



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS I

Inflammatory Bowel Disease

1. Distinguish between the signs, symptoms, and complications of ulcerative colitis (UC) and Crohn disease (CD).
2. Accurately assess the severity and disease activity of UC and CD.
3. Design an effective and evidence-based drug treatment plan for UC and CD based on severity, location, and patient-specific factors.
4. Justify the use of drug therapies for UC and CD on the basis of risk-benefit.
5. Develop a monitoring plan for evaluating both the efficacy and the toxicity of drug therapies used in the treatment of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD).
6. Evaluate the safety and efficacy of complementary and alternative therapies for patients with IBD.

Irritable Bowel Syndrome

1. Classify the subtype of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) from a patient's clinical presentation.
2. Design a plan for the nonpharmacologic management of each IBS subtype.
3. Design a pharmacotherapy plan for a patient with IBS and constipation or diarrhea.
4. Design a pharmacotherapy plan for a patient with IBS and abdominal pain or bloating.
5. Evaluate a patient's response to a treatment of IBS on the basis of safety and efficacy outcomes.

Chronic Liver Disease

1. Apply knowledge of the epidemiology and pathophysiology of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and cirrhosis to the management of patients with liver disease.
2. Differentiate the prognosis of nonalcoholic fatty liver (NAFL) from nonalcoholic steatohepatitis.
3. Assess the severity of cirrhosis using the Child-Pugh and Model for End-Stage Liver Disease scoring systems.
4. Design a treatment plan for a patient with NAFLD including lifestyle modification and potential drug therapy.
5. Justify the use of statins in a patient with NAFLD.
6. Using pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic principles, devise a pharmacotherapy plan for a patient with complications from cirrhosis.