



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Women's and Men's Care III

Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia and Prostate Cancer

1. Demonstrate an understanding of the epidemiology, symptoms, and staging of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) and prostate cancer.
2. Distinguish the role of prostate-specific antigen as a marker for detection of early-stage prostate cancer, predictor of outcomes for localized disease, and response to androgen deprivation therapy or chemotherapy.
3. Assess the need for observation versus pharmacologic intervention in patients with BPH on the basis of symptoms and American Urological Association score.
4. Design a treatment plan for patients with either localized early disease or advanced prostate cancer.
5. Apply pharmacotherapy-based knowledge to determine the role of α -antagonists, 5α -reductase inhibitors, anticholinergics, and phosphodiesterase inhibitors for the treatment of patients with moderate-severe BPH.
6. Compare the role of abiraterone and enzalutamide in patients with metastatic castrate-resistant prostate cancer.
7. Develop a pharmacotherapy plan for a patient with metastatic castrate-resistant prostate cancer on chemotherapy, including premedications, monitoring values, and adverse effect management.

Urinary Incontinence

1. Differentiate types of urinary incontinence (UI) on the basis of presentation, history, and objective findings.
2. Evaluate pharmacologic therapies as the cause of and treatment for UI.
3. When given a case, devise a comprehensive treatment plan for UI, incorporating both pharmacologic and nonpharmacologic therapies.
4. Assess a patient's medication list and third-party coverage/formulary, and resolve drug-related problems relative to UI.
5. Demonstrate accurate and pertinent patient education related to a treatment plan for UI, including nonpharmacologic therapies.

Sexual Dysfunction

1. Classify the types of male and female sexual dysfunction, and apply the criteria to diagnose erectile dysfunction, premature ejaculation, female sexual interest/arousal disorder, orgasmic disorder, and pain disorder.
2. Assess the causes of male or female sexual dysfunction associated with medical conditions, drugs, and psychological factors, and apply the screening tools to evaluate patients.
3. Given a patient case, demonstrate the place in therapy of the pharmacologic and nonpharmacologic options for the treatment of sexual dysfunction.
4. Devise a treatment plan for addressing sexual dysfunction in men and women, including lifestyle modifications.
5. Analyze communication strategies to guide sexual health discussions with a patient.