

ACSAP 2018 Book 3 (Nephrologic/Geriatric Care)

Total Available Hours: 14.5

BCACP test deadline: 11:59 p.m. (Central) on March 15, 2019.

ACPE test deadline: 11:59 p.m. (Central) on September 14, 2021.

Nephrology/Geriatrics I (Module 1) – Credit Hours: 4.5

Chapter: Acute Kidney Injury

Learning Objectives

1. Evaluate a patient using diagnostic and physiologic classifications and risk factors for acute kidney injury (AKI).
2. Assess a patient for the presence of drug-related risk factors for AKI.
3. Design a plan to prevent or manage AKI in a patient.
4. Justify the pharmacist's role in preventing and managing AKI.

Chapter: Chronic Kidney Disease

Learning Objectives

1. Distinguish patient-specific risk factors for chronic kidney disease (CKD) in primary care populations.
2. Evaluate clinical data to estimate renal function using recommended approaches to stage CKD using glomerular filtration rate and/or alternative approaches.
3. Design treatment to manage kidney-related and cardiovascular complications for patients with mild or moderate CKD, and develop recommendations for safe and effective medication use.
4. Justify pharmacist-delivered, patient-centered care for patients with CKD in the primary care setting.

Nephrology/Geriatrics II (Module 2) – Credit Hours: 4.5

Chapter: Renal Replacement Therapy in Chronic Kidney Disease

Learning Objectives

1. Distinguish among the complications seen in patients on commonly used modalities of dialysis.
2. Design optimal drug dosing and justify drug therapy selection to manage specific diseases in ambulatory patients using dialysis.
3. Justify an anticoagulation plan for atrial fibrillation management, venous thromboembolism management, and periprocedural bridging plans, including appropriate use of direct oral anticoagulants and low-molecular-weight heparin, in the patient with chronic kidney disease stage 5 on dialysis (CKD-5D).
4. Design plans for managing anemia, mineral and bone disorders, diabetes, hypertension, and dyslipidemia in patients with CKD-5D in the ambulatory care setting.
5. Justify the role of the pharmacist in the care of patients on dialysis.

Chapter: Polypharmacy

Learning Objectives

1. Detect patients at increased risk of adverse outcomes related to polypharmacy.
2. Assess the appropriateness of polypharmacy using implicit and explicit criteria.
3. Justify priorities for medication deprescribing.
4. Design interprofessional interventions to decrease unnecessary polypharmacy.

Nephrology/Geriatrics III (Module 3) – Credit Hours: 5.5**Chapter: Neurocognitive Disorders****Learning Objectives**

1. Use appropriate scales to distinguish between delirium, major neurocognitive disorder (NCD), and mild NCD in older adults.
2. Evaluate the efficacy and safety of available drugs and dietary supplements, and design pharmacologic and nonpharmacologic treatment plans for specific NCDs.
3. Devise a monitoring plan for drug-drug and drug-disease interactions, and recommend changes to optimize therapy and decrease potential risks.
4. Describe the ambulatory care pharmacist's role in managing delirium, major NCD, and mild NCD.
5. Develop individualized education and counseling points using patient and caregiver resources.

Chapter: Falls in the Older Adult**Learning Objectives**

1. Detect patient-specific factors in older adults that increase their risk of falls.
2. Design a treatment plan to account for the comorbidities associated with fall risk in older adults.
3. Devise interventions that reduce the risk of falls in older adults.
4. Develop a fall risk assessment in your clinical practice.