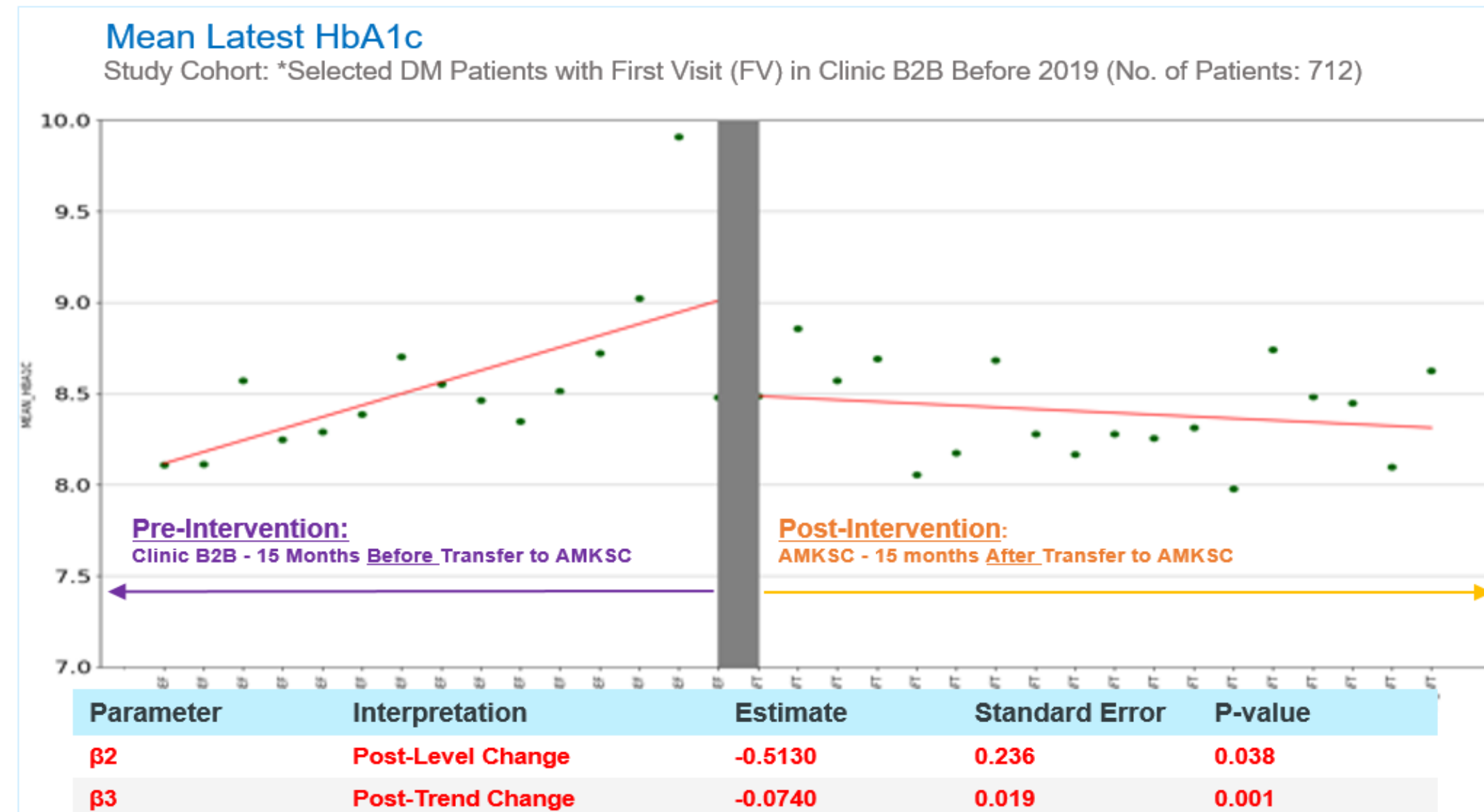
**98% of patients** surveyed expressed strong agreement with the statement that they were “satisfied with the CDE session.” At least 85% of patients surveyed agreed or strongly agreed that they had fewer diabetes clinic appointments, shorter waiting times, better “value for money,” and more coordinated care.

**Lower defaulter rates (Dec 2019 to Sep 2021)** were seen in AMKSC compared to Clinic B2B, where the traditional care model had been continued:

- AMKSC: 14% (Dr consult), 18% (AHP consult), 9% (CDE consult)
- Clinic B2B: 21% (Dr consult), 27% (AHP consult)

**Higher screening rates (Jan 2021 to Dec 2021)** were seen in AMKSC:

- AMKSC: 81% (eye screening), 72% (foot screening)
- Clinic B2B: 74% (eye screening), 60% (foot screening)



**HbA1c improved** in a group of 712 patients who had been flagged with greater psychosocial needs, whose care was transferred from B2B to AMKSC after December 2019.

**NG POH LENG**  
Senior Nurse Clinician

When I was first assigned to be a CDE, I was very interested and keen as I always wanted to learn the different aspects of diabetes management. As a CDE, we can deliver seamless, more efficient and holistic consultations for the diabetes patients. This win-win approach is truly beneficial to patients and the diabetes management team.

**LIM SHU FANG**  
Principal Clinical Pharmacist

Being a CDE Pharmacist in a transdisciplinary diabetes care team has been such a rewarding and enriching journey, as we learn from our fellow inter-professional practitioners. Our CDEs are now empowered with the skills and competencies to improve the patient experience, while providing patient-centred holistic diabetes care within a single visit.