

CARDIOLOGY III

Learning Objectives for Chronic Stable Angina: Management and Prevention of Future Cardiovascular Events

1. Present the relationship of traditional risk factors, systemic inflammation, and endothelial dysfunction along with their role in the development of atherosclerosis
2. Distinguish the clinical presentation and pathophysiology of patients with chronic stable angina and those with unstable angina
3. Develop appropriate pharmacotherapy treatment plans to prevent complications of revascularization
4. Assess the role of risk factor modification and available non-pharmacologic interventions to prevent future cardiovascular events in patients with chronic stable angina
5. Using patient-specific information, develop a therapeutic plan for a patient with chronic stable angina
6. Develop a patient-focused education plan for an individual with chronic stable angina

Learning Objectives for Chronic Heart Failure Management

1. Demonstrate an understanding of the epidemiology, pathophysiology, and pharmacoeconomic implications of heart failure (HF) as well as the classification of disease severity and progression.
2. Demonstrate an understanding of standard therapy for managing HF and the use of each drug in altering the disease state including mechanism and impact on outcomes.
3. Justify the role of adjunctive therapies in managing HF.
4. Demonstrate an understanding of the most recently revised guidelines by the American College of Cardiology (ACC)/American Heart Association (AHA) and the literature supporting these recommendations.
5. Evaluate and modify drug therapy regimens in patients with HF to optimize efficacy and tolerability based on medical history and disease severity.
6. Assess the clinical significance of concomitant drugs, including herbal products, in patients with HF.

Learning Objectives for Arrhythmia Management: An Evidence-Based Update

1. Demonstrate knowledge of the most recent evidence regarding the pathophysiology and prognosis of atrial fibrillation (AF).
2. Using evidence-based guidelines, develop an appropriate treatment regimen for patients with postoperative AF.
3. Distinguish the major changes in the most recent treatment guidelines for preventing thromboembolic events in patients with AF.
4. Given patient-specific information, design an individualized drug treatment plan for the chronic management of patients with paroxysmal, persistent, or permanent AF that includes monitoring parameters, and recommendations for managing adverse events or drug interactions.

5. Evaluate the clinical and economic impact of implantable cardioverter defibrillators and adjunctive therapy for patients with primary and secondary prevention indications.
6. Given patient-specific information, design an individualized drug treatment plan for the acute management of pulseless ventricular tachycardia/ventricular fibrillation, asystole, or pulseless electrical activity.

Learning Objectives for Peripheral Arterial Disease

1. Distinguish between the definitions of peripheral vascular disease, peripheral arterial disease (PAD), chronic limb ischemia, and acute limb ischemia.
2. Demonstrate knowledge of the prevalence and prognosis of PAD.
3. Given a patient's risk factor profile, justify appropriate selection of pharmacotherapy for patients with PAD.
4. Given patient-specific information, develop a therapeutic plan for patients with chronic limb ischemia.
5. Evaluate the clinical and economic impact of different antiplatelet strategies for patients with PAD.
6. Analyze the role of different investigational approaches to treating patients with PAD.
7. Given patient-specific information, develop a therapeutic plan for patients with acute limb ischemia.
8. For each therapeutic plan developed, formulate a monitoring plan for efficacy, adverse events, and patient education.