SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF PHARMACOTHERAPY I

Learning Objectives for Biostatistics

1. Describe strengths and limitations of measures of central tendency and measures of variability.
2. Classify common statistical tests and tools.
3. Interpret results of confidence intervals.
4. Interpret commonly used statistical tests.
5. Distinguish between p-values and confidence intervals as measures of statistical significance.
6. Evaluate commonly used statistical and epidemiologic measures.

Learning Objectives for Pharmacoepidemiology

1. Define and interpret commonly used epidemiologic measures.
2. Identify strengths and limitations of data sources commonly used in pharmacoepidemiologic studies.
3. Compare and contrast cohort and case-control studies.
4. Classify common types of biases observed in pharmacoepidemiologic studies
5. Interpret effects of biases encountered in pharmacoepidemiologic studies.

Learning Objectives for Conflict of Interest and Potential Ethical Dilemmas in Clinical Practice

1. Analyze a clinical practice scenario for potential COI.
2. Evaluate COI cases that have taken place to develop tools for conflict avoidance.
3. Evaluate COI interest cases utilizing professional organizations (e.g., ACCP and American College of Physicians) position statements.
4. Proactively detect and judge a particular situation for the presence of a conflicted interest.
5. Develop a plan for resolving a conflicted interest related to pharmacy practice
6. Distinguish the difference between COI and ethics.

Learning Objectives for The Food and Drug Administration, National Drug Policy and the United States Medication Distribution System

1. Distinguish how the Prescription Drug Marketing Act of 1988 regulates the wholesale distribution of human prescription drugs.
2. Develop a plan to handle possible counterfeit medications, including reporting to appropriate officials, quarantine suspected counterfeit medications and advising patients on the appropriate therapeutic alternatives.
3. Based upon certain characteristics, be able to detect potential counterfeit medications.
4. Demonstrate how the illegal importation of drugs compromises the integrity and safety of the United States medication distribution system.
5. Analyze regulatory efforts at the federal and state levels to combat the introduction of, and threat from, illegally imported and counterfeit drugs.