

Diabetes Self-Management Education and Support for Adults with Type 2 Diabetes: ALGORITHM of CARE

ADA Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes recommends all patients be assessed and referred for:



FOUR CRITICAL TIMES TO ASSESS, PROVIDE, AND ADJUST DIABETES SELF-MANAGEMENT EDUCATION AND SUPPORT

1

AT DIAGNOSIS

2

ANNUAL
ASSESSMENT
OF EDUCATION,
NUTRITION, AND
EMOTIONAL NEEDS

3

WHEN NEW
COMPLICATING
FACTORS INFLUENCE
SELF-MANAGEMENT

4

WHEN
TRANSITIONS IN
CARE OCCUR

WHEN PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER OR SPECIALIST SHOULD CONSIDER REFERRAL:

- Newly diagnosed. All newly diagnosed individuals with type 2 diabetes should receive DSME/S
- Ensure that both nutrition and emotional health are appropriately addressed in education or make separate referrals

- Needs review of knowledge, skills, and behaviors
- Long-standing diabetes with limited prior education
- Change in medication, activity, or nutritional intake
- HbA_{1c} out of target
- Maintain positive health outcomes
- Unexplained hypoglycemia or hyperglycemia
- Planning pregnancy or pregnant
- For support to attain or sustain behavior change(s)
- Weight or other nutrition concerns
- New life situations and competing demands

CHANGE IN:

- Health conditions such as renal disease and stroke, need for steroid or complicated medication regimen
- Physical limitations such as visual impairment, dexterity issues, movement restrictions
- Emotional factors such as anxiety and clinical depression
- Basic living needs such as access to food, financial limitations

CHANGE IN:

- Living situation such as inpatient or outpatient rehabilitation or now living alone
- Medical care team
- Insurance coverage that results in treatment change
- Age-related changes affecting cognition, self-care, etc.