

PSAP-VII • WOMEN'S AND MEN'S HEALTH

MODULE II LEARNING OBJECTIVES

MENSTRUAL-RELATED DISORDERS

1. Classify bleeding patterns associated with abnormal uterine bleeding and demonstrate an understanding of different evaluation techniques.
2. Based on the patient's type and severity of bleeding, construct an appropriate management plan for abnormal uterine bleeding.
3. Develop a management plan including nonpharmacologic and pharmacologic therapy for symptoms associated with premenstrual syndrome.
4. Develop a management plan including nonpharmacologic and pharmacologic therapy for symptoms associated with premenstrual dysphoric disorder.
5. Design an optimal treatment plan, based on a woman's signs and symptoms and including nonpharmacologic and pharmacologic approaches, for a woman presenting with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS).
6. Apply nonpharmacologic and pharmacologic approaches to improve the likelihood of conception in a woman presenting with infertility secondary to PCOS.'

RECENT CONTROVERSIES IN HORMONAL CONTRACEPTION

1. Apply information regarding recent controversies in hormonal contraception to improve a patient's therapeutic regimen.
2. Evaluate new data surrounding the use of combined hormonal contraceptives in women who are older than 35, are obese, and use low-dose oral contraceptives.
3. Evaluate new data surrounding the use of intrauterine devices in nulliparous women, adolescents, and women with fibroids, as well as the potential infection risk.
4. Evaluate new data surrounding the use of injectable and implantable hormonal contraceptives with respect to bone health and weight issues.
5. Design the most appropriate hormonal contraceptive management plan for a patient after assessing the benefits, risks, and therapeutic uses of various contraceptive options as well as patient-specific factors.

PRECONCEPTION CARE

1. Assess the general preconception health needs of women of childbearing potential.
2. Devise a management plan to address important preventive care issues for women preparing for pregnancy.
3. Devise a management plan for women who have common chronic diseases and are preparing for pregnancy.
4. Evaluate the use of high-risk drugs in women of childbearing potential based on their individual reproductive life plans.
5. Analyze the role of the pharmacist in providing preconception care across the stages of a reproductive life plan.