

**The Utah Society of Health System Pharmacists and University of Utah Hospitals and Clinics Present:
Spring 2018 Resident Continuing Pharmacy Education Series**

Target Audience: Pharmacists, pharmacy technicians, and pharmacy students

Date	Time & Location	Presenter	Title, Objectives & ACPE UAN
3/6 Tue.	HSEB Alumni Hall #2110 at 3:00 pm	Jennifer Ku, PharmD Mentor: Jim Ruble, PharmD, JD <i>Adjunct faculty Division of Medical Ethics and Humanities and Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Pharmaceutics</i>	<p>Death, Dignity, and Difficult Decisions: An Exercise in Clinical Ethical Reasoning (0.1CEU)A-0167-0000-18-005- L03-P/T</p> <p><u>Pharmacist Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe a framework for clinical ethical reasoning. 2. Compare the legal requirements and protections for pharmacy professionals afforded by different medical aid in dying laws in the US. 3. Evaluate the applicability of specific ethical arguments to a patient requesting medical aid in dying. 4. Formulate an informed best course of action for a patient requesting medical aid in dying. <p style="text-align: right;"><u>Technician Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List 2 sources of contextual information that can be used to determine if a problem is ethical. 2. Identify 3 sources of ethical value that can be used to determine a best course of action for an ethical problem. 3. Use a framework for clinical ethical reasoning to make an informed decision about dispensing a medical aid in dying prescription.
3/6 Tue.	HSEB Alumni Hall #2110 at 4:00 pm	Sabrina Sherwood, PharmD Mentors: Linda Tyler, PharmD <i>Chief Pharmacy Officer</i> Shantel Mullin, PharmD, BCPS <i>Director of Pharmacy Quality, Safety & Training</i>	<p>Let's Give Them Something to Talk About: Critical Components of Interprofessional Communication (0.1CEU) A-0167-0000-18-006 L05-P/T</p> <p><u>Pharmacist Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss the benefits of interprofessional communication in enhancing patient care, safety and outcomes. 2. Describe types of information exchange, considerations, and strategies to improve effective communication. 3. Use the SBAR method to improve interprofessional communication. 4. Analyze situations for potential barriers in communication and strategies to overcome these barriers. <p style="text-align: right;"><u>Technician Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the benefits of improving communication between pharmacist to pharmacy technician to enhance patient care safety and outcomes. 2. Explain types of information exchange, considerations, and strategies to improve communication between pharmacist and pharmacy technician. 3. Employ the SBAR method to improve communication between pharmacist and pharmacy technician. 4. Evaluate situations for potential barriers in communication and strategies to overcome these barriers in the pharmacy setting.

3/8 Thur.	HSEB 3515B at 3:00 pm	Breanna Clark, PharmD Mentors: Kristine Ferreira, PharmD, BCPS <i>Internal Medicine Clinical Pharmacist</i> Cole Sloan, PharmD, BCPS <i>Emergency Department Clinical Pharmacist</i>	<p style="text-align: center;">Are You Positive They're Positive? An Overview of Drugs of Abuse, Available Screening Tools, and Avoiding Potential Pitfalls. (0.1CEU) A-0167-0000-18-007-L01-P/T</p> <p><u>Pharmacist Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe how common drugs of abuse are reported on a urinary drug screen (UDS). 2. Interpret the results of a UDS based on a patient's medications. 3. Compare the findings of two different UDS panels. 4. Explain the structural basis of why drugs may interfere with a UDS. <p style="text-align: right;"><u>Technician Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognize common drugs of abuse. 2. Distinguish over-the-counter drugs that may interfere with a UDS. 3. Identify drugs that can be detected by UDS.
3/8 Thur.	HSEB 3515B at 4:00 pm	Alexander Boyd, PharmD Mentor: Adam Smith, PharmD <i>Cardiology Clinical Pharmacist</i>	<p style="text-align: center;">Triumph in Failure: Pharmacologic Updates in the 2017 ACC/AHA/HFSA Heart Failure Guidelines (0.1CEU) A-0167-0000-18-009-L01-P/T</p> <p><u>Pharmacist Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define the two different types of heart failure. 2. Review the pharmacologic recommendations from the 2013 ACCF/AHA Heart Failure guidelines. 3. Evaluate the evidence for new recommendations in the 2017 ACC/AHA/HFSA Heart Failure guidelines. 4. Design a care plan for heart failure patients using guideline-directed medical therapy. <p style="text-align: right;"><u>Technician Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognize the signs and symptoms of heart failure. 2. Name 3 medications typically prescribed for the management of heart failure. 3. Select medications with morbidity and mortality benefit when given a patient case.
3/10 Sat.	HSEB 3515B at 8:00 am	Andrea M. Reinig, PharmD Mentor: Jennifer L. Bishop, PharmD, BCPS <i>Residency Program Director</i>	<p style="text-align: center;">One Day at a Time: Overcoming Addiction with Pharmacotherapy (0.1CEU) A-0167-0000-18-008-L01-P/T</p> <p><u>Pharmacist Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluate the pros and cons of each medication used to treat alcohol and opioid use disorder. 2. Recall the evidence for each agent used to treat alcohol and opioid use disorder. 3. Formulate a medication regimen for a given patient while considering patient-specific factors. <p style="text-align: right;"><u>Technician Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define alcohol use disorder and opioid use disorder. 2. Explain the pathophysiology of addiction. 3. Defend that addiction is a disease.

3/10 Sat.	HSEB 3515B at 9:00 am	Keaton Crockett, PharmD Mentors: Amberly Johnson, PharmD, DABAT <i>Utah Poison Control Center Specialist</i> Karen Thomas, PharmD, PhD, DABAT <i>Pharmacy Ambulatory Clinical Care Center Supervisor</i>	<p style="text-align: center;">Unconventional, Unapproved, and Unsafe: a Look at Kratom, Ibogaine, and Loperamide as Patient Alternatives to Opioid Abuse (0.1CEU) A-0167-0000-18-010-L01-P/T</p> <p><u>Pharmacist Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss the current use or misuse of kratom, ibogaine, and loperamide. 2. Examine the current regulatory status of kratom, ibogaine, and loperamide. 3. Identify possible adverse effects in a patient using kratom, ibogaine, and loperamide. 4. Formulate counseling points for patients using kratom, ibogaine, and loperamide. <p style="text-align: right;"><u>Technician Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss the current use or misuse of kratom, ibogaine, and loperamide. 2. Classify the regulatory status of kratom, ibogaine, and loperamide. 3. Collect relevant information about kratom, ibogaine, and loperamide during medication reconciliations.
3/10 Sat.	HSEB 3515B at 10:00 am	Alexandrea Lux, PharmD Mentor: Erin Lingenfelter, PharmD <i>Emergency Medicine Clinical Pharmacist</i>	<p style="text-align: center;">When the Sky is Falling: Emergency Preparedness for Pharmacists and Pharmacy Technicians (0.1CEU) A-0167-0000-18-011-L04-P/T</p> <p><u>Pharmacist Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply the available guidelines and standards for emergency preparedness to a health system. 2. Explain the indications and dosing of medications commonly used during different types of emergencies. 3. Assess potential pharmacist roles during an emergency situation based on practice site. <p style="text-align: right;"><u>Technician Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List resources available to health systems to properly plan their response to an emergency and/or disaster. 2. Explain drug supply resources available to health systems in the case of a state of emergency. 3. Construct roles potentially filled by pharmacy technicians during a state of emergency.
3/10 Sat.	HSEB 3515B at 11:30 am	Rachael Freeman, PharmD Mentor: Erin Fox, PharmD, BCPS, FASHP <i>Drug Information Director</i>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Price is Wrong: U.S. Drug Pricing and Efforts for Change (0.1CEU) A-0167-0000-18-012-L03-P/T</p> <p><u>Pharmacist Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the legislation and regulatory processes that support the current system of drug pricing in the United States. 2. Examine the factors that influence increasing drug prices within the United States. 3. Assess the impact of the current system of drug pricing on patients and the healthcare system. 4. Appraise proposed state and federal legislation, and regulatory changes aimed at reducing drug prices. <p style="text-align: right;"><u>Technician Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the legislation and regulatory processes that support the current system of drug pricing in the United States. 2. List the factors that influence increasing drug prices within the United States. 3. Assess the impact of the current system of drug pricing on patients and the healthcare system. 4. Describe proposed state and federal legislation, and regulatory changes aimed at reducing drug prices.

3/10 Sat.	HSEB 3515B at 12:30 pm	Shea O'Brien, PharmD, MBA Mentor: Shantel Mullin, PharmD, BCPS <i>Director of Pharmacy Quality, Safety & Training</i>	<p style="text-align: center;">Measuring Up: Medication Safety and Error Reporting Technicians (0.1CEU) A-0167-0000-18-013-L05-P/T</p> <p><u>Pharmacist Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define key terms related to medication error reporting. 2. Distinguish between the various medication error reporting tools. 3. Employ a root cause analysis addressing major patient safety risks/events. 4. Propose technology to help reduce medication errors and enhance patient safety at each point in the medication use process. <p style="text-align: right;"><u>Technician Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define key terms related to medication error reporting. 2. List specific barriers related to medication error reporting. 3. Propose technology to help reduce medication errors and enhance patient safety at each point in the medication use process.
3/13 Tue	HSEB 4100B at 3:00 pm	Eric Gaskill, PharmD Mentor: Michael Filtz, PharmD, BCOP <i>Hematology Clinical Pharmacist</i>	<p style="text-align: center;">Attack of the Virus Mutated Killer Lymphocytes: Chimeric Antigen Receptor T-cell Therapy (0.1CEU) A-0167-0000-18-014-L01-P/T</p> <p><u>Pharmacist Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognize the currently available and developmental directions of CAR T cell therapy. 2. Evaluate potential toxicities of current CAR T cell therapy and management options. 3. Design a care plan for a patient receiving anti-CD19 CAR T cell therapy. 4. Discuss the logistical and financial hurdles to implementing CAR T cell therapy. <p style="text-align: right;"><u>Technician Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define CAR T cell therapy. 2. Assess potential medication needs of patients receiving CAR T cell therapy. 3. Discuss the logistical and financial hurdles to implementing CAR T cell therapy.
3/13 Tue	HSEB 4100B at 4:00 pm	Jon Fisher, PharmD Mentor: Tristan Timbrook, PharmD, MBA, BCPS <i>Infectious Diseases Clinical Pharmacist</i>	<p style="text-align: center;">ID that Bug: Microbiology and Rapid Diagnostics of Infectious Disease Therapy (0.1CEU) A-0167-0000-18-015-L01-P/T</p> <p><u>Pharmacist Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the process for conventional microbiologic identification and susceptibility testing. 2. Compare and contrast rapid diagnostic tests for microbiology. 3. Use the results of infectious disease lab testing to improve antimicrobial stewardship. <p style="text-align: right;"><u>Technician Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss the importance of delivering appropriate antibiotics to patients on time. 2. Estimate the time it takes for microbiologic tests to result. 3. Explain the effect that taking antibiotics prior to microbiologic testing can have on culture results.

3/15 Thu	HSEB 3515B at 3:00 pm	<p>Todd Larson, PharmD</p> <p>Mentors: Adrian Carlson, PharmD, BCPS Crystal Truax, PharmD, BCPS Bhanupriya Sirandas, PharmD, BCPS Debbie Ramirez, PharmD, BCPS Lonnie Smith, PharmD, FAST <i>Solid Organ Transplant Clinical Pharmacists</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">BK Nephropathy: A Whopper of A Situation (0.1CEU) A-0167-0000-18-016-L01-P/T</p> <p><u>Pharmacist Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify risk factors for BK virus reactivation following a kidney transplant. 2. Assess the impact of BK virus on kidney transplant rejection. 3. Formulate a treatment plan for BK viremia given a patient case. <p style="text-align: right;"><u>Technician Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the methods for diagnosing BK nephropathy. 2. Distinguish between BK viruria, viremia and nephropathy. 3. Select oral treatment options for BK viremia.
3/15 Thu	HSEB 3515B at 4:00 pm	<p>Devan Turner, PharmD</p> <p>Mentors: Brian Hathaway, PharmD <i>Antimicrobial Stewardship and Infectious Disease Pharmacist</i></p> <p>James Lufkin, PharmD <i>Inpatient Clinical Pharmacist</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Say Goodbye to Fungi: Update on IDSA Guidelines for the Management of Candidiasis (0.1CEU) A-0167-0000-18-017-L01-P/T</p> <p><u>Pharmacist Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Choose an antifungal agent for treatment of candidemia based on patient clinical presentation and history. 2. Demonstrate when and how to modify an improving nonneutropenic patients medication therapy. 3. Distinguish when to recommend amphotericin B and echinocandins over fluconazole and voriconazole in neutropenic patients. 4. Evaluate risk factors in the development of invasive candidiasis in nonneutropenic patients in the ICU. 5. Indicate which antifungal agent to use in a nonneutropenic patient that has both fluconazole and echinocandin resistance. <p style="text-align: right;"><u>Technician Objectives:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List the diagnostic tests and lab cultures used in the determination of candidiasis. 2. List the medications (brand/generic) used in nonneutropenic patients in the ICU. 3. Propose a duration of therapy in uncomplicated nonneutropenic patients with candidemia. 4. Identify the most common classes of antifungal medications used to treat candidiasis in the ICU.

***A=application-based CE**

Registration, Info & Fees: All presentations are one hour. The cost is \$55 for pharmacists and \$15 for technicians to attend regardless of the number of hours or sessions attended. You may also pay \$10 for every individual CE you attend. This fee can be paid online at www.ushp.org. No RSVP is required for the weekday sessions, but registration for the Saturday event on March 10, 2018 is required to ensure a sufficient number of handouts are printed. Seating is limited. To receive CE (Continuing Education) credit, you must be a USHP member. If you are interested in joining USHP, please visit our website www.ushp.org and join online.

Credit Hours: Through attending this program, up to 13.0 contact hours (0.13 CEUs) can be attained. Participants must be a member of USHP, sign in at each program, register and pay for the series or individual sessions, and complete evaluation surveys for each day attended. The links to these surveys are available on the USHP website and must be completed within 7 days of each day of CE attendance. A participation code will be required to get credit for each day. You must register and pay for the CE Series by 3/16/18.

Special Accommodations: If you are in need of any special accommodation, please contact us a minimum of 2 days prior to the program in order to make arrangements at the below listed contact.

Commercial Support: No commercial support was received for this program.

Questions? Contact Sara deHoll (sara.hiller@hsc.utah.edu) or Stacy Prelewicz (stacy.prelewicz@hci.utah.edu)



The Utah Society of Health-System Pharmacists is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education as a provider of continuing pharmacy education.