1. Select your level of practice.

1. Fellow
2. Mid-level practitioner
3. Attending physician

2. Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is a highly prevalent co-morbidity in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM).

1. Agree
2. Disagree
3. Uncertain

3. Treatment of OSA could positively impact my patients' glycemic control.

1. Agree
2. Disagree
3. Uncertain

4. Treatment of OSA could positively impact my patients' diabetes related complications.

1. Agree
2. Disagree
3. Uncertain

5. Treatment of OSA could positively impact my patients' blood pressure control.

1. Agree
2. Disagree
3. Uncertain

6. Do you ask your patients with diabetes about OSA related symptoms, such as: snoring, witnessed apnea, gasping for air during sleep, poor sleep quality, daytime sleepiness?

1. Always
2. Sometimes
3. Rarely
4. Never

7. Are there any types of patients in which you are more likely to ask about OSA related symptoms? (Check all that apply)

1. Patients with T2DM
2. Obese patients with T2DM
3. Obese patients, regardless of their diabetes type
4. Male patients
5. I use an age cutoff of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**8**. Which method of screening for OSA do you use in your practice?

1. Clinical interview
2. Screening questionnaire (please specify, which one? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
3. None

9. In your opinion, who has the responsibility for screening patients with diabetes for OSA?

1. Primary care physician
2. Endocrinologist
3. Both

10. Which of the following represent potential barriers to addressing OSA in your patients with diabetes? (Check all that apply)

1. I don't think it is relevant to their diabetes management
2. I don't have time for it
3. I don't know how to refer patients for a sleep study
4. I don't know how to interpret the results of a sleep study
5. I don't know how to refer patients for CPAP treatment after a positive test
6. It is the PCP's responsibility
7. Patients are often poorly adherent to CPAP treatment, so why bother?
8. Other (please specify in a few words)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. What do you feel would help you increase the frequency with which you address OSA in your patients with diabetes? (Check all that apply)

1. Guidelines from the American Diabetes Association
2. Guidelines from the UPMC Center for Diabetes and Endocrinology
3. Yearly updates/grand rounds on the relationship of diabetes and OSA
4. An up-to-date Workshop on the basics of a sleep study (relevant to OSA)
5. A step-by-step explanation of the referral pathway in place at Falk/other UPMC endocrinology offices
6. Nothing, this is not my responsibility as an endocrinologist
7. Other (please specify in a few words)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_