



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

INFECTIOUS DISEASES III

Infections in Patients with Malignancies.

1. Demonstrate an understanding of the risk factors and causes of bacterial, viral, and fungal infections in those with hematologic or solid-tumor malignancies.
2. Distinguish between patients at high risk, moderate risk, and low risk for febrile neutropenia.
3. Develop an infectious diseases pharmacotherapeutic plan for treatment and prophylaxis of antibacterial, antifungal, and antiviral infections in a patient with malignancy (solid and hematologic).
4. Assess the safety profiles of anti-infective drugs used to manage and prevent antibacterial, antifungal, and antiviral infections.
5. Evaluate drug therapy for the presence of drug-drug interactions in those receiving treatment or prophylaxis for febrile neutropenia.
6. Evaluate the role of hematopoietic growth factors in the prevention of febrile neutropenia.

Hepatitis C.

1. Analyze recent trends in hepatitis C virus (HCV) transmission, diagnosis, and management.
2. Evaluate patient characteristics for appropriate timing of HCV treatment.
3. Devise a genotype-based treatment plan for treatment-naive HCV patients.
4. Construct a management strategy for the treatment of partial responders, nonresponders, and relapsers with HCV.
5. Design a plan to optimize HCV treatment outcomes in patients who are cirrhotic, posttransplant, or HIV coinfecting.
6. Develop a monitoring plan for drug interactions and adverse events associated with HCV treatment.
7. Assess patients for clinical outcomes and HCV treatment response.

HIV Infection.

1. Evaluate patient characteristics to determine the optimal regimen for treatment-naive patients with HIV infection.
2. Apply available data in determining the use of new antiretrovirals in both treatment-experienced and treatment-naive patients with HIV infection.
3. Assess the appropriateness of HIV preexposure prophylaxis on an individual-patient basis.
4. Assess the appropriateness of and design a regimen for HIV postexposure prophylaxis.
5. Design an appropriate treatment regimen for a patient presenting with transmitted HIV resistance or an antiretroviral-therapy-treatment-experienced patient.
6. Develop a monitoring plan for drug interactions and adverse events associated with HIV treatment.