



# LEARNING OBJECTIVES

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## CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM I

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### Headache

1. Distinguish between migraine headaches (MHs), cluster headaches (CHs), and tension-type headaches (TTHs) on the basis of presenting symptoms.
2. Assess the modifiable lifestyle factors that may contribute to headache frequency and severity.
3. Design a treatment plan for acute MHs, CHs, and TTHs.
4. Distinguish whether iatrogenic factors are contributing to a patient's headaches.
5. Develop a pharmacotherapy plan for headache prevention for a patient with severe, recurrent headaches.
6. Evaluate the benefits and risks of complementary and alternative treatments for headache.

### Chronic Pain

1. Assess a patient's pain after determining the most likely pathogenesis of the pain complaint.
2. On the basis of patient-specific factors, develop a nonpharmacologic or pharmacologic treatment regimen to attain established therapeutic goals for pain management.
3. Evaluate a pharmacotherapeutic pain management regimen for effectiveness and safety, and respond appropriately according to the follow-up assessment and reported adverse effects.
4. Devise a therapeutic plan to treat pain in patients who engage in aberrant drug-related behaviors.
5. Apply guidelines and policy statements that pertain to the use of opioid therapy for chronic noncancer pain.

### Prescription Drug Abuse

1. Demonstrate an understanding of the prescription drug abuse epidemic, including statistics for drugs of abuse, age groups, and patient, prescriber, and health system factors.
2. Distinguish the information provided by, and the efforts of, the national organizations discussed.
3. Justify the legislative and public efforts by Congress, the U.S. Department of Justice, the Drug Enforcement Agency, the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and state governments to control the prescribing, availability, and illicit sale/use of prescription drugs of abuse.
4. Evaluate the effectiveness of policies and regulations affecting prescription drug abuse.
5. Apply the general procedures related to the use of prescription drug monitoring programs.
6. Evaluate the impact of regulations and guidelines on physician opioid prescribing and the shift to increasing use of heroin.