PSAP 2018 Book 1 (Infectious Diseases)

Total Available Hours: 19.0 BCPS test deadline: 11:59 p.m. (Central) on May 15, 2018. ACPE test deadline: 11:59 p.m. (Central) on January 14, 2021.

Infectious Diseases I (Module 1) – Credit Hours: 5.5 Chapter: Urinary Tract Infections Learning Objectives

1. Analyze patient risk factors and examination data to distinguish different types of UTIs.

2. Design an appropriate empiric treatment plan according to the type and severity of UTI for a patient presenting in the inpatient or outpatient setting.

3. Justify pharmacotherapy management for special patient populations with asymptomatic bacteriuria.

4. Evaluate the role of antimicrobial and non-antimicrobial strategies for the prevention of recurrent UTI.

Chapter: Hepatitis C Virus Infection

Learning Objectives

1. Design a pharmacotherapeutic treatment plan for the patient with chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection.

2. Using clinical examination and laboratory data, assess pharmacotherapy for a patient with chronic HCV infection.

3. Design a pharmacotherapeutic plan for patients in special populations who have chronic HCV infection.

4. Evaluate the role of recently approved therapies in HCV treatment.

Infectious Diseases II (Module 2) – Credit Hours: 4.5

Chapter: Lower Respiratory Tract Infections Learning Objectives

1. Account for the changing epidemiology of respiratory tract infections in selecting appropriate empiric antibiotic therapy.

2. Distinguish between the two main types of lower respiratory tract infection (i.e., bronchitis and pneumonia), as well as the type of pneumonia (community- vs. hospital-acquired) on the basis of clinical presentation.

Distinguish differences in 2005–2016 treatment guidelines for hospital-acquired pneumonia.
Design an empiric treatment, according to type and severity of lower respiratory tract infection, for patients in the inpatient and outpatient settings.
Justify the implementation of an antimicrobial stewardship program in managing lower respiratory tract infections.

Chapter: Rhinosinusitis

Learning Objectives

1. Distinguish among viral, bacterial, and recurrent acute rhinosinusitis (ARS) given patientspecific clinical manifestations and diagnostic testing. 2. Distinguish between noninvasive and invasive fungal rhinosinusitis (FRS) given patientspecific clinical manifestations and diagnostic testing.

3. Design appropriate treatment and monitoring for the patient with ARS or FRS.

4. Justify the pharmacist's role in medication therapy management as it pertains to patients with rhinosinusitis.

Infectious Diseases III (Module 3) – Credit Hours: 4.5

Chapter: Ophthalmic Infections Learning Objectives

1. Distinguish the four major ophthalmic infections according to anatomic site.

- 2. Classify the cause and develop a treatment plan for conjunctivitis.
- 3. Design treatment for microbial keratitis on the basis of the likely infectious cause.
- 4. Distinguish between causes of endophthalmitis and uveitis, and develop a treatment plan.
- 5. Justify the use of antimicrobial stewardship strategies in ophthalmic infections.

Chapter: Ear Infections

Learning Objectives

- 1. Distinguish the clinical presentation and risk factors for otitis media and external otitis.
- 2. Apply the changing epidemiology of ear infections in the selection of appropriate antibiotics.
- 3. Evaluate differences between the various microorganisms that can cause ear infections.
- 4. Design an appropriate treatment regimen including pain management and antibiotic selection for a patient with an ear infection.

5. Justify appropriate treatments for complications related to ear infections.

Infectious Diseases IV (Module 4) – Credit Hours: 4.5

Chapter: Lung Abscesses

Learning Objectives

1. Distinguish the epidemiology, pathophysiology, risk factors, and clinical presentation of patients with lung abscesses.

2. Distinguish between the microorganisms that can cause lung abscesses in the immunocompetent and the immunocompromised host.

3. Design a patient-specific antimicrobial regimen for managing lung abscesses.

4. Assess the safety and efficacy of antimicrobials, including newly introduced antimicrobials used to treat lung abscesses.

5. Justify strategies to prevent lung abscesses.

Chapter: *Clostridium difficile* Infection Learning Objectives

1. Evaluate patient populations most at risk of Clostridium difficile infection (CDI) on the basis of epidemiologic data, as well as organism- and patient-related factors.

2. Evaluate diagnostic tools used to identify and gauge the degree of clinical presentation of CDI.

3. Apply evidence-based medicine to design treatment for patients with differing degrees of severity of illness secondary to CDI.

4. Justify the pharmacist's role in antibiotic stewardship and other prevention strategies for CDI.