

GASTROENTEROLOGY I

Learning objectives of Update on Pharmacotherapy of Chronic Hepatitis B and C.

1. Demonstrate an understanding of laboratory testing and serologic or virologic markers used to diagnose and monitor hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection.
2. Evaluate patients with chronic HBV or HCV infection and determine whether initiation of treatment is appropriate.
3. Analyze factors that contribute to disease progression and factors that may affect treatment responses.
4. Distinguish between advantages and disadvantages of current treatment options for chronic HBV and HCV infection.
5. Design individualized treatment regimens for patients with chronic HBV and HCV infection based on clinical characteristics and prognostic factors.
6. Develop strategies to modify or change treatment regimens based on individual patient response.
7. Devise a plan to manage adverse effects of treatment and optimize treatment responses during chronic HBV and HCV treatment.

Learning objectives of Drug-Induced Liver Disease.

1. Apply an understanding of pathophysiology, mechanisms, and risk factors for drug-induced liver injury.
2. Classify liver injuries associated with drug use and assess the spectrum of clinical manifestations.
3. Assess the probability of liver injury associated with common drugs.
4. Evaluate patients for potential risk factors for drug-induced liver injury from common drugs.
5. Develop plans for the prevention of drug-induced liver injury caused by common drugs.

Learning objectives of Peptic Ulcer Disease: Treatment Update.

1. Distinguish the pathophysiologic differences between nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID)-induced and *Helicobacter pylori*-associated peptic ulcer disease (PUD).
2. Argue the advantages and disadvantages of the available diagnostic tests for *H. pylori*.
3. Evaluate the most recent recommendations for drug treatment and prevention of NSAID-induced PUD.
4. Recommend drug treatment options for patients with *H. pylori* infection, including those with previous treatment failures.
5. Assess the role of follow-up testing for *H. pylori* eradication.
6. Provide appropriate patient education for drug regimens used in the treatment or prevention of NSAID- and *H. pylori*-associated PUD.