

EPILEPSY IN THE OLDER ADULT

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Distinguish between a seizure, nonepileptic seizure, and epilepsy given a description of a patient and his/her clinical symptoms.
2. Recognize and manage the etiologies and risk factors for seizures in older adults.
3. Develop an appropriate pharmacotherapy treatment plan for an older adult patient with newly diagnosed epilepsy.
4. Design an effective plan for monitoring antiepileptic drug (AED) therapy in older adult patients.
5. Minimize and manage common adverse effects of AEDs in the older adult.
6. Detect and manage important interactions between AEDs and other medications.
7. Design a plan for discontinuation of AEDs when appropriate.

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE IN OLDER ADULTS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. On the basis of current evidence, evaluate therapeutic goals and intensity of treatment of cardiovascular disease (CVD) in the elderly.
2. Assess risks and benefits for use of various drugs in elderly patients with CVD.
3. Develop a pharmacologic care plan for elderly patients with age-related physiologic changes in order to optimize cardiovascular outcomes and safe drug use.
4. Design an appropriate treatment regimen for primary and secondary prevention of CVD in the very elderly patient (older than 80 years).
5. Resolve drug-related adverse effects in the elderly patient with CVD.

ANTICOAGULATION IN THE ELDERLY

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Assess the impact of age-related risks versus benefits of anticoagulation.
2. Evaluate a patient's risk of stroke on the basis of available scoring systems.
3. Design and evaluate an appropriate treatment plan, including durations of pharmacologic therapy, for patients requiring atrial fibrillation and venous thromboembolism prophylaxis and treatment.
4. Evaluate the role of new agents in anticoagulation treatment of elderly patients.
5. Construct a perioperative treatment plan for patients undergoing procedures.