

NEUROLOGY

Learning Objectives for Multiple Sclerosis

1. Describe the epidemiology, etiology, pathophysiology, and clinical presentation of multiple sclerosis (MS).
2. Distinguish among relapsing-remitting MS, benign MS, secondary-progressive MS, and primary-progressive MS.
3. Interpret results from disability scales and magnetic resonance imaging scans to monitor the progression of MS and recommend treatment changes.
4. Evaluate the various treatment options of acute exacerbations with regard to indication, efficacy, and adverse effects.
5. Develop optimal treatment plans for individual patients with MS using the 2005 Consensus Statement from the Executive Committee of the Medical Advisory Board of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society.
6. Evaluate the disease-modifying drugs (DMDs) with regard to efficacy and adverse effects.
7. Assess the symptomatic problems associated with MS and their various treatment options.
8. Design methods for educating patients on their pharmaceutical regimens that improve adherence and outcomes.

Learning Objectives for Parkinson's Disease

1. Distinguish Parkinson's disease (PD) from other parkinsonian syndromes.
2. Develop a patient-specific pharmacotherapeutic plan for the selection, initiation, titration, and monitoring of therapy.
3. Adjust therapeutic regimens to minimize motor fluctuations.
4. Design a plan for the management of drug-related adverse events encountered with PD treatments.
5. Construct a plan for the management of common complications of PD, including psychosis, dementia, and depression.
6. Evaluate the role of nonstandard pharmacologic and nonpharmacologic therapies in PD.

Learning Objectives for Hemorrhagic Stroke

1. Contrast the risk factors associated with intracerebral hemorrhage and subarachnoid hemorrhage and evaluate appropriate preventive strategies.
2. Distinguish the pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, and prognosis of intracerebral hemorrhage compared to subarachnoid hemorrhage.
3. Design a treatment plan for initial management and prevention of extracranial complications associated with hemorrhagic stroke.
4. Justify the appropriate use of agents for preventing intracranial complications after intracerebral hemorrhage.
5. Develop and justify a treatment plan for the management of intracranial complications of subarachnoid hemorrhage using the available literature.
6. Identify potential therapeutic targets for future pharmacotherapy in hemorrhagic stroke.