

PSYCHIATRY II

Learning Objectives for Anxiety Disorders

1. Design a treatment plan for the long-term management of panic disorder.
2. Distinguish the essential features of generalized anxiety disorder (GAD), panic attacks, and panic disorder.
3. Demonstrate the proper use and reasonable expectations for use of pharmacotherapeutic treatments for a patient with an anxiety disorder.
4. Evaluate the role of antidepressant drugs in managing GAD.
5. Construct a hierarchy of pharmacotherapeutic choices for the treatment of anxiety disorders based on existing literature.
6. Assess the therapeutic outcome of pharmacotherapy for anxiety disorders using clinical rating scales.
7. Design a plan for the initiation of pharmacotherapy for new-onset panic disorder.
8. Construct a patient education strategy to use when treating anxiety disorders.
9. Evaluate a patient-specific regimen for appropriateness of treatment for an anxiety disorder.
10. Devise a plan for discontinuation of pharmacotherapy in GAD.

Learning Objectives for Substance Use Disorders

1. Critically evaluate the use of proper screening techniques or instruments to detect substance abuse and assess proper intervention strategies based on your evaluation of these instruments to decide appropriate pharmacotherapy.
2. Assess the signs and symptoms of various substance use disorders, distinguishing between the characteristics of substance use disorders from pseudo-addiction.
3. Evaluate withdrawal signs and symptoms for major drugs of abuse such as nicotine, alcohol, and opiates, and develop appropriate treatment strategies.
4. Distinguish between the use of labeled and unlabeled pharmacotherapies for patients with substance use disorders and create a comprehensive treatment plan.
5. Assess the relevance of co-occurring drug abuse or dependence as well as the influence of co-existing medical disorders to treatment outcomes.

Learning Objectives for Substance Use Disorders: Therapeutic Approaches for More Complex Diagnoses

1. Develop an understanding of the epidemiology and etiological factors contributing to substance use disorders (SUDs).
2. Evaluate the importance of biopsychosocial risk factors contributing to, or protecting patients from, SUDs.
3. Assess the relevance of co-occurring drug abuse or dependence and consider potential treatment options.
4. Appraise the influence of other medical conditions on SUDs to develop the most appropriate treatment outcomes in these patients.
5. Consider assessment and treatment approaches in special populations of patients with SUDs.
6. Design consultation options to promote adherence in patients with SUDs