

DELIRIUM IN THE ELDERLY

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Explain theories of the pathogenesis of delirium.
2. Assess patient risk factors for delirium.
3. Analyze patient drug regimens to determine the likelihood that delirium or delirium-like symptoms are drug related.
4. Adjust a patient's drugs to prevent delirium.
5. Prepare a patient care plan that includes patient-specific pharmacologic and nonpharmacologic methods to prevent delirium.
6. Compare and contrast differences in screening tools to detect delirium.
7. Apply the best available evidence to manage delirium.

DIZZINESS AND SYNCOPE IN THE ELDERLY

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Distinguish the pathophysiology of vertigo, orthostatic hypotension, and other etiologies of dizziness from syncope and transient loss of consciousness.
2. Evaluate a patient's drug list for drugs that may be associated with increased risk of dizziness or syncope.
3. Recommend the appropriate place in therapy for meclizine and other antihistaminic drug therapy.
4. Recommend the appropriate place in therapy for fludrocortisone and midodrine.

ELDER ABUSE

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Analyze the scope of elder abuse in the United States.
2. Distinguish signs and symptoms for each category of elder abuse.
3. Evaluate a patient or caregiver for risk factors associated with elder abuse.
4. Discuss the outcomes of elder abuse and penalties for abusers.
5. Analyze the reasons for the low reporting rate of abuse by professionals and victims.
6. Evaluate the process and outcomes that occur after a suspicion of elder abuse is reported.

FALLS AND FALL PREVENTION

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Assess the effects of falls in older adults.
2. Given a specific older adult patient, assess for fall risks.
3. Develop a screening process for older adults at risk of falls.
4. Design a plan to reduce the risk of falls.
5. Justify falls as a public health issue.