



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM II

Sleep Disorders

1. Demonstrate an understanding of the etiology, pathophysiology, and clinical presentation involved in insomnia, obstructive sleep apnea, narcolepsy, REM sleep behavior disorder, and sleep-related movement disorders.
2. Assess the need for pharmacotherapy treatment in a patient with a sleep disorder.
3. Devise a pharmacotherapeutic treatment plan for the treatment of insomnia, narcolepsy, REM sleep behavior disorder, and sleep-related movement disorders.
4. Evaluate the role of new and emerging sleep disorder medications such as tasimelteon and suvorexant.
5. Evaluate the differences in the treatment of sleep disorders in special populations such as children/adolescents and older adults.

Schizophrenia

1. Distinguish between the positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia using the *DSM-5* criteria.
2. Evaluate evidence-based guidelines for schizophrenia to make appropriate pharmacologic recommendations.
3. Demonstrate knowledge of the mechanisms of action of antipsychotics in order to accurately predict the potential adverse effects and drug interactions of individual agents.
4. Develop a monitoring system to evaluate the effectiveness and tolerability of pharmacotherapeutic options for the treatment of schizophrenia.
5. Construct a treatment plan for an individual having schizophrenia that incorporates the patient's current symptoms and comorbidities.
6. Justify the role of the pharmacist in improving patient outcomes through patient education and medication therapy management.

Autism Spectrum Disorder

1. For a given patient, apply the results from rating scales used to assess maladaptive behaviors and pharmacotherapy in patients with autism spectrum disorder (ASD).
2. Justify pharmacotherapy for specific behavioral symptoms associated with ASD, considering desired outcomes, adverse effects, comorbidities, drug interactions, and tolerability.
3. Design an evidence-based treatment plan for the patient with ASD, using pharmacologic and nonpharmacologic strategies to optimize outcomes.
4. Develop a monitoring plan to assess the effectiveness and tolerability of pharmacologic interventions used for the treatment of maladaptive behaviors associated with ASD.
5. Justify alternative strategies to optimize behavioral responses for a patient with ASD.
6. For a given patient, design treatment for comorbid medical conditions associated with ASD.