

PedSAP 2017 Book 3 (Sedation and Analgesia)

Total Available Hours: 11.5

BCPPS test deadline: 11:59 p.m. (Central) on January 16, 2018.

ACPE test deadline: 11:59 p.m. (Central) on September 14, 2020.

Sedation and Analgesia I (Module 1) – Credit Hours: 5.0

Chapter: Analgesia and Sedation in Hospitalized Children

Learning Objectives

1. Evaluate analgesics and sedative agents on the basis of drug mechanism of action, pharmacokinetic principles, adverse drug reactions, and administration considerations.
2. Design an evidence-based analgesic and/or sedative treatment and monitoring plan for the hospitalized child who is postoperative, acutely ill, or in need of prolonged sedation.
3. Design an analgesic and sedation treatment and monitoring plan to minimize hyperalgesia and delirium and optimize neurodevelopmental outcomes in children.

Chapter: Pain Management in Children

Learning Objectives

1. Evaluate the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic differences of oral analgesic agents in pediatric patients along the spectrum of childhood development.
2. Design an evidence-based plan to treat pain in an individual pediatric patient.
3. Distinguish key risk factors that lead to poor pain management during the transition of care in pediatric patients.
4. Evaluate factors contributing to excess access to opioids in pediatric patients.
5. Devise a plan to limit the long-term effects of opioid dependence.

Sedation and Analgesia II (Module 2) – Credit Hours: 3.5

Chapter: Local Anesthetics

Learning Objectives

1. Design optimal therapy for a given patient using knowledge of the differences in pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, delivery options, and adverse effects of local anesthetics (LAs).
2. Justify a postoperative pain management plan that uses the safest and most effective route of medication delivery.
3. Design a complete postoperative pain management and monitoring plan for a pediatric patient using LAs.

Chapter: Dexmedetomidine and Clonidine in Acute Care Sedation

Learning Objectives

1. Account for the mechanism of action, pharmacokinetics, and pharmacodynamics of dexmedetomidine and clonidine in pediatric patients.
2. Design an acute sedation plan for a critically ill child using dexmedetomidine and including monitoring values.

3. Justify the use of clonidine as an adjunctive treatment in designing a regimen for weaning sedation in a critically ill child.
4. Design a study to clarify the roles of clonidine and dexmedetomidine for sedation, analgesia, and weaning of sedation.

Clinical and Practice Updates I (Module 3) – Credit Hours: 3.0

Chapter: Interactive Case: Gabapentin in Neuropathic Pain

Learning Objectives

1. Distinguish a patient with signs and symptoms of neuropathic pain (NP).
2. Design an appropriate treatment plan for a pediatric patient with NP.
3. Develop a treatment strategy for a patient with complications from a pain plan.
4. Evaluate alternative treatment options for a patient with NP.

Chapter: Interactive Case: Pain/Sedation Tapering

Learning Objectives

1. Distinguish the pediatric patient requiring a pain/sedation taper regimen on the basis of current medications and length of therapy.
2. Design an appropriate pain/sedation taper regimen for the pediatric patient at risk of withdrawal.
3. Evaluate the patient who develops withdrawal symptoms while receiving a pain/sedation taper regimen in order to provide rescue therapy.
4. Design a modified pain/sedation taper regimen on the basis of the pediatric patient's intolerance to the initial taper regimen.
5. Assess the differences in pain/sedation requirements in special pediatric populations.

Chapter: Interactive Case: Family Education on the Use of Analgesics in the Home

Learning Objectives

1. Devise a discharge education plan that incorporates important factors such as the role of cultural sensitivity.
2. Account for health literacy and language barriers in designing patient and caregiver education.
3. Evaluate parent and caregiver perception of pain as it relates to child coping skills and creating a care plan.
4. Justify parent and caregiver education on proper medication measurement, storage, and disposal.