

2022 ACCP/ASHP BCGP Clinical Sessions

Learning Objectives

Sweet Dream or Nightmare: Managing Sleep Complaints in Older Adults

1. Assess common sleep disorders in an older adult patient population.
2. Apply evidence regarding the safety and efficacy of pharmacotherapy when used to treat common sleep disorders.
3. Identify and manage complicating factors encountered in the management of sleep complaints in older adult patients.
4. Design a treatment regimen addressing common sleep complaints in older adults.
5. Identify areas in which a clinical pharmacist can improve patient outcomes regarding sleep disorder management.

Anything ARNI Can Do, SGLT2i Can Do Better? Debate of Pharmacologic Therapies in HFpEF

1. Describe how historical heart failure therapies have failed to meet the needs of patients with HFpEF.
2. Evaluate the evidence for mineralocorticoid receptor antagonists, angiotensin receptor-neprilysin inhibitors, and sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 inhibitors in patients with heart failure with preserved ejection fraction.
3. Analyze common scenarios where newer therapies may be able to provide clinical benefit to patients with HFpEF.
4. Recommend a therapeutic plan for the management of a patient with heart failure with preserved ejection fraction using patient-specific factors.

Breaking Down Neurodegenerative Diseases: Pharmacy Updates in Managing Alzheimer's and Parkinson's

1. Explain the mechanisms of anti-amyloid antibodies on the breakthrough therapy pathway.
2. Evaluate anti-amyloid antibody treatment criteria, including strategies to mitigate and monitor for CNS adverse events in eligible patients.
3. Assess implications of anti-amyloid immunotherapy approval and potential barriers to routine use.
4. Develop an individualized treatment plan to optimize motor symptoms of PD utilizing novel therapies.
5. Evaluate the use of medications for the treatment of non-motor symptoms of PD.

Watch Your Step! Navigating Polypharmacy to Minimize Fall Risk

1. Using the CDC STEADI algorithm, develop a falls prevention process that incorporates pharmacists.
2. Based on a review of the literature, assess medications with an increased fall risk in older adults.
3. Recommend medication strategies to decrease falls in older adults.