**INTRODUCTION**

Despite the availability of effective antihyperglycemic medications, only 34% of patients with type 2 diabetes (T2D) achieve the recommended targeted treatment goals (HbA1c <7%). This ongoing disparity in care can be attributed to the lack of familiarity with current evidence-based recommendations, organizational barriers, and the need for a broader range of diabetes care. In an effort to facilitate the implementation of evidence-based guidelines, organizations advocate the use of a wide range of educational interventions. Because it is imperative that healthcare providers achieve this improvement, implementing effective and comprehensive educational practices is crucial. This study was designed to evaluate the effectiveness of an innovative educational intervention that could improve performance and competence in primary care physicians (PCPs) in managing patients with T2D.

**METHODS**

**Objective:**

The objectives of this study were to achieve improvements in evidence-based practice patterns of endocrinologists and primary care physicians (PCPs) in managing patients with T2D.

**Methods:**

A technologically advanced, interactive, simulation-based educational intervention was developed to support the use of a wider range of diabetes care decisions for T2D and improve patient outcomes. Based on clinical practice gaps identified within the survey responses, future educational activities should focus on:

1. The need to advocate the use of a wider range of diabetes care decisions for T2D.
2. The need to improve the performance and competence of primary care physicians (PCPs) in managing patients with T2D.

**Implications for Future Education**

Based on the results of this study, it is recommended that future educational activities should focus on:

- The need to advocate the use of a wider range of diabetes care decisions for T2D.
- The need to improve the performance and competence of primary care physicians (PCPs) in managing patients with T2D.

**REFERENCES**


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**FRI-194**

**SIMULATION-BASED MEDICAL EDUCATION: STRATEGY TO IMPROVE T2D MANAGEMENT?**

**RESULTS**

**Case #1**

- **Patient:** 45-year-old man presents with history of T2D for 7 years. Current HbA1c 7.5%.
- **Objective:** To determine if online, simulation-based educational interventions on improving the evidence-based practice patterns of endocrinologists and PCPs in the management of patients with T2D.
- **Setting:** A technologically advanced, interactive, simulation-based learning activity: Achieving Glycemic Goals in Type 2 Diabetes: Factoring in Virtual Reality (VR) Experience.
- **Methodology:** A true simulation with virtual electronic health record where physicians can practice in a safe, controlled environment.
- **Evaluation:** Overall mean scores were conducted to assess the effectiveness of the educational intervention.
- **Conclusion:** The results of this study indicate that online, simulation-based educational interventions significantly improve physician performance and competence in managing patients with T2D.

**Case #2**

- **Patient:** 60-year-old man presents with history of T2D for 10 years. Current HbA1c 8.0%.
- **Objective:** To determine if online, simulation-based educational interventions on improving the evidence-based practice patterns of endocrinologists and PCPs in the management of patients with T2D.
- **Setting:** A technologically advanced, interactive, simulation-based learning activity: Achieving Glycemic Goals in Type 2 Diabetes: Factoring in Virtual Reality (VR) Experience.
- **Methodology:** A true simulation with virtual electronic health record where physicians can practice in a safe, controlled environment.
- **Evaluation:** Overall mean scores were conducted to assess the effectiveness of the educational intervention.
- **Conclusion:** The results of this study indicate that online, simulation-based educational interventions significantly improve physician performance and competence in managing patients with T2D.

**CONCLUSIONS**

This study demonstrated the success of simulation-based educational interventions in improving the evidence-based practice patterns of endocrinologists and PCPs in the management of patients with T2D. Simulation-based interventions that target improvement in physician performance and competence appear to be effective in achieving significant improvements in evidence-based practice patterns of endocrinologists and PCPs in managing patients with T2D and improving patient outcomes.