

Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction

1. Demonstrate the association between heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF) and survival.
2. Given a patient with heart failure (HF), recognize HFpEF on the basis of clinical signs and symptoms, physical examination, echocardiography, and radiographic findings.
3. Classify patients at high risk of hospitalization and mortality through assessing risk factors, clinical presentation, and interpretation of biomarkers.
4. Distinguish the clinical presentation, diagnosis, and treatment strategies of HFpEF from those of HF with reduced ejection fraction.
5. Given a patient with HFpEF, develop an individualized treatment plan based on current evidence.
6. Assess the potential role of future pharmacotherapies for HFpEF.

Clinical Pharmacogenomics: Potential Impact on Cardiovascular Disease Outcomes

1. Analyze the influence of genetic variation on cardiovascular drug exposure and response.
2. Estimate therapeutic response to antiplatelet therapy using patient genotype information.
3. For a given patient, analyze the impact of SLCO1B1 (solute carrier organic anion transporter family, member 1B1) genotype on the risk of myopathy with statins.
4. Develop a therapeutic plan using available clinical pharmacogenomics algorithms.
5. Evaluate opportunities for pharmacogenomic testing in patients with cardiovascular diseases, including hypertension, acute coronary syndromes, and heart failure.
6. Evaluate clinical adoption of pharmacogenomic tests in cardiovascular medicine and of its impact on treatment of individual patients.
7. Apply basic genomic and pharmacogenomic principles to therapeutic decision-making in cardiovascular disease state management.

Medication Safety: Implications for Cardiovascular Health

1. Apply principles of pharmacovigilance to assess risk of and avoid negative drug-related cardiovascular outcomes.

2. Evaluate and assess current literature on medication safety issues and the implications on patient cardiovascular health.
3. Devise an appropriate therapeutic plan that avoids cardiovascular medication safety concerns while providing a patient-centered cardioprotective drug regimen.
4. Evaluate medication safety concerns and compliance with reporting requirements.