

PSAP-VII • WOMEN'S AND MEN'S HEALTH

MODULE I LEARNING OBJECTIVES

CONTROVERSIES IN WOMEN'S AND MEN'S HEALTH

1. Apply recent data regarding emergency contraception (EC) to the care of women who have had unprotected intercourse.
2. Estimate the best times during the menstrual cycle to administer EC for maximal effectiveness.
3. Assess recent literature regarding the effects of EC accessibility on pregnancy prevention, safe sex practices, and timing of administration for maximal effectiveness.
4. Analyze differences between the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine products available.
5. Evaluate the proper use and available evidence regarding the HPV vaccine in diverse male and female patient groups.
6. Design individualized postmenopausal hormone regimens to maximize efficacy and minimize risks.
7. Evaluate cancer risks associated with postmenopausal hormone therapy.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

1. Given a description of a patient's signs, symptoms, and social history, construct a differential diagnosis list of likely sexually transmitted infections (STIs).
2. For a given person, assess the individual and population risk factors for acquiring an STI and devise a strategy for screening, including selection of appropriate diagnostic tests.
3. Presented with a patient with a new STI, devise an individualized care plan including appropriate antimicrobial treatment.
4. Formulate an appropriate antimicrobial treatment plan for a patient with an unresolved or recurrent STI.
5. Devise appropriate treatment plans for sex partners of individuals infected with STIs.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR WOMEN WITH HIV INFECTION

1. Evaluate the outcomes of antiretroviral therapy (ART) chemoprophylaxis studies in reducing perinatal human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) transmission in resource-poor countries and the United States.
2. Apply special considerations of the physiologic changes associated with pregnancy on the pharmacokinetics and use of ART in women with HIV-1 infection and their infants.
3. Apply the current Public Health Services recommendation for the use of ART regimens in pregnant women with HIV-1 infection and their infants.
4. Assess the safety of antimicrobial prophylaxis for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)-associated opportunistic infections during pregnancy.
5. Demonstrate an understanding of issues for consideration regarding breastfeeding and HIV-1 transmission in resource-poor countries and the United States.
6. Evaluate the impact of HIV infection and ART on menopause, osteoporosis, and cardiovascular diseases in older women.