

HIV INFECTION AND AIDS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Based on Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommendations, determine the appropriateness of patient-specific HIV screening.
2. Based on Department of Health and Human Services guidelines, devise an appropriate plan for antiretroviral therapy (ART) for the treatment-naive patient.
3. Evaluate the appropriate timing of ART initiation after a risk-benefit assessment of potential complications.
4. Assess patients coinfecting with HIV and hepatitis and determine appropriate treatment strategies.
5. Based on CDC recommendations, devise a treatment plan for occupational and nonoccupational HIV exposure cases.
6. Based on CDC recommendations, design HIV prevention strategies including preexposure prophylaxis.
7. Determine the need for opportunistic infection (OI) prophylaxis and appropriate regimen selection.
8. Devise an optimal treatment plan for the patient with an active OI, including the patient requiring alternative treatment strategies.

PRIMARY CARE IN HIV

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Assess risk factors, screening methods, prevention, and management strategies for cardiovascular disease in patients with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection.
2. Evaluate the presence of metabolic abnormalities associated with the presence of HIV infection and antiretroviral therapy.
3. Recommend appropriate methods for evaluating and managing abnormalities in glucose metabolism and diabetes in patients with HIV infection.
4. Apply appropriate screening interventions and management strategies for acute or chronic kidney disease in patients with HIV infection.
5. Evaluate the risk factors, screening methods, and prevention and management strategies for bone disorders in patients with HIV infection.
6. Assess the epidemiology, clinical characteristics, screening, and treatment of pertinent non-acquired immunodeficiency syndrome-related neo-plastic disorders.

TUBERCULOSIS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Design an appropriate therapeutic plan for latent tuberculosis (TB) in immunocompetent, immuno-compromised, and special populations.
2. Design an appropriate therapeutic plan for active TB in immunocompetent, immunocompromised, and special populations.
3. Distinguish between the diagnostic tests used for patients potentially infected with TB.
4. Implement an alternative therapeutic plan for patients with TB who are experiencing adverse drug reactions or not responding to therapy.
5. Implement an alternative therapeutic plan for patients with TB who are at risk of or are experiencing clinically significant drug interactions.