

MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Using knowledge of therapeutic effects, adverse effects, and antidepressant drug interactions, devise an optimal pharmacotherapeutic treatment regimen for a patient with major depressive disorder.
2. Justify duration of pharmacotherapy for a patient with depression using available knowledge of relapse risk.
3. Analyze potential drug-drug and drug-food interactions with antidepressants and describe both their mechanism and clinical significance.
4. Develop augmentation strategies to add to pharmacologic regimens in patients with depression who have not responded to monotherapy.
5. Apply depression guidelines to a specific patient case.
6. Recommend treatments for depressive disorders in special populations such as children, adolescents, and the elderly.

BIPOLAR DISORDER

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Classify patients with bipolar disorder using the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th ed, Text Revision, and differentiate between mood disorders.
2. Apply the practice guidelines for the treatment of patients with bipolar disorder.
3. Evaluate the clinical impact of recent clinical trials on bipolar disorder.
4. Devise a treatment plan for patients with bipolar disorder that includes clinical and laboratory monitoring parameters.
5. Design a treatment plan for patients from special populations with bipolar disorder.

SCHIZOPHRENIA AND OTHER PSYCHOSES

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Classify the expression of positive, negative, and cognitive symptoms in the clinical presentation of the patient with schizophrenia.
2. Analyze the role of dopamine in the pathophysiology of schizophrenia and the contribution toward neurobiologic abnormalities.
3. Demonstrate knowledge of mechanisms of action of new atypical antipsychotic drugs and predict adverse effects of individual agents.
4. Develop strategies for successful performance on the Hospital Based Inpatient Psychiatric Services core measures focusing on atypical antipsychotic polypharmacy.
5. Develop a monitoring system to evaluate the effectiveness and tolerance of pharmacotherapy and strategies for minimizing adverse reactions.
6. Design a treatment plan for the patient with schizophrenia that incorporates pharmacologic and nonpharmacologic interventions for optimal outcomes.
7. Demonstrate the role of the pharmacist in improving adherence through medication therapy management.