

Neurologic and Psychiatric Care III

Autism Spectrum Disorder

1. For a child, adolescent, or adult with specified deficits in communication, socialization, and restrictive or repetitive behavior, assess for the presence of autism spectrum disorder (ASD).
2. Develop counseling points for families and other health care professionals on the etiology of ASD, comorbidities, risk factors, methods for prevention, and the brain abnormalities contributing to functional impairment.
3. Devise recommendations for addressing eating behaviors and sleep patterns in children and adolescents with ASD.
4. Design an evidence-based nonpharmacologic and pharmacologic treatment plan for managing irritability, aggression, inattention, and anxiety associated with ASD.
5. Evaluate complementary and alternative treatments that have been used for ASD and judge whether evidence on efficacy and safety is sufficient to justify a trial intervention.

Insomnia

1. For a child, adolescent, or adult with specified deficits in communication, socialization, and restrictive or repetitive behavior, assess for the presence of autism spectrum disorder (ASD).
2. Develop counseling points for families and other health care professionals on the etiology of ASD, comorbidities, risk factors, methods for prevention, and the brain abnormalities contributing to functional impairment.
3. Devise recommendations for addressing eating behaviors and sleep patterns in children and adolescents with ASD.
4. Design an evidence-based nonpharmacologic and pharmacologic treatment plan for managing irritability, aggression, inattention, and anxiety associated with ASD.
5. Evaluate complementary and alternative treatments that have been used for ASD and judge whether evidence on efficacy and safety is sufficient to justify a trial intervention.

Substance Use Disorders

1. Distinguish between the patient presentations of varying substances of abuse.
2. Assess a patient to determine if outpatient alcohol detoxification is appropriate.
3. Design a plan to initiate initial alcohol detoxification and subsequent long-term treatment.
4. Justify initiation of harm-reduction programs for alcohol and opioid abuse.
5. Assess potential drug-drug interactions between substances of abuse and prescription medications.

Psychiatric Medication Therapy Management

1. Distinguish the practice of comprehensive medication management from other terminology such as medication therapy management and collaborative drug therapy management.
2. Justify the value of pharmacist care for patients with psychiatric and neurologic disorders by using the gaps in care for this patient population and existing evidence to support comprehensive medication management.
3. Perform a medication assessment, identify and resolve drug therapy problems, and follow-up with the patient to evaluate the outcomes.
4. Develop a plan to implement comprehensive medication management within a clinical practice setting.