

## **CRITICAL CARE I**

### **Learning Objectives for Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome**

1. Distinguish among the pathophysiologic causes of acute lung injury (ALI) and acute respiratory distress syndrome in critically ill patients and identify the etiologic risk factors associated with their development.
2. Diagnose the presence of ALI.
3. Evaluate the risks and benefits associated with the various treatment strategies for ALI.
4. Develop patient-specific pharmacological plans for the management of patients with, or at risk of developing, ALI.
5. Evaluate the role of non-pharmacological therapies for ALI.

### **Learning Objectives for Health Policies That Influence Cost, Quality, and Safety in Critical Care**

1. Account for the relationship between the costs of intensive care and formulary and/or treatment decisions.
2. Assess the effect of critical care pharmacists and critical illness on outcomes.
3. Evaluate the standards of the Joint Commission (formerly the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations) on pharmacist-related activities in the intensive care unit (ICU).
4. Analyze the Institute for Healthcare Improvement bundles for pharmacist-related activities in the ICU.
5. Produce quality measures for medication-related interventions in the ICU.
6. Analyze patient safety surveillance systems in the ICU.

### **Learning Objectives for Burns in Children**

1. Demonstrate an understanding of the epidemiology of burns in children, including the risk factors for and predictors of morbidity and mortality.
2. Distinguish the depth and severity of a burn based on physical characteristics and history.
3. Assess the increased risk of morbidity and mortality associated with concomitant inhalation injury in a child with a burn injury.
4. Design a treatment plan for appropriate volume resuscitation in a child with burns.
5. Apply knowledge of the hypermetabolic response in acute stress to the overall treatment plan for a child with burns.
6. Develop a pharmacotherapy plan for a child with burns, including pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic considerations, appropriate immunizations, stress ulcer prophylaxis, pain and anxiety management, and antimicrobial agents.
7. Write a nutrition care plan for a child with burns that includes the need for additional nutritional supplements.

### **Learning Objectives for Special Considerations in Neurotrauma**

1. Devise a treatment strategy for the early management of traumatic brain injury (TBI).

2. Develop a treatment strategy for the management of elevated intracranial pressure and other complications in patients with TBI.
3. Evaluate the role of hyperosmolar agents in patients with TBI.
4. Design a treatment plan for endocrine disorders associated with TBI.
5. Develop a treatment strategy to prevent secondary injury in patients with spinal cord injury (SCI).
6. Devise a therapeutic plan for common complications after acute SCI.