2021 Ambulatory Care Pharmacy Specialty Recertification Literature Study:
Module 1B: Future Forward - Topics in Ambulatory Care Pharmacy

Learning Objectives and Articles

Module 1B: Future Forward - Topics in Ambulatory Care Pharmacy
Universal Activity Number: 0204-9999-21-978-H01-P
Contact Hours: 4.00
Activity Type: Application-Based

This module looks ahead to the future possibilities in ambulatory care pharmacy, including health care hotspotting, once weekly insulin, continuous glucose monitoring, flash glucose monitoring, colchicine in chronic coronary disease, and bedtime administration of antihypertensive medications.

Finkelstein A, Zhou A, Taubman S, Doyle J. Health care hotspotting — a randomized, controlled trial. *N Engl J Med.* 2020; 382(2):152-162.

Learning Objectives:

- Describe the study of a "hotspotting" and care-transition program for hospitalized adults with medically and socially complex conditions and very high use of health care services.
- Develop recommendations for reducing spending and improving the quality of health care for hospitalized adults with medically and socially complex conditions and very high use of health care services.

Hermida RC, Crespo JJ, Dominguez-Sardiña M et al. Bedtime hypertension treatment improves cardiovascular risk reduction: the Hygia Chronotherapy Trial. *Eur Heart J.* 2020; 41(48):4565-4576.

Learning Objectives:

- Describe the Hygia Chronotherapy Trial comparing the impact on cardiovascular outcomes of antihypertensive medication ingestion at bedtime with at the time of awakening in ambulatory patients with hypertension.
- Develop recommendations for the timing of antihypertensive medication administration in ambulatory patients with hypertension.

Nidorf SM, Fiolet AT, Mosterd A et al. Colchicine in patients with chronic coronary disease. *N Engl J Med.* 2020; 383(19):1838-1847.

Learning Objectives:

- Describe the LoDoCo2 study of colchicine in patients with chronic coronary disease.
- Develop recommendations for the use of colchicine in patients with chronic coronary disease.

Rosenstock J, Bajaj HS, Janež A et al. Once-weekly insulin for type 2 diabetes without previous insulin treatment. *N Engl J Med.* 2020; 383(22):2107-2116.

Learning Objectives:

- Describe the study by Rosenstock and colleagues comparing once-weekly insulin icodec with once-daily insulin glargine U100 in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and inadequate glycemic control despite oral antidiabetic therapy.
- Develop recommendations for the use of basal insulin therapy in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Schumacher CA, Isaacs D, Collier I, Klinkebiel D. Use of continuous glucose monitoring to improve glycemic management: a clinician's guide. *J Am Coll Clin Pharm.* 2020; 3(7):1333-1343.

Learning Objectives:

- Describe considerations in the use of continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) in patients with diabetes mellitus.
- Develop recommendations for the use of continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) in patients with diabetes mellitus.

Yaron M, Roitman E, Aharon-Hananel G et al. Effect of flash glucose monitoring technology on glycemic control and treatment satisfaction in patients with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Care.* 2019; 42(7):1178–1184.

Learning Objectives:

- Describe the study of a flash glucose monitoring (FGM) system for providing glycemic control in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus who use insulin.
- Develop recommendations for the use of flash glucose monitoring (FGM) technology in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus who use multiple daily insulin doses.