Learning Objectives

Women’s and Men’s Care I

Updates in Contraception
1. Demonstrate an understanding of the scope and impact of unintended pregnancy.
2. Distinguish highly effective contraceptive methods.
3. Evaluate appropriate screening assessments for the various methods of contraception.
4. Apply the medical eligibility criteria for contraceptive use to individual patients.
5. Develop an emergency contraception plan for individual patients.
6. Compose effective communications to women regarding contraception.
7. Justify expanding access to contraception in pharmacies.

Women’s Infertility
1. Analyze the etiology and potential risk factors associated with infertility.
2. Assess key laboratory tests and procedures used in the diagnosis of infertility.
3. Compose the optimal patient-specific pharmacotherapy treatment options and plan for patients with infertility.
4. Apply knowledge of medications used in the management of infertility to address patient concerns.
5. Design a possible treatment plan for a woman with ovulatory-based infertility diagnosis.

Menopausal Symptoms
1. Evaluate an patient’s risk-benefit profile for hormonal treatment of menopausal symptoms.
2. Design an individualized treatment plan using nonpharmacologic and pharmacologic options for menopausal symptoms.
3. Compose a treatment plan on the basis of a patient’s response to pharmacologic management of menopausal symptoms.
4. Develop a treatment plan to address menopausal symptoms in women with a history of breast cancer or cardiovascular disease.
**Learning Objectives**

**Women’s and Men’s Care**

**Chronic Diseases in Pregnancy**
1. Develop a pharmacotherapeutic plan for a pregnant woman with asthma based on symptom control and teratogenic risk.
2. Design a pharmacotherapeutic plan for a woman with depression, anxiety, or bipolar disorder who plans to conceive.
3. Apply knowledge of teratogenicity associated with antiepileptic drugs to create a treatment plan for a pregnant woman who has epilepsy.
4. Design a pharmacotherapeutic plan for a woman with thyroid dysfunction during pregnancy and/or the postpartum period based on laboratory data.
5. Develop a comprehensive treatment plan for a woman with HIV who plans to have a child, including pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic considerations and clinical values.
6. Apply clinical and laboratory diagnostic criteria to determine whether a pregnant woman should initiate drug therapy for prevention of recurrent pregnancy loss.

**Common Disorders of Pregnancy**
1. Develop an evidence-based care plan for the treatment and prevention of nausea and vomiting of pregnancy, including nonpharmacologic options.
2. Distinguish women who require early screening for diabetes in pregnancy from women who can be screened later in pregnancy.
3. Distinguish between possible treatments of gestational diabetes, and determine the most appropriate therapy for an individual patient according to clinical efficacy, safety, and patient-specific characteristics.
4. Develop an evidence-based care plan, including nonpharmacologic treatments, for a pregnant woman with gastroesophageal reflux disease.
5. Apply evidence of treatments for hypertension in pregnancy and prevention of preeclampsia to the care of a specific patient case.
6. Recommend treatment options for the prevention of miscarriages and preterm birth in the appropriate patient population.

**Postpartum Conditions**
1. Using patient history and risk factors, assess the risk of postpartum depression or psychosis.
2. Describe the approach to managing the breastfeeding mother with postpartum depression.
3. Design a therapeutic plan for a patient with postpartum depression and psychosis considering individual patient factors, including clinical presentation, adverse effects, and monitoring values.
4. Differentiate between different mood instabilities in the postpartum period on the basis of patient presentation.
Women’s and Men’s Care II (continued)

5. Assess the signs and symptoms consistent with mastitis and endometritis to determine the etiology of infection, and recommend pharmacotherapeutic recommendations for treatment.

6. Distinguish among and design a therapeutic plan for various problems with lactation in the postpartum period, including plugged ducts/mastitis, soreness/nipple cracking, thrush, and problems with milk supply.

7. Evaluate the need for postpartum thrombosis prophylaxis, and recommend the appropriate therapeutic plan to prevent thrombosis.

8. Design a therapeutic plan for postpartum contraception, considering effects on lactation and risk of venous thromboembolism given patient-specific factors.

9. Describe the lactation categories for medications and the importance of determining the risk-benefit ratio for the use of medications in the breastfeeding woman.
Women’s and Men’s Care III

Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia and Prostate Cancer
1. Demonstrate an understanding of the epidemiology, symptoms, and staging of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) and prostate cancer.
2. Distinguish the role of prostate-specific antigen as a marker for detection of early-stage prostate cancer, predictor of outcomes for localized disease, and response to androgen deprivation therapy or chemotherapy.
3. Assess the need for observation versus pharmacologic intervention in patients with BPH on the basis of symptoms and American Urological Association score.
4. Design a treatment plan for patients with either localized early disease or advanced prostate cancer.
5. Apply pharmacotherapy-based knowledge to determine the role of α-antagonists, 5α-reductase inhibitors, anticholinergics, and phosphodiesterase inhibitors for the treatment of patients with moderate-severe BPH.
6. Compare the role of abiraterone and enzalutamide in patients with metastatic castrate-resistant prostate cancer.
7. Develop a pharmacotherapy plan for a patient with metastatic castrate-resistant prostate cancer on chemotherapy, including premedications, monitoring values, and adverse effect management.

Urinary Incontinence
1. Differentiate types of urinary incontinence (UI) on the basis of presentation, history, and objective findings.
2. Evaluate pharmacologic therapies as the cause of and treatment for UI.
3. When given a case, devise a comprehensive treatment plan for UI, incorporating both pharmacologic and nonpharmacologic therapies.
4. Assess a patient’s medication list and third-party coverage/formulary, and resolve drug-related problems relative to UI.
5. Demonstrate accurate and pertinent patient education related to a treatment plan for UI, including nonpharmacologic therapies.

Sexual Dysfunction
1. Classify the types of male and female sexual dysfunction, and apply the criteria to diagnose erectile dysfunction, premature ejaculation, female sexual interest/arousal disorder, orgasmic disorder, and pain disorder.
2. Assess the causes of male or female sexual dysfunction associated with medical conditions, drugs, and psychological factors, and apply the screening tools to evaluate patients.
3. Given a patient case, demonstrate the place in therapy of the pharmacologic and nonpharmacologic options for the treatment of sexual dysfunction.
4. Devise a treatment plan for addressing sexual dysfunction in men and women, including lifestyle modifications.
5. Analyze communication strategies to guide sexual health discussions with a patient.
GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS I

Inflammatory Bowel Disease
1. Distinguish between the signs, symptoms, and complications of ulcerative colitis (UC) and Crohn disease (CD).
2. Accurately assess the severity and disease activity of UC and CD.
3. Design an effective and evidence-based drug treatment plan for UC and CD based on severity, location, and patient-specific factors.
4. Justify the use of drug therapies for UC and CD on the basis of risk-benefit.
5. Develop a monitoring plan for evaluating both the efficacy and the toxicity of drug therapies used in the treatment of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD).
6. Evaluate the safety and efficacy of complementary and alternative therapies for patients with IBD.

Irritable Bowel Syndrome
1. Classify the subtype of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) from a patient’s clinical presentation.
2. Design a plan for the nonpharmacologic management of each IBS subtype.
3. Design a pharmacotherapy plan for a patient with IBS and constipation or diarrhea.
4. Design a pharmacotherapy plan for a patient with IBS and abdominal pain or bloating.
5. Evaluate a patient’s response to a treatment of IBS on the basis of safety and efficacy outcomes.

Chronic Liver Disease
1. Apply knowledge of the epidemiology and pathophysiology of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and cirrhosis to the management of patients with liver disease.
2. Differentiate the prognosis of nonalcoholic fatty liver (NAFL) from nonalcoholic steatohepatitis.
3. Assess the severity of cirrhosis using the Child-Pugh and Model for End-Stage Liver Disease scoring systems.
4. Design a treatment plan for a patient with NAFLD including lifestyle modification and potential drug therapy.
5. Justify the use of statins in a patient with NAFLD.
6. Using pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic principles, devise a pharmacotherapy plan for a patient with complications from cirrhosis.