

**2022 Ambulatory Care Pharmacy Specialty Recertification Literature Study:  
Module 1B: Challenges in Ambulatory Care Pharmacy**

**Learning Objectives and Articles**

**Module 1B: Challenges in Ambulatory Care Pharmacy**

**Universal Activity Number: 0204-9999-22-957-H01-P**

**Contact Hours: 4.00**

**Activity Type: Application-Based**

This module focuses on challenges in ambulatory care pharmacy, including management of patients with depression or obesity, as well as optimizing antithrombotic therapy after acute coronary syndromes.

Rodriguez F, Harrington RA. Management of antithrombotic therapy after acute coronary syndromes. *N Engl J Med.* 2021; 384:452-60.

Learning Objectives:

- Describe the currently recommended approach and evidence base for use of antiplatelet and anticoagulant therapies in patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS).
- Develop recommendations for the use of antithrombotic therapy in patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS).

Wilding JPH, Batterham RL, Calanna S et al for the STEP 1 Study Group. Once-weekly semaglutide in adults with overweight or obesity. *N Engl J Med.* 2021; 384:989-1002.

Learning Objectives:

- Describe the STEP 1 study by Wilding and colleagues of semaglutide as an adjunct to lifestyle intervention for overweight or obese adults without diabetes mellitus.
- Develop recommendations for the use of subcutaneous semaglutide as an adjunct to lifestyle intervention in adults with overweight or obesity without diabetes mellitus.

Wadden TA, Bailey TS, Billings LK et al. Effect of subcutaneous semaglutide vs placebo as an adjunct to intensive behavioral therapy on body weight in adults with overweight or obesity: the STEP 3 randomized clinical trial. *JAMA.* 2021; 325:1403-13.

Learning Objectives:

- Describe the STEP 3 study by Wadden and colleagues of semaglutide as an adjunct to intensive behavioral therapy with an initial low-calorie diet for patients with overweight or obesity.
- Develop recommendations for the use of subcutaneous semaglutide as an adjunct to behavioral therapy, dietary intervention, and other lifestyle modifications in adults with overweight or obesity without diabetes mellitus.

Rubino D, Abrahamsson N, Davies M et al. Effect of continued weekly subcutaneous semaglutide vs placebo on weight loss maintenance in adults with overweight or obesity: the STEP 4 randomized clinical trial. *JAMA*. 2021; 325:1414-25.

Learning Objectives:

- Describe the STEP 4 study by Rubino and colleagues of the long-term use of subcutaneous semaglutide as an adjunct to lifestyle intervention for weight loss maintenance in overweight or obese adults without diabetes mellitus.
- Develop recommendations for the long-term use of subcutaneous semaglutide as an adjunct to lifestyle intervention for weight loss maintenance in overweight or obese adults without diabetes mellitus.

Lewis G, Marston L, Duffy L et al. Maintenance or discontinuation of antidepressants in primary care. *N Engl J Med*. 2021; 385:1257-67. *IMPORTANT: Information contained in the Supplement is also assessed.*

Learning Objectives:

- Describe the Antidepressants to Prevent Relapse in Depression (ANTLER) trial by Lewis and colleagues.
- Develop recommendations for the duration of antidepressant therapy in primary care patients with a long history of depressive episodes, antidepressant use, or both.