** Materials for this course will be released on 04/15/2020 **

Geriatric Pharmacy Specialty Recertification Literature Study: Module 1A-C (Cert # L209144)

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; Geriatric

ACPE Numbers: Various – see listing below
Pre-Sale Date: 03/18/2020
Content Release Date: 04/15/2020
Expiration Dates: 10/20/2020
Activity Type: Application-based
CE Credits: 15 hours (BPS and ACPE)
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 a provider 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 3 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 – Insomnia: This module focuses on the pharmacological agents used for insomnia in the elderly population and the risks associated with them as well as the implications of long-term use.

Module 1B – Primary Prevention: This module focuses on the safety and efficacy of aspirin and statins for the primary prevention of cardiovascular disease in the elderly population.

Module 1C – PPIs: This module focuses on the use, risk, and long-term use of proton pump inhibitors in the elderly population.
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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 and ACCP professional development program for BCGP recertification approved by the BPS.

**Recertification Credit**

Board certified pharmacists are eligible to receive up to 15 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Learning Activity</th>
<th>ACPE Number</th>
<th>Credit Hours</th>
<th>*Assessment Pass Point</th>
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<td>0204-0000-20-941-H01-P</td>
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**Articles and Learning Objectives**

**Module 1A: Insomnia 0204-0000-20-941-H01-P**

This module focuses on the pharmacological agents used for insomnia in the elderly population and the risks associated with them as well as the implications of long-term use.


Learning Objectives:
- Discuss the rationale and methods used to treat sleep disturbances in the elderly after stroke.
- Evaluate the efficacy and safety of the therapies used in this study for sleep in the elderly after stroke.
- Analyze the difference between adding suvorexant and a GABAR agonist to ramelteon for incidence of delirium in the elderly after a stroke.
- Develop a quality measure to ensure appropriate therapy for insomnia in the elderly post-stroke.

Learning Objectives:
- Discuss the long-term use of benzodiazepine agonists and withdrawal in the elderly.
- Compare melatonin and placebo effects in patients withdrawing from benzodiazepine agonists.
- Describe the factors associated with increased success rates for medication discontinuation in older adults with chronic benzodiazepine use.
- Recommend an appropriate therapy algorithm to treat benzodiazepine agonist withdrawal in the elderly.


Learning Objectives:
- Discuss insomnia in the elderly including the risks associated with available therapies.
- Describe comorbidities and consequences of insomnia in the elderly.
- Compare and contrast the risks versus benefits of the treatments for insomnia in the elderly.
- Explain the benefits of the three safest agents for insomnia in the elderly.
- Develop a process of ensuring that the safest and most beneficial agents are used to treat insomnia in the elderly.


Learning Objectives:
- Describe the factors that can cause insomnia in the elderly.
- Compare nonpharmacological and pharmacological insomnia treatments in the elderly.
- Identify insomnia treatments that are most effective in the elderly.
- Develop a quality measure to ensure appropriate therapy for insomnia in the elderly.


Learning Objectives:
- Describe the methods used to study the use of benzodiazepines in the elderly.
- Explain the use of benzodiazepines in treating specific diagnoses in the elderly.
- Suggest alternatives to using benzodiazepines in the elderly to avoid adverse effects.
- Develop a treatment algorithm to ensure appropriate use of benzodiazepines in the elderly.
Module 1B – Primary Prevention
0204-0000-20-942-H01-P

This module focuses on the safety and efficacy of aspirin and statins for the primary prevention of cardiovascular disease in the elderly population.


Learning Objectives:
- Discuss cardiovascular events in the elderly using statins.
- Explain the challenges associated with ASCVD in the elderly using statins.
- Describe the potential harm of statin use in the elderly.
- Develop a treatment algorithm to ensure the appropriate use of statins in the elderly.


Learning Objectives:
- Discuss the benefits of statin therapy in the elderly when considering the associated health care costs of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD).
- Compare the different guideline recommendations for the use of statins in primary prevention in the elderly population.
- Assess the age-bias on risk-based statin recommendations related to the use of statins in the elderly.
- Defend the evidence regarding the adverse effects of statin therapy in the elderly population.


Learning Objective:
- Discuss the uses of aspirin in the elderly with cardiovascular events and bleeding risk.
- Explain how the results of the ASPREE trial may change current thinking in regards to primary prevention of cardiovascular disease in the elderly.
- Compare and contrast the data from the ASPREE trial with other aspirin studies in the elderly.
- Explain how to integrate the knowledge learned from McNeil, et al. into advancing primary prevention of cardiovascular disease in the elderly.

Learning Objectives:

- Describe the rationale used to assess aspirin use for primary prevention in patients with diabetes mellitus.
- Explain the limitations of using aspirin in patients with diabetes mellitus.
- Explain how the results of the ASCEND study may change aspirin therapy for primary prevention in patients with diabetes mellitus.
- Interpret the effects on outcomes associated with aspirin use in patients with diabetes mellitus for primary prevention.

2019 ACC/AHA Guideline on the primary prevention of cardiovascular disease (going to be published in 2019)

Learning Objectives:

- Summarize the ACC/AHA guideline recommendations for ASCVD prevention efforts.
- Discuss lifestyle factors that can increase or decrease cardiovascular risk.
- Develop a plan for reducing cardiovascular risk in patients with diabetes mellitus.
- Explain the ACC/AHA guideline recommendation on aspirin use for primary prevention of cardiovascular disease.
- Develop a treatment algorithm based on the ACC/AHA guideline to provide primary prevention coverage for elderly patients with cardiovascular disease or at risk for cardiovascular disease.
- Summarize how the ACC/AHA guideline applies to the elderly population.

Module 1C – PPIs
0204-0000-20-943-H01-P


Learning Objectives:

- Describe the risks associated with long-term use of proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) in the elderly.
- Explain the rationale for using PPIs in the elderly despite the risks.
- Summarize the best practice recommendations for PPI use in the elderly.
- Discuss treatment monitoring of peptic ulcer disease including challenges to monitoring.
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Learning Objectives:
- Describe the clinical presentation and diagnosis of peptic ulcer disease.
- Explain the therapeutic challenges associated with the use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs in peptic ulcer disease.
- Summarize current therapeutic management of peptic ulcer disease in the elderly population.
- Develop a quality measure to assess the need for PPI prophylaxis in patients at risk for peptic ulcer disease.


Learning Objectives:
- Discuss the methods used to quantify the association between PPI use and chronic kidney disease (CKD) based on the Lazarus, et al. study.
- Explain the results of the Lazarus, et al. study as it relates to how PPIs are used in patients with CKD.
- Suggest an alternative therapeutic approach to PPIs when patients are known to have or are at risk for CKD.
- Describe how to extrapolate the results of this study to the elderly population.


Learning Objectives:
- Discuss the methods used to estimate mortality among patients taking PPIs.
- Identify the type of patients that were most at risk for negative outcomes.
- Develop a plan to prevent adverse events with PPI use.
- Develop a treatment plan to ensure appropriate PPI use.


Learning Objectives:
- Discuss the association of long-term use of PPIs and pneumonia incidence in the elderly.
- Compare and contrast the data from Zirk-Sadowski, et al. study with previous literature.
- Develop a treatment and monitoring plan for elderly patients at risk for pneumonia who need to be placed on PPIs.
Geriatric Pharmacy Specialty Recertification
Literature Study

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- All planners, presenters, reviewers, ASHP staff and others with an opportunity to control content report no financial relationships relevant to this activity.
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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.