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 ADGES

Analytical Strategy:

Demographic characteristics of the sample including frequencies were calculated

Knowledge and confidence questions results described using frequencies/percentages

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.