

**** Materials for this course will be release on 10/23/2019 ****

Ambulatory Care Pharmacy Specialty Recertification Literature Study: Module 1A-B (Cert # L199143)

Teaser: The Literature Study Module provides immediate access to peer-selected, contemporary articles that are relevant to specialty practice. After learners review the content, they must successfully complete an online assessment to earn recertification credit.

Tag: Certifications; Ambulatory Care



ACPE Numbers: Various – see listing below

Pre-Sale Date: 09/25/2019

Content Release Date: 10/23/2019

Expiration Dates: 04/21/2020

Activity Type: Application-based

CE Credits: 8.00 hours

Activity Fee: \$55 (ASHP member); \$110 (non-member)

Accreditation for Pharmacists



The American Society of Health-System Pharmacists and American College of Clinical Pharmacy are accredited by the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education as providers of continuing pharmacy education.

Target Audience

These Literature Studies are designed to help board-certified pharmacists who are seeking recertification credit hours to maintain their Board of Pharmacy Specialties (BPS).

Activity Overview

The Literature Study Module is intended for board certified pharmacists in need of recertification credit and is designed based on the content outline developed by the Board of Pharmacy Specialties (BPS). This module consists of 2 online home study activities (see table below). Each activity is designed to assess the learners' ability to analyze and apply peer-selected contemporary articles to practice.

Module 1A: This module focuses on issues related to pharmacy practice including medication adherence and de-escalating inappropriate prescriptions, as well as primary prevention in cardiovascular disease.

Module 1B: This module focuses on implementation science for pharmacists.

Learners will be required to review the content and complete the associated online assessments. The learner must be able to correctly answer the questions based upon their interpretation of the content, as well as “baseline specialty specific knowledge and/or easily retrievable information.” For purposes of this Literature Study, “baseline specialty specific knowledge and/or easily retrievable information” is defined as product labeling and well-established standards of practice in the specialty practice.

These activities are part of the ASHP professional development program for BCACP recertification approved by the BPS.

Recertification Credit*

Board certified pharmacists are eligible to receive up to 8 hours of recertification credit for completing this module. To earn recertification credit, learners must review the activity content and successfully complete the online assessments by the deadline. Only completed assessments will be eligible for credit; no partial or incomplete assessments will be processed. You are allowed only one attempt to successfully complete this assessment.

Learning Activity	ACPE Number	Credit Hours	*Assessment Pass Point
Ambulatory Care Pharmacy Specialty Recertification Literature Study Module 1A: Primary Prevention in Cardiovascular Disease and Pharmacy Practice	0204-9999-19-957-H01-P	5	73%
Ambulatory Care Pharmacy Specialty Recertification Literature Study Module 1B: Implementation Science	0204-9999-19-958-H04-P	3	71%

Articles and Learning Objectives

Module 1A: Primary Prevention in Cardiovascular Disease and Pharmacy Practice

0204-9999-19-957-H01-P

This module focuses on issues related to pharmacy practice including medication adherence and de-escalating inappropriate prescriptions, as well as primary prevention in cardiovascular disease.

Kini V, Ho M. Interventions to improve medication adherence: a review. *JAMA*. 2018; 320(23): 2461-2473.

Learning Objectives:

- Explain the rationale, methodology, findings, limitations, and implications of the review of interventions to improve medication adherence.
- Describe common methods for detecting medication nonadherence and the characteristics of successful interventions to improve medication adherence.
- Plan strategies to detect and improve medication nonadherence.

Martin P, et al. Effect of a pharmacist-led educational intervention on inappropriate medication prescriptions in older adults: the D-PRESCRIBE randomized clinical trial. *JAMA*. 2018; 320: 1889-1898.

Learning Objectives:

- Explain the rationale, methodology, findings, limitations, and implications of the Developing Pharmacist-Led Research to Educate and Sensitize Community Residents to the Inappropriate Prescriptions Burden in the Elderly (D-PRESCRIBE) study.
- Devise a consumer-targeted pharmacist-led educational intervention to discontinue inappropriate medications in community-dwelling older adults.

The ASCEND Study Collaborative Group. Effects of aspirin for primary prevention in persons with diabetes mellitus. *NEJM*. 2018; 379: 1529-1539.

Learning Objectives:

- Explain the rationale, methodology, findings, limitations, and implications of A Study of Cardiovascular Events in Diabetes (ASCEND), which assessed the efficacy and safety of aspirin for primary prevention of cardiovascular events in patients with diabetes mellitus.
- Formulate recommendations for the use of aspirin for primary prevention of cardiovascular events in patients with diabetes mellitus without cardiovascular disease.

Zheng SL, et al. Association of aspirin use for primary prevention with cardiovascular events and bleeding events: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA*. 2019; 321(3): 277 - 287.

Learning Objectives:

- Explain the rationale, methodology, findings, limitations, and implications of the systematic review and meta-analysis of aspirin use for primary prevention of cardiovascular events.
- Formulate recommendations for the use of aspirin for primary prevention in patients without cardiovascular disease, taking into consideration the risk for cardiovascular events and risk for bleeding.

Bhatt DL, et al. Cardiovascular risk reduction with icosapent ethyl for hypertriglyceridemia. *NEJM*. 2019; 380: 11-22.

Learning Objectives:

- Explain the rationale, methodology, findings, limitations and implications of the Reduction of Cardiovascular Events with Icosapent Ethyl-Intervention Trial (REDUCE-IT).
- Formulate recommendations for the use of icosapent ethyl in patients with hypertriglyceridemia despite the use of statins.

Arnett DK, Blumenthal RS, Albert MA, et al. 2019 ACC/AHA guideline on the primary prevention of cardiovascular disease: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Clinical Practice Guidelines. *Circulation*. 2019;000:e000–e000. DOI: 10.1161/CIR.0000000000000677

Learning Objectives:

- Describe the recommendations in the 2019 guideline from the American College of Cardiology (ACC) and American Heart Association (AHA) for primary prevention of cardiovascular disease.
- Formulate recommendations for the primary prevention of cardiovascular disease.

Module 1B: Implementation Science

0204-9999-19-958-H04-P

This module focuses on implementation science for pharmacists.

Livet M et al. Implementation Science to Advance Care Delivery: A Primer for Pharmacists and Other Health Professionals. *Pharmacotherapy*. 2018; 38(5):490–502. doi: 10.1002/phar.2114.

Learning Objectives:

- Define and discuss the principles of implementation science, including the terminology, history, frameworks, and methods and strategies for using these principles in research and real-world practice to accelerate change and maximize clinical, humanistic, and economic outcomes.
- Apply an evidence-based innovation (i.e., intervention, service, program, process, or guidelines) in a clinical practice setting using implementation science concepts and frameworks.

Brown CH, Curran G, Palinkas LA, et al. An Overview of Research and Evaluation Designs for Dissemination and Implementation. *Annu Rev Public Health*. 2017 March 20; 38: 1–22. doi:10.1146/annurev-publhealth-031816-044215.

Learning Objectives:

- Describe the stages of dissemination and implementation and the role of dissemination and implementation studies in the traditional translational pipeline for health research.
- Compare and contrast designs for dissemination and implementation strategies.
- Choose a study design and measures for use in dissemination and implementation research to improve health systems and outcomes.

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Methods and CE Requirements

Activities consist of educational materials, assessments, and activity evaluations. In order to receive continuing pharmacy education credit, learners must:

- Complete the attestation statement
- Review all content
- Complete and pass the assessments
- Complete the evaluations

Follow the prompts to claim, view, or print the statement of credit within 60 days after completing the activity.

System Technical Requirements

Courses and learning activities are delivered via your Web browser and Acrobat PDF. For all activities, you should have a basic comfort level using a computer and navigating web sites.

View the [minimum technical and system requirements](#) for learning activities.

Development

These activities were developed by ASHP and ACCP.