

Presentation Key Points and Outline Example

Key Points

- Types of Pain
 - Acute, chronic/persistent, cancer
- Nonopioid Analgesics
 - Acetaminophen and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
- Tramadol
 - Central analgesic
- Opioid Analgesics
 - Morphine is a bench mark opioid.
 - Oral administration is most often the preferred route.
- Medical Marijuana
 - New laws in Michigan
- Combination Therapy
 - Opioids and nonopioid agents work better together than alone and combine differing mechanisms of action.
- Acute Pain Treatment
 - Identify the source
 - Use the analgesic ladder approach
 - Properly titrate and administer for adequate duration
 - Initially, do not use analgesics on an as-needed basis
 - Recognize side effects and avoid excessive sedation
 - Adjust the route of administration to meet needs of patient
 - Assess and reassess
- Chronic/Persistent Nonmalignant Pain
 - Many disciplines
 - Frequent use of nonpharmacologic approaches
 - Analgesics and adjuvants
- Cancer Pain Management
 - Initiate analgesic ladder
 - Reassessment
 - Palliative therapies as indicated
 - Reassessment
 - Consider other etiologies and treatments
 - Treat unacceptable side effects
 - Treat diffuse bone pain
 - Treat neuropathic pain
 - Reassessment

Outline

- 1) Introduction/Establishing a Need
 - a) Public Health Perspective
 - b) Role of the Pharmacist
- 2) Pharmacotherapeutics/Patient Care
 - a) Vaccine Basics
 - b) Diseases and Vaccines
 - c) Targeting and Screening
 - d) Emergency Protocols
 - e) Vaccine Administration Technique
- 3) Practice Issues
 - a) Documentation and Record Keeping
 - b) Vaccine Storage and Handling
 - c) Legal and Liability Issues
 - d) Marketing and Reimbursement
- 4) Cases
- 5) Final Exam