Diabetes Referral Pathways

A resource toolkit for GPs

- Understand the role and value of working with a Credentialled Diabetes Educator (CDE)
- Improve patient outcomes with a clear referral pathway
- Pathway diagrams for patients to take away







These diabetes pathways provide guidance for the care of people with diabetes. Diabetes pathways show the milestones on a person's journey from diagnosis through the lifespan of diabetes management, which includes input and advice from a range of diabetes health professionals to ensure the person is supported through selfmanagement education and evidence-based diabetes management principles.

The resources in this kit will help GPs, health professionals and people with diabetes navigate diabetes education and management services from the time of diagnosis, including when to talk to a Credentialled Diabetes Educator (CDE).

A CDE is a health professional who is recognised by the Australian Diabetes Educators Association (ADEA) for their specialist knowledge and professional development in the field of diabetes education, which is vital for teaching patients to successfully self-manage their condition.

Complementing the clinical and health care support provided by GPs, CDEs bring specialised holistic expertise in diabetes care and management, and the ability to tailor advice to the person with diabetes' situation.

Understanding the CDE's role and when to refer to a CDE creates more opportunities to help your patients progress towards diabetes self-management through ongoing education, skills development and reinforcement of positive behaviours at key points in time as their health needs change.

CDEs work closely with people with diabetes to:

- listen to and understand their priorities, knowledge and needs
- tailor education and clinical advice to their situation, their culture and where they are on their diabetes pathway
- provide in-depth knowledge across all key areas of diabetes care and management
- recommend other specialists and allied health professionals where needed.

Resources provided in this kit:

- Detailed diagrams outlining the pathways for GP information
- Simplified diagrams you can print and give to people with diabetes

GP Resources

Better patient care with diabetes referral pathways

Patient Resources

Your diabetes care pathway - from your GP and CDE

For people with

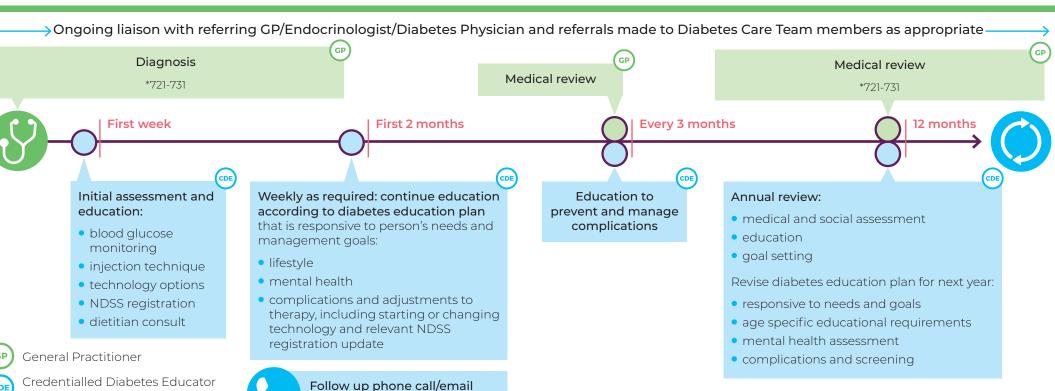














(CDE)

- unresolved issues
- blood glucose or previous HbAlc above agreed targets.

Ongoing cycle of care/education

- change in management i.e. change to medication/diet/ exercise
- change in social situation that may impact management

- key life transitions
- symptoms of hypoglycaemia
- preparing for surgery
- sick day management
- drivers licence requirements
- pregnancy planning/ contraception needs (refer to pregnancy pathway)

Diabetes Care Team members

Family and/or Carers

Primary Care Nurse

program

support and problem solving

Endocrinologist/DiabetesPhysician

Dietitian: medical nutrition therapy

Exercise Physiologist/
Physiotherapist: tailored exercise

Podiatrist: comprehensive foot education and examination

Optometrist/Ophthalmologist: comprehensive eye examinations (at least every 2 years)

Psychologist/Counsellor/ Social Worker: mental health consultation Pharmacist: advice for taking medications

Interpreter

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Worker/ Practitioner/Elder

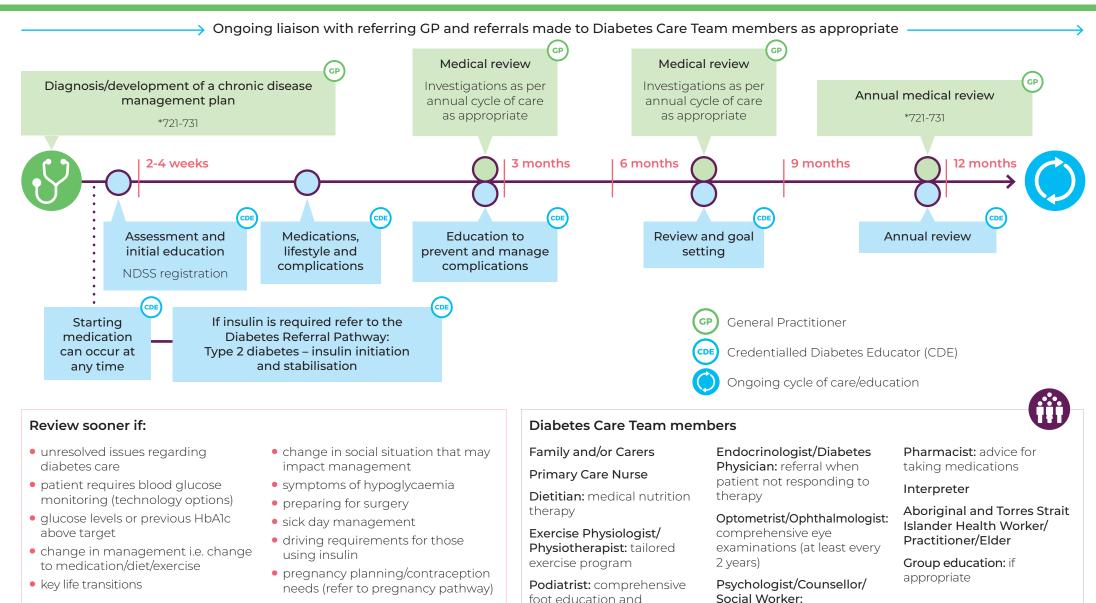
Craig ME, Twigg SM, Donaghue KC, Cheung NW, Cameron FJ, Conn J, Jenkins AJ, Silink M, for the Australian Type 1 Diabetes Guidelines Expert Advisory Group. *National evidence-based clinical care guidelines for type 1 diabetes in children, adolescents and adults*, Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing, Canberra 2011.

[·] ADA. Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes 2020. Diabetes Care. 2020:43 (Supplement 1)

Overland J, Sluis M, Reyna R. Straight to the Point: A guide for adults living with type 1 diabetes. (3rd Ed).
 St Leonards, NSW. JDRF (Australia) 2019.







examination

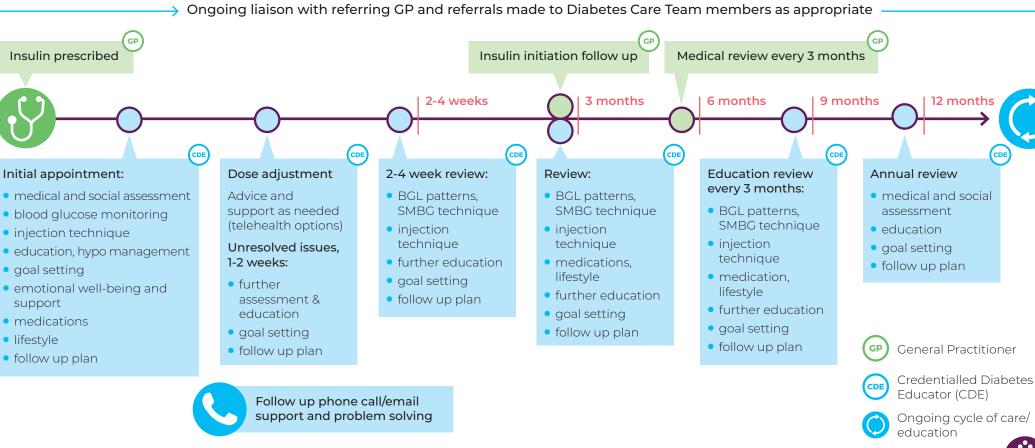
mental health consultation

RACGP (2020). Management of type 2 diabetes: A handbook for general practice. East Melbourne, Australia, The Royal Australian College of General Practitioners.

Type 2 diabetes – insulin initiation and stabilisation







Review sooner if:

- previous Hb1Ac above agreed target
- change in management i.e. change to medication/diet/ exercise
- preparing for surgery
- symptoms of hypoglycaemia
- change in social situation that may impact management
- sick day management

Diabetes Care Team members

Endocrinologist/Diabetes

Physician

Dietitian: medical nutrition therapy

Primary Care Nurse

Interpreter

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Worker/ Practitioner/Elder

Pharmacist



Psychologist/Counsellor/ Social Worker: mental health consultation

Group education: if appropriate



ADEA (2017). Clinical Guiding Principles for Subcutaneous Injection Technique: technical quidelines Canberra, Australian Diabetes Educators Association.

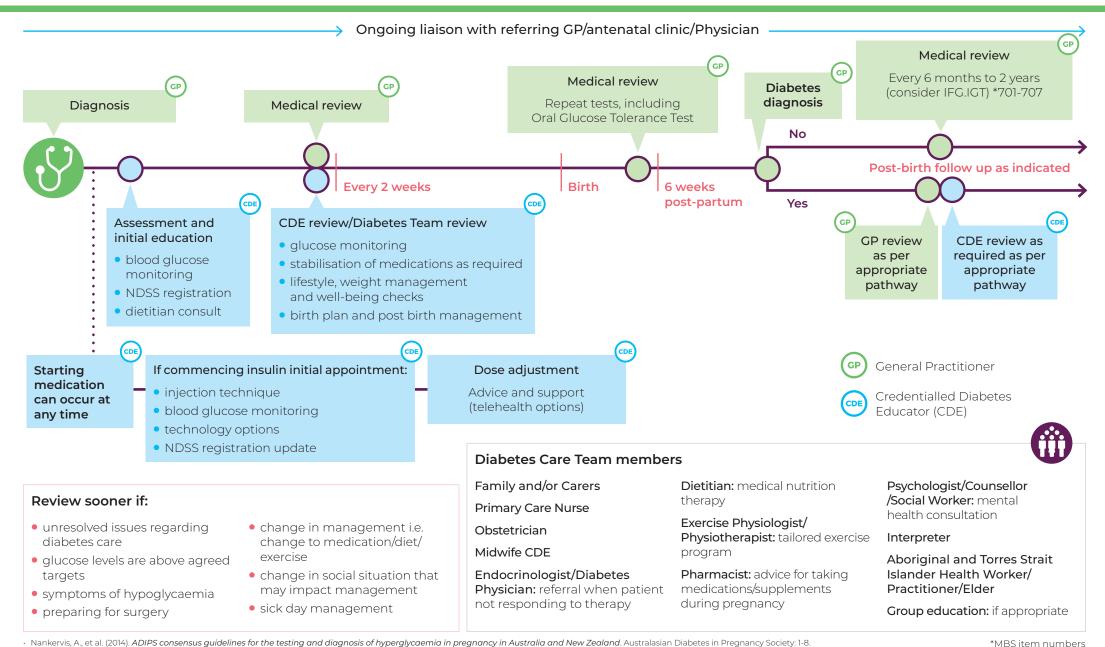
[·] RACGP (2020). Management of type 2 diabetes: A handbook for general practice. East Melbourne, Australia, The Royal Australian College of General

Stapleton, N. (2016). RACGP General Practice Management of Type 2 Diabetes. Diabetes.







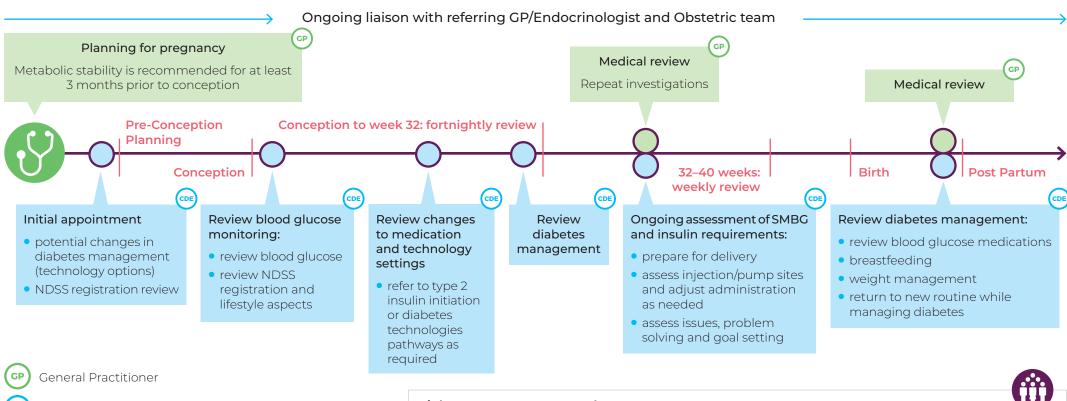


For more information and to find a CDE visit: www.adea.com.au

Pregnancy with pre-existing diabetes from pre-conception to post partum









- unresolved issues regarding diabetes care
- glucose levels or HbAlc above agreed targets
- change in management i.e. change to medication/diet/ exercise/technology
- symptoms of hypoglycaemia
- change in social situation that may impact management
- preparing for surgery
- sick day management

Diabetes Care Team members

Family and/or Carers

Obstetrician

Midwife/CDE

Endocrinologist/Diabetes Physician

Dietitian: medical nutrition therapy and foods to avoid during pregnancy Exercise Physiologist/

Physiotherapist: tailored exercise program

Primary Care Nurse

Podiatrist: comprehensive foot examination

Optometrist/Opthalmologist: comprehensive eye examinations (at least every 2 years) **Pharmacist:** advice for taking medications during pregnancy

Psychologist/Counsellor/ Social Worker: mental health consultation

Interpreter

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Worker/ Practitioner/Elder

Credentialled Diabetes Educator (CDE)

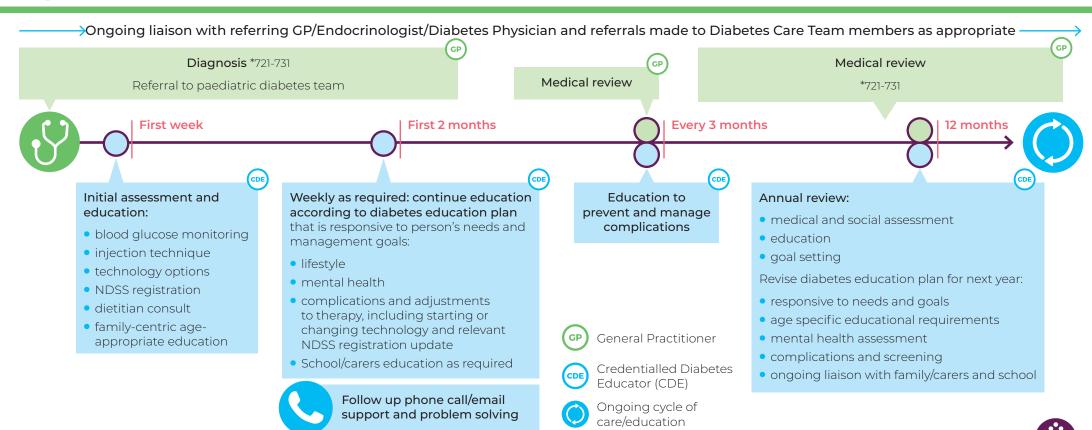
NICE (2020). Diabetes in Pregnancy Overview United Kingdom, National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE).

Webber, J., et al. (2015). Diabetes in pregnancy: management of diabetes and its complications from preconception to the postnatal period (NG3). British Journal of Diabetes 15(3): 107-111.

Nankervis, A., et al. (2014). ADIPS consensus guidelines for the testing and diagnosis of hyperglycaemia in pregnancy in Australia and New Zealand. Australasian Diabetes in Pregnancy Society: 1-8.









- unresolved issues
- blood glucose or previous HbAlc above agreed targets.
- change in management i.e. change to medication/diet/ exercise
- change in social situation that may impact management

- key life transitions
- symptoms of hypoglycaemia
- preparing for surgery
- sick day management
- drivers licence requirements
- pregnancy planning/ contraception needs (refer to pregnancy pathway)

Diabetes Care Team members

Family and/or Carers

Primary Care Nurse

Endocrinologist/Diabetes Physician

Dietitian: medical nutrition therapy

Podiatrist: comprehensive foot education and examination

Exercise Physiologist/

Physiotherapist: tailored exercise program

Optometrist/Ophthalmologist:

comprehensive eye examinations (at least every 2 years)

Psychologist/Counsellor/ Social Worker: mental health consultation

Pharmacist: advice for taking medications

Interpreter

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Worker/ Practitioner/Elder

Teaching and school staff /school nurse

Craig ME, Twigg SM, Donaghue KC, Cheung NW, Cameron FJ, Conn J, Jenkins AJ, Silink M, for the Australian Type 1 Diabetes Guidelines Expert Advisory Group. *National evidence-based clinical care guidelines for type 1 diabetes in children, adolescents and adults*, Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing, Canberra 2011.

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Overland J, Sluis M, Reyna R. Straight to the Point: A guide for adults living with type 1 diabetes. (3rd Ed).
 St Leonards, NSW. JDRF (Australia) 2019.





\Rightarrow Ongoing liaison with referring GP and referrals made to Diabetes Care Team members as appropriate Diagnosis/development of a chronic disease Medical review Medical review management plan *721-731 Annual medical review Investigations as per annual Investigations as per annual Referral to paediatric diabetes team *721-731 cycle of care as appropriate cycle of care as appropriate 9 months 2-4 weeks 3 months 6 months 12 months Medications. Education to Annual review Assessment and Review and initial education lifestyle and prevent and manage goal setting complications complications NDSS registration family-centric age-appropriate education General Practitioner dietitian consult Credentialled Diabetes If insulin is required refer to the Educator (CDE) Diabetes Referral Pathway: Starting medication Type 2 diabetes – insulin initiation Ongoing cycle of can occur at any time and stabilisation care/education **Diabetes Care Team members**

Review sooner if:

- unresolved issues regarding diabetes care
- patient requires blood glucose monitoring (technology options)
- glucose levels or previous HbA1c above target
- change in management i.e. change to medication/diet/exercise
- key life transitions

- change in social situation that may impact management
- symptoms of hypoglycaemia
- preparing for surgery
- sick day management
- driving requirements for those using insulin
- pregnancy planning/contraception needs (refer to pregnancy pathway)

Family and/or Carers

Primary Care Nurse

Dietitian: medical nutrition therapy

Endocrinologist/Diabetes Physician: referral required when patient not responding to therapy

Interpreter

Exercise Physiologist/ Physiotherapist: tailored exercise program

Podiatrist: comprehensive foot education and examination

Optometrist/Ophthalmologist: Islander Health Worker/ comprehensive eve examinations (at least every 2 years)

Pharmacist: advice for taking medications

Psychologist/Counsellor/ Social Worker:

mental health consultation

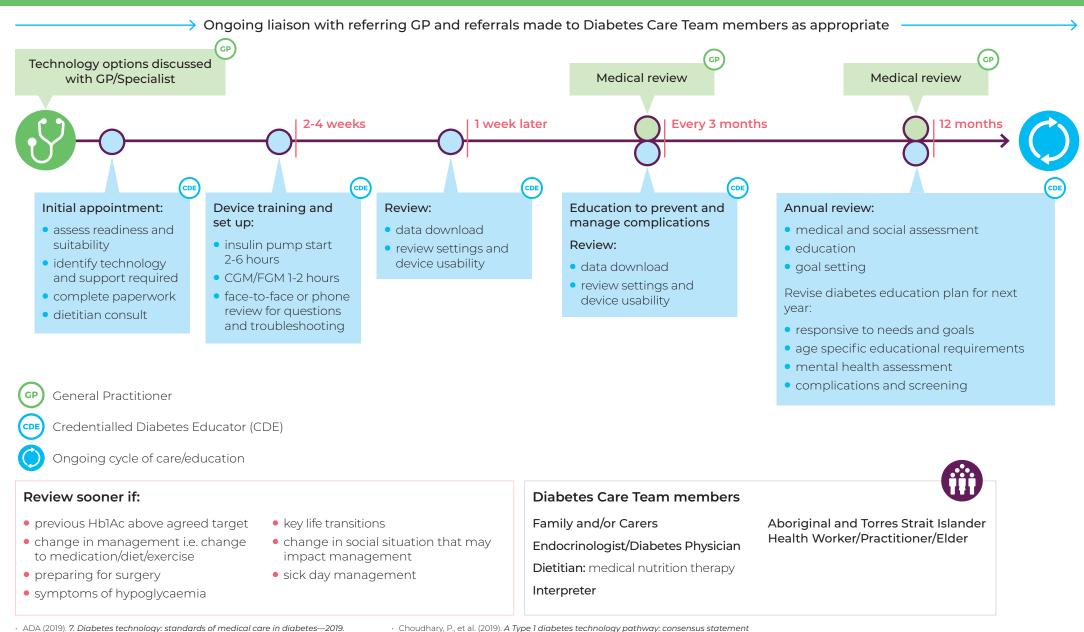
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Practitioner/Elder

Teaching and school staff /school nurse

[·] RACGP (2020). Management of type 2 diabetes: A handbook for general practice. East Melbourne, Australia, The Royal Australian College of General Practitioners.





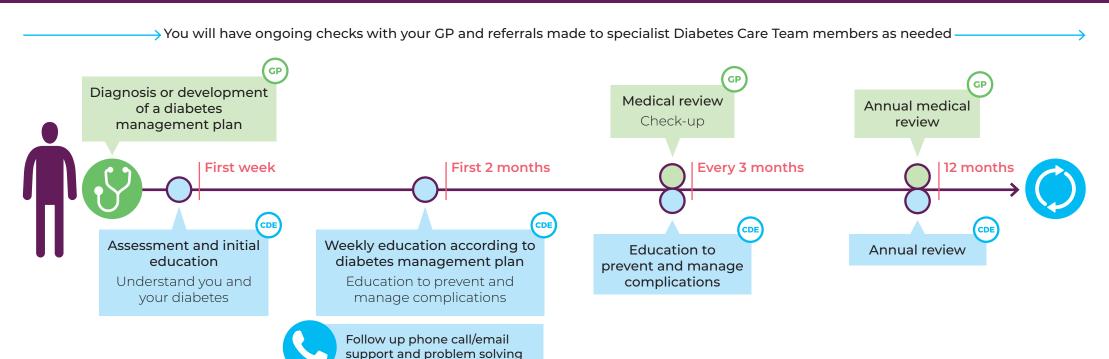


Diabetes Care 42(Supplement 1): S71-S80.

Choudhary, P., et al. (2019). A Type 1 diabetes technology pathway: consensus statement for the use of technology in Type 1 diabetes. Diabetic Medicine 36(5): 531-538.













Contact your CDE anytime, including if:

- changes in your personal life
- you need general advice or support
- changes in your health care needs/ medication

Your Diabetes Care Team members

Family and/or Carers
Other support networks
Primary Care Nurse

Endocrinologist/Diabetes Physician

Dietitian: food and nutrition advice

Exercise Physiologist/Physiotherapist: tailored exercise program

Podiatrist: foot education and examination

Optometrist/Ophthalmologist: comprehensive eye examinations (at least every 2 years)

Psychologist/Counsellor/ Social Worker: mental health support

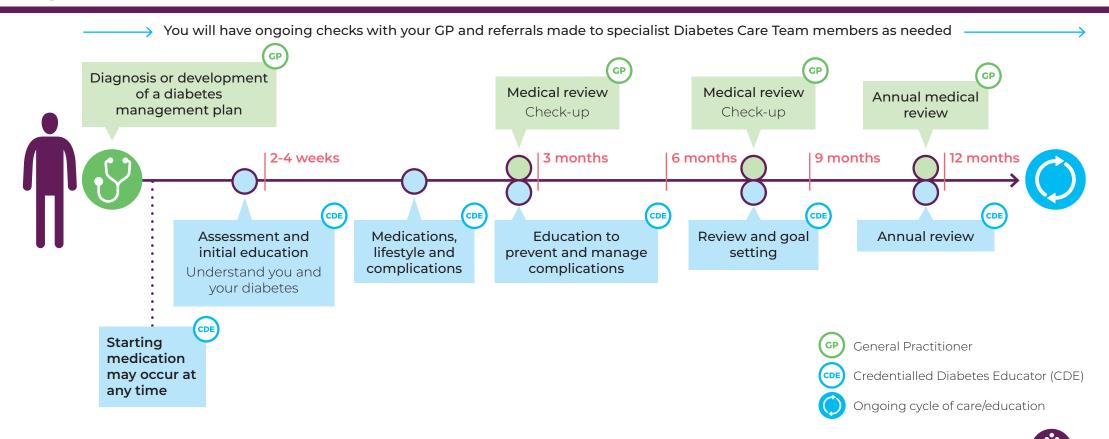
Pharmacist: advice for taking medications

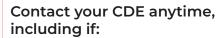
Interpreter











- changes in your personal life
- you need general advice or support
- changes in your health care needs/ medications

Your Diabetes Care Team members

Family and/or Carers

Other support networks

Primary Care Nurse

Dietitian: food and nutrition advice

Exercise Physiologist/Physiotherapist: tailored exercise program

Endocrinologist/Diabetes Physician:

referral by GP if required

Podiatrist: foot education and examination

Optometrist/Ophthalmologist: eye examinations (at least every

2 years)

Psychologist/Counsellor/ Social

Worker: mental health support

Pharmacist: advice for taking medications

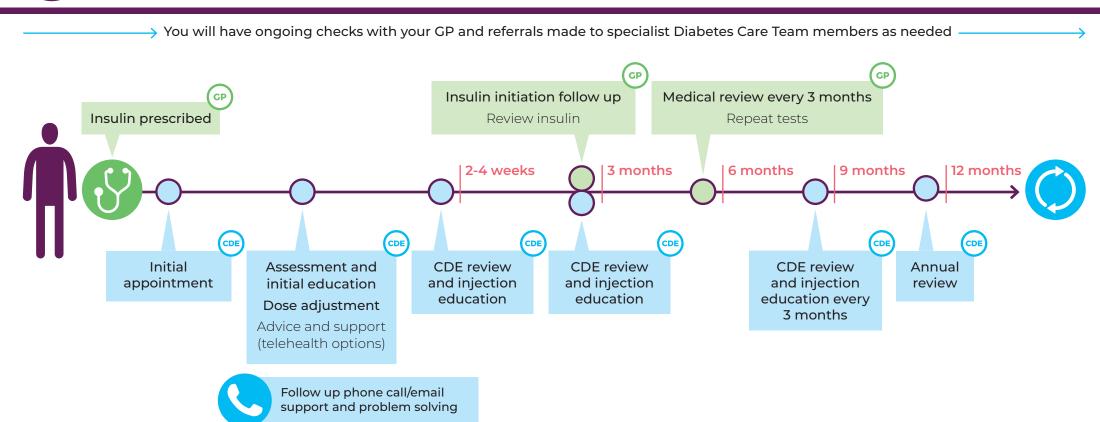
Interpreter



For people living with type 2 diabetes – starting insulin









General Practitioner



Credentialled Diabetes Educator (CDE)



Ongoing cycle of care/education



Contact your CDE anytime, including if:

- changes in your personal life
- you need general advice or support
- changes in your health care needs/ medication

Your Diabetes Care Team members

Family and/or Carers

Other support networks

Primary Care Nurse

Interpreter

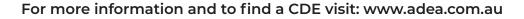
Endocrinologist/Diabetes Physician Dietitian: food and nutrition advice

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Worker/

Practitioner/Elder

Pharmacist: advice for taking medications

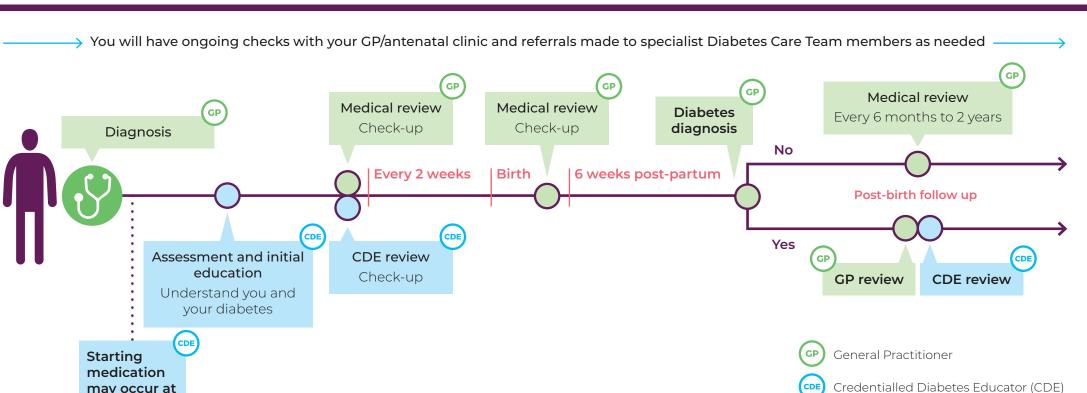
Psychologist/Counsellor/Social Worker: mental health support











Contact your CDE anytime, including if:

any time

- changes in your personal life
- you need general advice or support
- changes in your health care needs/ medication

Your Diabetes Care Team members

Family and/or Carers

Other support networks

Primary Care Nurse

Obstetrician

Midwife CDE

Endocrinologist/Diabetes Physician:

referral by GP if required

Dietitian: food and nutrition advice including supplements and foods to avoid during pregnancy

Exercise Physiologist/Physiotherapist: tailored exercise program

Pharmacist: advice for taking medications/supplements during pregnancy

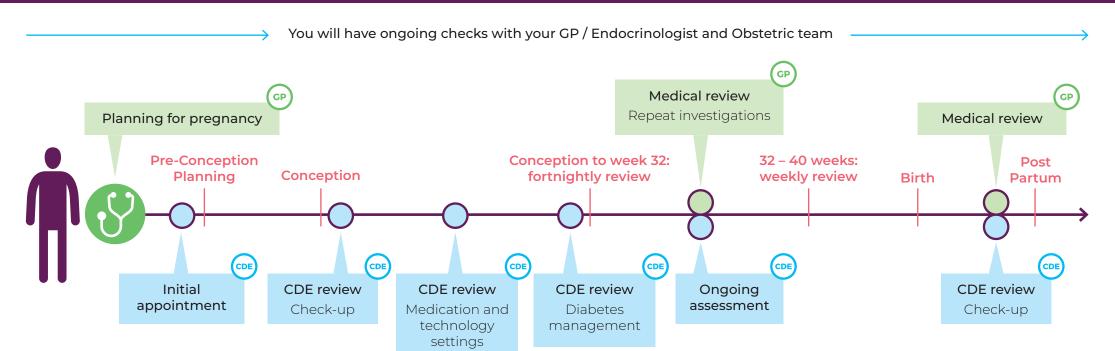
Psychologist/Counsellor/Social Worker: mental health support

Interpreter













Credentialled Diabetes Educator (CDE)

Contact your CDE anytime, including if:

- changes in your personal life
- you need general advice or support
- changes in your health care needs/ medication

Your Diabetes Care Team members

Family and/or Carers

Other support networks

Obstetrician

Midwife/CDE

Dietitian: food and nutrition advice including supplements and foods to avoid during pregnancy

Exercise Physiologist/Physiotherapist:

tailored exercise program

Primary Care Nurse

Podiatrist: foot education and examination

Optometrist/Opthalmologist: comprehensive eye examinations (at least every 2 years)

Pharmacist: advice for taking medications/ supplements during

pregnancy

Psychologist/Counsellor/Social Worker: mental health support

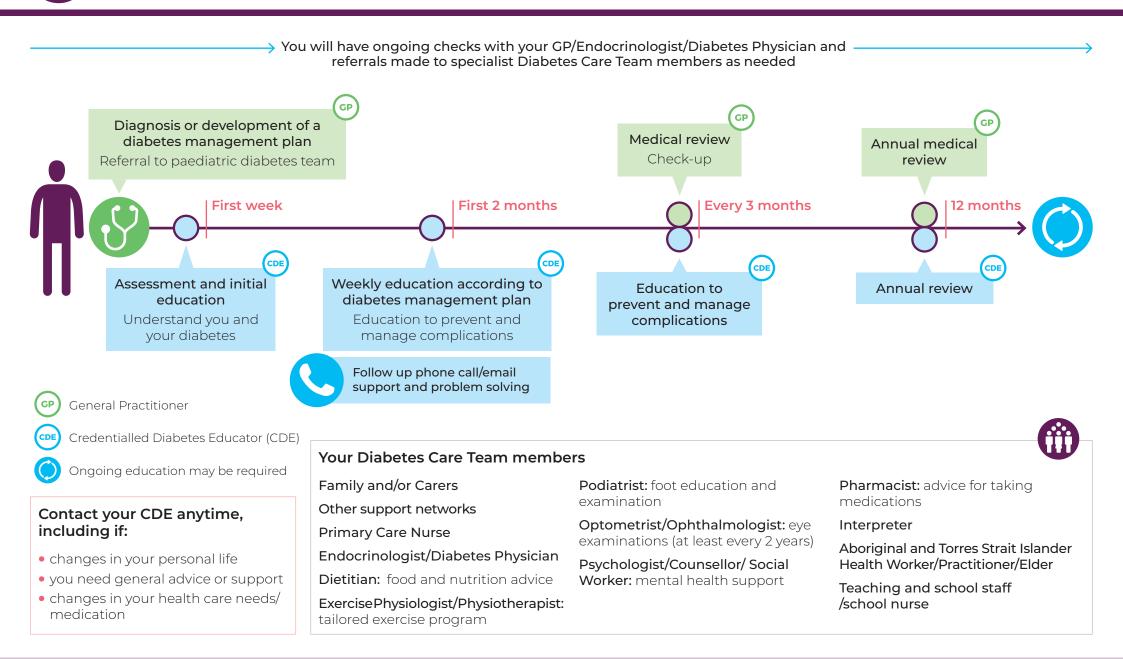
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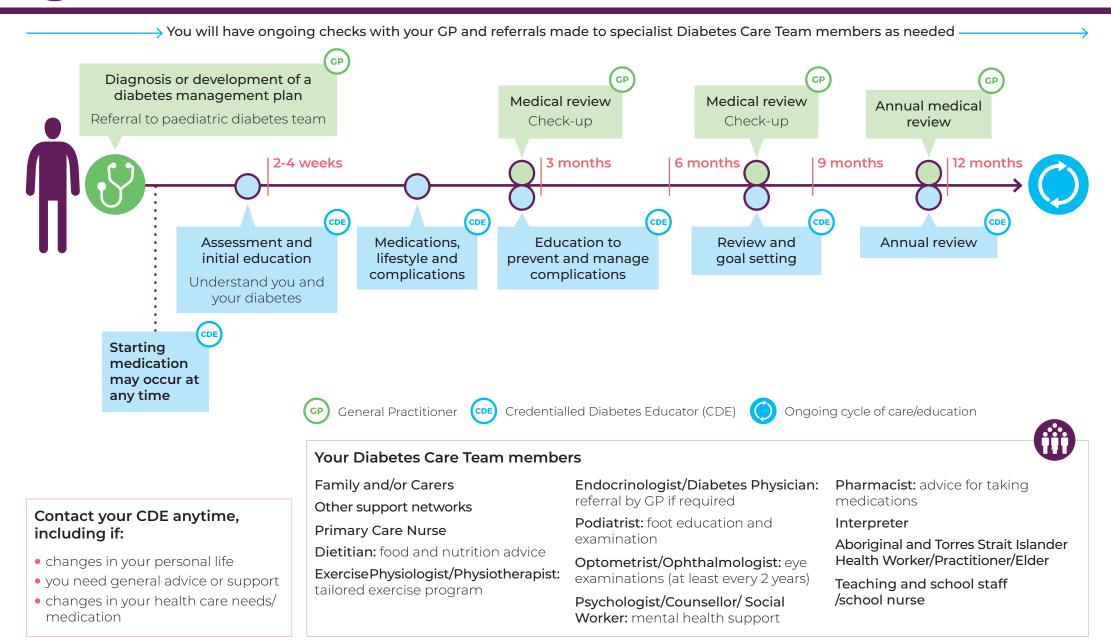
For children and adolescents living with type 1 diabetes



For children and adolescents living with type 2 diabetes









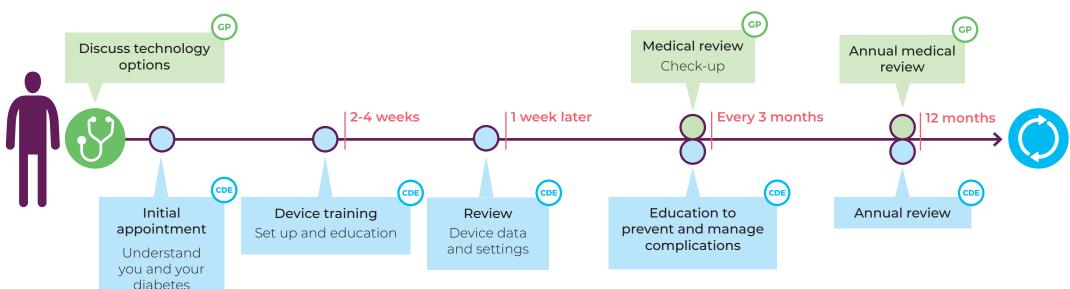


Diabetes Technologies: Insulin pumps and continuous/flash glucose monitoring

You will have ongoing checks with your GP and referrals made to specialist Diabetes Care Team members as needed

GP

GP



GP General Practitioner



Credentialled Diabetes Educator (CDE)



Ongoing cycle of care/education

Contact your CDE anytime, including if:

- changes in your personal life
- you need general advice or support
- changes in your health care needs/ medication

Your Diabetes Care Team members

Family and/or Carers

Other support networks

Endocrinologist (Adult or Paediatric)

Dietitian: food and nutrition advice

Interpreter

