

Primary Care of the Patient with HIV Infection

Learning Objectives

1. Design an appropriate antiretroviral regimen for a patient with newly diagnosed HIV infection, incorporating patient preference as well as concomitant diseases and drugs.
2. Develop a monitoring plan for a patient on preexposure prophylaxis for HIV, including appropriate education on risk reduction and required follow-up.
3. Assess risk factors and risk reduction techniques to devise evidence-based pharmacotherapy for the patient with HIV infection and cardiovascular disease.
4. Compose an appropriate treatment for the patient with HIV infection and newly identified diabetes mellitus.
5. Justify a pharmacotherapy regimen for the patient with HIV infection and a diagnosis of osteoporosis.
6. Apply cancer-screening recommendations to identify patients with HIV infection at high risk of non-AIDS-defining malignancies.
7. Produce an appropriate routine immunization strategy for the patient with HIV infection.

Tuberculosis

Learning Objectives

1. Assess the clinical utility of tuberculin skin testing and interferon- γ release assays for the diagnosis of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* infection.
2. Justify the use of nucleic acid amplification and molecular drug resistance tests in the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis (TB).
3. Devise a treatment plan for latent TB infection in HIV-uninfected patients, HIV-infected patients, pregnant women, the elderly, and children.
4. Devise a treatment plan for active TB disease in HIV-uninfected patients, HIV-infected patients, pregnant women, the elderly, and children.
5. Design a plan to optimize drug therapy in different patient populations for the treatment of multidrug-resistant TB.
6. Develop a plan for monitoring clinical outcomes, adverse events, and drug interactions in a patient with TB.

Viral Hepatitis

Learning Objectives

1. Demonstrate an understanding of the pathophysiology, clinical and laboratory presentation, and disease progression of chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV).
2. Apply screening, assessment, and prevention measures to the overall management of individuals with HCV infection.
3. Develop treatment goals and a therapeutic regimen for the patient with HCV infection.
4. Demonstrate an understanding of monitoring parameters and therapeutic end points for drugs used in the treatment of HCV by managing adverse effects, drug interactions, and patient counseling points.

5. Justify the role of the pharmacist in the pharmaco-therapeutic management of hepatitis B and C infections in the outpatient setting.

Management of Fungal Infections

Learning Objectives

1. Distinguish between the relative advantages and disadvantages of each systemic antifungal agent in treating fungal infections in the ambulatory environment.
2. Given a patient's clinical symptoms, construct patient-specific therapy for ocular fungal infections.
3. Given a patient's clinical symptoms and microbiology, construct a patient-specific therapy for mucocutaneous candidiasis.
4. Evaluate published data investigating the efficacy of systemic and topical antifungal therapy in treating onychomycosis and dermatophyte infections, and apply it to ambulatory practice.
5. Evaluate the role of the newest antifungal agents in patients with allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis.
6. Design a monitoring plan for the outpatient management of invasive mold infections, including justification for therapeutic drug monitoring as appropriate.