<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Learning Objectives</th>
<th>Learning Activities</th>
<th>UTI</th>
<th>Community Acquired Pneumonia</th>
<th>Hypertension and Type 2 Diabetes</th>
<th>COPD</th>
<th>Pain Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Recognize the therapeutic uses and effects of broad categories of drugs across the lifespan | - Complete a patient interview to collect relevant subjective data  
- Identify the specific category of drugs associated to the disease pathology  
- Identify the appropriate drug to treat the patient’s specific disease or condition  
- Document in the EHR accurately, using professional terminology  
- Create a prescription that reflects clinical decision making skills  
- Provide patient education to communicate importance of a long-term drug regimen  
- Variety of patients from college-aged to geriatric | ✔️ Patient Age: 21 years old | ✔️ Patient Age: 72 years old | ✔️ Patient Age: 38 years old | ✔️ Patient Age: 55 years old | ✔️ Patient Age: 30 years old |
| Describe the relationship between drugs and disease process                        | - Review the relationship between pharmacologic agents and pathological responses through mechanism of action Concept Labs  
- Record expected physiologic responses to treatment in medical records with timeline to monitor  
- Order the appropriate labs to monitor physiological responses  
- Educate the patient about the expected pharmacologic impact on their disease pathology  
- Create a prescription that considers the disease pathology and patient traits | ✔️ Prescribing for UTI and urination pain/increased frequency | ✔️ Prescribing for pneumococcal infection and productive cough | ✔️ Prescribing for uncontrolled hypertension and uncontrolled type 2 diabetes | ✔️ Prescribing for long term inhaler, short term inhaler, and smoking cessation | ✔️ Prescribing for lower back pain |
| Describe the course, effects, and mechanism of action of broad categories of drugs  | - Review the relationship between pharmacologic agents and their mechanism of action through Concept Labs  
- Calculate appropriate dosage and rate/schedule of administration for drugs to be prescribed  
- Provide patient education to communicate course, effects, and mechanism of action of drugs | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ |
| Identify patient motivation and willingness to follow prescribed regimens using relevant patient information | - Conduct a pharmacologic assessment of home medications addressing genetic risks and complex medical regimens  
- Provide patient education on how to follow prescribed regimens  
- Interview patient to determine history of compliance or non-compliance with prior medications | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | Low compliance with complicated medication regimens | Patient did not fill his prescription from the ED, thinking that OTC and prescribed ibuprofen were the same. The OTC dosage did not alleviate his pain. |
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| Safely and appropriately select drugs to treat diseases in adult patients based on factors such as pharmacokinetics, cost, efficacy, genetics, adherence, and quality of life issues | • Select the appropriate drug for treatment considering patient’s physiology and pathophysiology  
• Assess patient’s socioeconomic and cultural factors that may determine choice of prescribed drugs and adherence to regimen  
• Demonstrate competency navigating through provider-level pharmacology databases and prescribing guidelines  
• Develop a plan that includes specific orders and patient education with implementation and evaluation strategies  
• Create a prescription to demonstrate awareness of the disease pathology, genetic characteristics, adverse drug outcomes, cost, efficacy, adherence, and quality of life issues | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ |
| Apply appropriate patient education in relation to prescribed drugs                | • Use empathetic, nonjudgmental communication to establish rapport  
• Educate the patient regarding discovered medication issues and strategies for adherence  
• Educate the patient in areas of low health literacy  
• Create a prescription that involves other therapeutic interventions, including but not limited to: over-the-counter medications, complementary alternatives, and patient’s ability to self-manage drugs | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ |
| Analyze the adverse effect and drug interaction profiles of the major drug classes and individual drugs within these classes | • Identify signs, symptoms, and treatment for adverse reactions to drugs  
• Perform medication reconciliation to uncover issues with drug regimens, side effects, and intended and unintended interactions of drugs  
• Educate the patient regarding drug regimens, side effects, intended and unintended interactions of drugs that are used in combinations for therapeutic purposes  
• Create a prescription maintaining awareness of drug interactions and other adverse events such as dose dependent drug toxicity | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ |