

MODULE 1

Guidelines and Treatment of Hyperglycemia

By Krystal L. Edwards, Pharm.D., FCCP, BCPS; and Lisa M. Chastain, Pharm.D., BCACP, BCPS

REVIEWED BY DAWN E. HAVRDA, PHARM.D., FCCP, BCPS; AND BOBBIE WILLIAMSON, PHARM.D., BCACP, CDE, CACP

Learning Objectives

1. Apply treatment guidelines and algorithms to determine patient-specific goals for the individual with hyperglycemia.
2. Design a pharmacotherapy regimen for a complex patient with diabetes.
3. Analyze the controversies surrounding available treatment options for hyperglycemia and the effect on their place in therapy.
4. Justify, using published data, early insulin initiation in patients with diabetes.
5. Assess new and emerging treatment options for hyperglycemia to determine their appropriate place in therapy.
6. Justify the use of bariatric surgery for the treatment of diabetes.

Diabetes-Related Complications

By Debra A. Lopez, Pharm.D., BCACP, BCPS, CDE

Reviewed by Miranda R. Andrus, Pharm.D., FCCP, BCPS; and Stefanie C. Nigro, Pharm.D., BCACP, BC-ADM

Learning Objectives

1. Design an evidence-based plan for the management of diabetes-related acute complications.
2. Design an evidence-based plan for primary and secondary prevention and treatment of diabetes-related chronic complications.
3. Design an evidence-based plan for screening and treatment of other complications commonly seen in patients with type 2 diabetes.

Diabetes Practice Management

By Matthew W. Strum, Pharm.D., BCACP, CDE; and Jessica M. Bellone, Pharm.D., BCACP

Reviewed by Alissa R. Segal, Pharm.D., CDE, CDTC; J. Ashley Gunter, Pharm.D., BCPS; and Katherine McCartney Hale, Pharm.D., BCPS

Learning Objectives

1. Apply an understanding of the prevalence of the various types of diabetes to patient care.
2. Demonstrate competencies according to educational background and professional practice experience and the requirements necessary to provide appropriate diabetes self-management education.
3. Develop a plan to establish an accredited diabetes education program with each accrediting body.
4. Demonstrate an understanding of current billing options as they pertain to diabetes self-management education/training.
5. Demonstrate an understanding and application of quality indicators and their related outcomes in appropriate diabetes management.

Obesity and Metabolic Syndrome

By Kathryn M. Hurren, Pharm.D., BCACP; and Marissa Waldman Dunham, Pharm.D., BCPS

Reviewed by Kaelen C. Dunican, Pharm.D.; Janene Madras, Pharm.D., BCPS, BCACP; and Kerry Haney, Pharm.D., BCACP, FASCP

Learning Objectives

1. Estimate the associated risk of obesity-related morbidity and mortality given body weight status.
2. Apply knowledge of neuroendocrine regulation of appetite in evaluating pharmacotherapeutic targets.
3. Evaluate a patient's medication regimen for the potential to induce weight gain and recommend alternative therapy, if appropriate.
4. Design a weight-loss plan for patients who are obese or overweight that includes determining weight-loss goal, selecting appropriate treatment, and monitoring.
5. Devise an evidence-based treatment plan for an obese patient that focuses on lifestyle interventions.
6. Apply knowledge of primary literature in counseling a patient about the use, expected benefits, and adverse effects of therapy for weight loss.
7. Distinguish the types of bariatric surgery, including expected risks, benefits, and implications for long-term pharmacologic management of comorbid disease states.
8. Design a care plan for a postoperative bariatric surgery patient.