Neurocritical Care I (Module 1) – Credit Hours: 5.0

Chapter: Status Epilepticus
Learning Objectives
1. Evaluate factors that may affect treatment success in patients with status epilepticus.
2. Distinguish gaps in the literature related to optimal status epilepticus treatment.
3. Evaluate therapeutic strategies for super-refractory status epilepticus.
4. Assess the impact of timing of status epilepticus treatment initiation, and develop strategies to optimize effective treatment.

Chapter: Acute Neurologic Trauma
Learning Objectives
1. Apply the various scoring systems used to evaluate traumatic brain injury (TBI) and spinal cord injury (SCI) to assess the extent of injury related to TBI and SCI.
2. Analyze the advantages and disadvantages of various treatments used to optimize cerebral perfusion pressure.
3. Construct an appropriate treatment plan for a patient with a TBI.
4. Assess the advantages and disadvantages of various treatments for SCI, and design an appropriate treatment plan for a patient with an SCI.

Chapter: Controversies in Acute Stroke Care
Learning Objectives
1. Apply criteria to determine patient eligibility for intravenous alteplase.
2. Develop goals for blood pressure control after acute ischemic or hemorrhagic stroke.
3. Design strategies to manage nimodipine after acute subarachnoid hemorrhage.
4. Develop an evidence-based strategy, including effectiveness of coagulation factor replacement therapy, for the management of anticoagulant-associated intracranial hemorrhage.
5. Justify the early reinitiation of anticoagulation therapy after intracranial hemorrhage.
6. Estimate the value of platelet function testing in patients undergoing neuroendovascular procedures.
7. Evaluate the use of antipsychotic medications in patients with acute stroke.

Technology in the ICU (Module 2) – Credit Hours: 5.5

Chapter: Technology and Medication Safety
Learning Objectives
1. Classify key aspects of the meaningful use stages in promoting the use of technology to improve patient care.
2. Demonstrate an understanding of the role of technology in improving patient care.
3. Distinguish between intended and unintended consequences of technology implementation in workflow.
4. Classify the benefits of using “big data” to improve patient outcomes.

Chapter: Noninvasive Monitoring Tools
Learning Objectives
1. Evaluate the advantages, disadvantages, and limitations of noninvasive monitoring devices.
2. Distinguish the differences between hemodynamic noninvasive monitoring devices.
3. Analyze and interpret data from different noninvasive monitoring devices.
4. Apply data from noninvasive monitoring devices to monitor and adjust drug therapy for ICU patients.

Chapter: Telemedicine in Critical Care
Learning Objectives
1. Evaluate the different characteristics of the currently available types of tele-ICU models.
2. Assess the impact of different tele-ICU models on ICU clinical outcomes such as mortality, ICU length of stay (LOS), and hospital LOS.
3. Justify the key components for a successful tele-ICU program and how they can positively affect patients in the area of order entry and validation.
4. Demonstrate how the pharmacist working within the tele-ICU can positively affect ICU patient care.