

GASTROENTEROLOGY II

Learning objectives of Management of Patients Receiving Bariatric Surgery.

1. Discuss the worldwide prevalence and clinical effect of obesity.
2. Distinguish the differences between bariatric surgical procedures and clinical outcomes among different procedures.
3. Analyze the safety, efficacy, and associated complications of contemporary bariatric procedures in managing obesity.
4. Evaluate the perioperative management in patients undergoing bariatric surgery.
5. Assess the continued effect of bariatric surgery on the absorption and disposition of nutrients and drugs.
6. Construct a patient-specific nutritional and pharmacotherapeutic monitoring plan to minimize adverse events and maximize therapeutic outcomes for a given bariatric surgery recipient.

Learning objectives of Probiotics in Gastrointestinal Disease.

1. Analyze evidence regarding the therapeutic use of probiotics in antibiotic-associated diarrhea and acute gastroenteritis.
2. Evaluate the benefit of probiotic therapy in inflammatory bowel disease and irritable bowel syndrome and for the eradication of *Helicobacter pylori*.
3. Account for the damaging effect that antibiotics exert on the mucosal lining of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract and assess the effect of probiotic therapy on *Clostridium difficile* colitis.
4. Develop a therapeutic plan using a probiotic microorganism with the greatest evidence of efficacy for a given GI disease.
5. Assess the safety of probiotic therapy.

Learning objectives of Colon Cancer.

1. Develop an appropriate screening plan for a patient with specific risk factors for developing colon cancer.
2. Explain the different strategies available to reduce the risk of colon cancer in certain patient populations.
3. Given patient-specific information, determine the stage of colon cancer using the tumor-node-metastasis staging system.
4. Devise appropriate adjuvant therapy for patients with stage II and stage III colon cancer using the National Comprehensive Cancer Network recommendations.
5. Evaluate the different treatment modalities for patients with metastatic colon cancer (stage IV), including the role of bevacizumab with standard chemotherapy regimens.
6. Analyze the current data on using epidermal growth factor receptor antagonists (cetuximab and panitumumab) in metastatic colon cancer.
7. Counsel patients about potential toxicities and discuss approaches available to prevent and manage adverse effects with selected treatment.