

## **CardSAP 2019 Book 1 (Heart Failure)**

**Total Available Hours:** 13.0

**BCCP test deadline:** 11:59 p.m. (Central) on November 15, 2019.

**ACPE test deadline:** 11:59 p.m. (Central) on May 14, 2022.

### **Heart Failure I (Module 1) – Credit Hours: 5.0**

#### **Chapter: Advanced Heart Failure: Mechanical Circulatory Support and Heart Transplantation**

##### **Learning Objectives**

1. Evaluate pharmacotherapy for the patient awaiting left ventricular assist device (LVAD) or heart transplantation (HT).
2. Design optimal therapy for patients receiving extracorporeal membrane oxygenator support.
3. Develop effective thromboprophylactic strategies for patients receiving percutaneous ventricular assist device support.
4. Develop effective treatment for patients with complications of durable LVAD therapy.
5. Design optimal pharmacotherapy for the patient recovering from HT.

#### **Chapter: Transitions of Care**

##### **Learning Objectives**

1. Discuss the evidence broadly supporting the benefit of transitional care programs.
2. Design an effective transitional care program for the patient with heart failure (HF).
3. Evaluate the outcomes associated with HF transitional care programs.
4. Justify the pharmacist's role on transitional care teams.

### **Heart Failure II (Module 2) – Credit Hours: 4.0**

#### **Chapter: Newer Therapies in Heart Failure**

##### **Learning Objectives**

1. Justify the introduction of more recent guideline-directed medical therapy for patients with diagnoses of heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF) and heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF).
2. Evaluate the role of sacubitril/valsartan and ivabradine for the management of HFrEF and HFpEF.
3. Assess the role of emerging pharmacotherapeutic agents in the management of comorbid disease states related to the care of patients with heart failure.
4. Evaluate investigational therapies for the management of HFrEF and HFpEF.

#### **Chapter: Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction**

##### **Learning Objectives**

1. Distinguish heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF) from other heart failure classifications and into HFpEF phenotypes using the results of cardiac imaging, comorbidities, and laboratory findings.

2. Analyze the pathophysiology of HFpEF, relating systemic dysfunctions with cardiac dysfunction.
3. Justify the use of renin-angiotensin-aldosterone antagonists and empagliflozin for a patient case scenario with HFpEF considering comorbidities, symptoms, and a blood pressure and heart rate goal.
4. Analyze the use of pharmacotherapeutics affecting the nitric oxide system in patients with HFpEF.
5. Design pharmacotherapy for HFpEF on the basis of patient presentation, comorbidities, evidence-based or non-evidence-based therapies, and patient outcomes.

### **Heart Failure III (Module 3) – Credit Hours: 4.0**

#### **Chapter: Interactive Case: Iron Deficiency in Heart Failure**

##### **Learning Objectives**

1. Define iron deficiency in heart failure (HF).
2. Develop a treatment plan for a patient with HF and iron deficiency.
3. Outline the logistical process for implementing an ambulatory intravenous iron administration within a health system.

#### **Chapter: Recorded Webcast: Biomarkers in HF Outcomes**

##### **Learning Objectives**

1. Evaluate the role of clinically available biomarkers in the pathophysiology of heart failure (HF).
2. Using the latest clinical guidelines and scientific statements, design biomarker-based clinical care for patients with HF.
3. Develop a therapeutic plan for patients with HF on the basis of biomarker concentrations and patient-specific information.

#### **Chapter: Recorded Webcast: Heart Failure and Diabetes Mellitus**

##### **Learning Objectives**

1. Evaluate published evidence on the impact of select type 2 diabetes mellitus medications on heart failure hospitalizations.
2. Assess the potential for type 2 diabetes mellitus medications to modify heart failure pathophysiology.
3. For a given case, design an appropriate drug regimen for a patient with type 2 diabetes mellitus and heart failure.