

PSAP-VII • CRITICAL AND URGENT CARE

MODULE III LEARNING OBJECTIVES

SAFE DRUG USE IN CRITICALLY ILL PATIENTS

1. Assess the relationship between medication errors (MEs) and adverse drug events (ADEs).
2. Produce a safe drug use surveillance system.
3. Evaluate causes of MEs and ADEs.
4. Devise ME and ADE prevention strategies.
5. Analyze the use of technology for safe medication practices.

ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS IN CRITICALLY ILL PATIENTS

1. Classify a specific drug-induced disorder based on epidemiology, pathogenesis, and potential outcomes.
2. Determine the risk of developing a drug-induced disorder based on patient- and drug-specific factors and justify whether the agent should be initiated/continued.
3. Given a patient case, diagnose a drug-induced disorder and determine its clinical significance.
4. Construct a treatment and monitoring plan for a critically ill patient with an acute drug-induced disorder.
5. Develop a treatment plan for a patient with prior hypersensitivity to antimicrobial agent(s).
6. Use current clinical data to justify population-based prevention strategies for long-term drug-induced disorders in the intensive care unit setting.

MEDICAL EMERGENCIES LEADING TO ICU ADMISSION

1. Devise an appropriate pharmacotherapy plan for a patient with a hypertensive emergency based on specific patient information.
2. Design a monitoring plan that includes an appropriate goal of therapy and safety and efficacy guidelines for a hypertensive emergency.
3. Develop an appropriate treatment plan consisting of antibiotics, steroids, and bronchodilators in a patient with an acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).
4. Justify the role of adjuvant therapies such as mucolytics and expectorants during an acute COPD exacerbation.
5. Evaluate precipitating factors for diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) given a patient's history.
6. Develop an appropriate pharmacotherapeutic management plan while minimizing the risk of complications for a patient with DKA.
7. Evaluate the causes/precipitating factors of status epilepticus (SE) and refractory SE in a given patient.

UPDATES IN TOXICOLOGY

1. Analyze the use of general management strategies for acute poisonings.
2. Evaluate the options for the management of selected toxins discussed in this chapter and their specific antidotes.
3. Assess a clinical toxicologic patient care problem and develop a patient care plan based on the best information.
4. Distinguish the role of the pharmacist in the medical management of patients who are poisoned.