

## **Chronic Illnesses II**

### **Learning Objectives for Polymyalgia Rheumatica and Giant Cell Arteritis**

1. Evaluate risk factors for the development of polymyalgia rheumatica (PMR) and giant cell arteritis (GCA).
2. Assess common signs and symptoms consistent with a diagnosis of PMR and/or GCA.
3. Interpret laboratory and other diagnostic tests used to assist in the diagnosis of PMR and GCA.
4. Evaluate the role and expected outcomes of pharma-cotherapy in the management of PMR and GCA.
5. Design, implement, monitor, and modify a pharma-cotherapeutic plan for a patient with PMR, GCA, or both.

### **Learning Objectives for Rheumatoid Arthritis**

1. Distinguish the roles of specific immunologic components involved in the pathophysiology of rheumatoid arthritis (RA).
2. Assess a patient for comorbidities associated with RA.
3. Develop treatment goals for a patient with RA.
4. Evaluate treatment options available for a patient with RA considering prior response to drug therapy and potential adverse reactions.
5. Formulate a monitoring plan to evaluate the safety and efficacy of a therapeutic regimen designed for a patient with RA.
6. Construct a patient-specific education plan that includes counseling about drugs, nonpharmacologic measures, and comorbidities associated with RA.

### **Learning Objectives for Systemic Lupus Erythematosus**

1. Assess a patient with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) based on the clinical signs and symptoms, diagnosis, general and organ-specific monitoring parameters, disease indices, comorbidities, and prognosis.
2. Analyze and justify the use of cyclophosphamide, hydroxychloroquine, mycophenolate mofetil, prasterone, and rituximab in SLE.
3. Develop, assess, and evaluate pharmacotherapy for the treatment of SLE in general, including prevention of lupus flares and use of adjunctive therapies.
4. Develop, assess, and evaluate evidence-based, patient-specific initial and alternative patient-specific therapies for acute moderate to severe SLE of the kidney, central nervous system, hematologic system, cardiovascular and coagulation systems, and skin.
5. Develop, assess, and evaluate a patient-specific monitoring plan to assess response to therapy, adverse effects, and disease progression for patients with SLE.