



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Women's and Men's Care I I

Chronic Diseases in Pregnancy

1. Develop a pharmacotherapeutic plan for a pregnant woman with asthma based on symptom control and teratogenic risk.
2. Design a pharmacotherapeutic plan for a woman with depression, anxiety, or bipolar disorder who plans to conceive.
3. Apply knowledge of teratogenicity associated with antiepileptic drugs to create a treatment plan for a pregnant woman who has epilepsy.
4. Design a pharmacotherapeutic plan for a woman with thyroid dysfunction during pregnancy and/or the postpartum period based on laboratory data.
5. Develop a comprehensive treatment plan for a woman with HIV who plans to have a child, including pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic considerations and clinical values.
6. Apply clinical and laboratory diagnostic criteria to determine whether a pregnant woman should initiate drug therapy for prevention of recurrent pregnancy loss.

Common Disorders of Pregnancy

1. Develop an evidence-based care plan for the treatment and prevention of nausea and vomiting of pregnancy, including nonpharmacologic options.
2. Distinguish women who require early screening for diabetes in pregnancy from women who can be screened later in pregnancy.
3. Distinguish between possible treatments of gestational diabetes, and determine the most appropriate therapy for an individual patient according to clinical efficacy, safety, and patient-specific characteristics.
4. Develop an evidence-based care plan, including nonpharmacologic treatments, for a pregnant woman with gastroesophageal reflux disease.
5. Apply evidence of treatments for hypertension in pregnancy and prevention of preeclampsia to the care of a specific patient case.
6. Recommend treatment options for the prevention of miscarriages and preterm birth in the appropriate patient population

Postpartum Conditions

1. Using patient history and risk factors, assess the risk of postpartum depression or psychosis.
2. Describe the approach to managing the breastfeeding mother with postpartum depression.
3. Design a therapeutic plan for a patient with postpartum depression and psychosis considering individual patient factors, including clinical presentation, adverse effects, and monitoring values.
4. Differentiate between different mood instabilities in the postpartum period on the basis of patient presentation.