

Allergic Rhinitis

Learning Objectives (A)

1. Assess the clinical findings, symptoms, and risk factors associated with the diagnosis of allergic rhinitis.
2. Devise an optimal pharmacotherapeutic treatment regimen for a patient with allergic rhinitis based on severity and frequency of symptoms.
3. Given a patient with allergic rhinitis, evaluate the therapeutic regimen for safety and efficacy, and modify treatment accordingly.
4. Evaluate the utility of nonpharmacologic interventions in patients with allergic rhinitis.
5. Design a patient therapeutic plan for allergic rhinitis in children, in the elderly, and during pregnancy.

Diseases of the Aging Eye

Learning Objectives (A)

1. Using patient presentation and results of comprehensive ophthalmologic examination, distinguish between age-related macular degeneration (AMD), glaucoma, and diabetic retinopathy.
2. Identify patients at risk of developing AMD, glaucoma, or diabetic retinopathy.
3. Design an evidence-based treatment and monitoring plan for a patient with AMD, glaucoma, or diabetic retinopathy.
4. Analyze current literature to recommend an optimal dosing schedule of anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) agents for treating neovascular AMD.
5. Assess the relative efficacy and cost-effectiveness of anti-VEGF agents for neovascular AMD and diabetic retinopathy using the current literature.

Primary Care of the Patient with HIV Infection

Learning Objectives (A)

1. Design an appropriate antiretroviral regimen for a patient with newly diagnosed HIV infection, incorporating patient preference as well as concomitant diseases and drugs.
2. Develop a monitoring plan for a patient on preexposure prophylaxis for HIV, including appropriate education on risk reduction and required follow-up.
3. Assess risk factors and risk reduction techniques to devise evidence-based pharmacotherapy for the patient with HIV infection and cardiovascular disease.
4. Compose an appropriate treatment for the patient with HIV infection and newly identified diabetes mellitus.
5. Justify a pharmacotherapy regimen for the patient with HIV infection and a diagnosis of osteoporosis.
6. Apply cancer-screening recommendations to identify patients with HIV infection at high risk of non-AIDS-defining malignancies.
7. Produce an appropriate routine immunization strategy for the patient with HIV infection.

Reimbursement and New Models of Pharmacy Practice

Learning Objectives (A)

1. Discover new public sector agencies that are legislated to facilitate changes in health care delivery and their relationships to the private sector.
2. Demonstrate how pharmacists are able to integrate clinical services into accountable care organizations.
3. Construct pharmacy practice models for the inpatient practice setting.
4. Classify pharmacist roles in supporting the accreditation standards of the patient-centered medical home practice model.
5. Develop strategies for implementing a pharmacist's medication therapy management practice network.
6. Distinguish the roles of the pharmacist and identify high-risk patients in the Patient Safety and Clinical Pharmacy Services Collaborative practice model.
7. Assess reimbursement models applying meaningful use incentives, calculations of performance measures, and pay for performance.