

PSAP-VII • PEDIATRICS

MODULE III LEARNING OBJECTIVES

HYPERGLYCEMIA OF CRITICAL ILLNESS AND PULMONARY ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION

1. Distinguish the risks of hyperglycemia of critical illness (HCI) in children compared with adults.
2. Give an opinion about when a child with HCI is at increased risk of morbidity and mortality.
3. Design appropriate insulin orders for children with HCI.
4. Distinguish between the various treatments for children with pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) and determine when to recommend them.
5. Construct appropriate treatment plans for children with PAH.

MANAGEMENT OF THE POSTOPERATIVE PATIENT AFTER CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE REPAIR

1. Apply an understanding of the process of cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) and its effects on postoperative bleeding and cardiovascular and cardiopulmonary function to the care of a postoperative patient who underwent CPB.
2. Design a pharmaceutical care plan for a postoperative patient who underwent surgery for congenital heart disease (CHD).
3. Design a treatment plan for prevention and treatment of low cardiac output syndrome in patients after surgical repair of CHD.
4. Given the postoperative patient's cardiovascular stability, design a treatment plan for the management of volume overload after corrective surgery for CHD.
5. Apply knowledge of the hypermetabolic response in acute stress to the overall treatment plan for a child with CHD.
6. Distinguish the preoperative risk factors for postoperative pulmonary hypertension and design a therapeutic strategy for prevention and treatment of this complication.
7. Devise a treatment plan for the most common postoperative cardiac arrhythmias after CHD correction.

ACUTE AND CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

1. Analyze the impact of the underlying pathophysiology associated with acute kidney diseases such as glomerulonephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and hemolytic uremic syndrome on their pharmacologic management.
2. Analyze the impact of the underlying pathophysiology associated with chronic kidney disease (CKD) on the pharmacologic management of its associated conditions such as hypertension, anemia, and renal osteodystrophy.
3. Evaluate the diagnostic tests used to identify and manage kidney disease in the pediatric patient.
4. Devise an appropriate treatment plan for a child with acute kidney disease.
5. Develop an appropriate treatment plan to optimize the outcomes for a child with CKD.