

**ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY and PATHOPHYSIOLOGY
SUPPLEMENTAL EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES
BASED on CAPE 2004**

PHARMACEUTICAL CARE Provide pharmaceutical care in cooperation with patients, prescribers, and other members of an interprofessional health care team based upon sound therapeutic principles and evidence-based data, taking into account relevant legal, ethical, social, economic, and professional issues, emerging technologies, and evolving biomedical, sociobehavioral, and clinical sciences that may impact therapeutic outcomes.

- I. Utilize and integrate knowledge of physiology, pathophysiology and anatomy in order to formulate a therapeutic care plan.
 - A. Utilize knowledge of physiology and anatomy to recommend and defend the course of treatment that best addresses a patient's needs.
 - B. Discuss the pathophysiological factors contributing to a specific patient problem and disease state.
 - C. Interpret and evaluate patient data taking into consideration normal and disease states as well as the interaction and interrelationship among organ systems.
 - D. Apply knowledge of physiology, pathophysiology and anatomy to evaluate the effectiveness of a treatment regimen and manage medications in a manner that assures optimal therapeutic outcomes.
- II. Taking into consideration the differences in a patient's anatomy, physiology and pathophysiologic state, recommend changes in pharmacotherapeutic regimens that eliminate drug interactions, reduce side effects, increase compliance and improve therapeutic outcomes.
 - A. Based on individual patient characteristics and medical conditions, determine alternative pharmacotherapeutic options by evaluating patient specific variables with regard to pathophysiology and anatomical characteristics.
 - B. Modify drug therapy regimens based on the evaluation of a patient's anatomy, physiology and pathophysiologic state.
- III. Use appropriate scientific terminology to convey anatomical, physiologic and pathophysiologic concepts.
 - A. Effectively communicate the rationale based on the patient's pathophysiologic state for therapeutic decisions at an appropriate level of understanding for patients, caregivers, and other health care professionals.
 - B. Respond accurately and appropriately to questions related, either directly or indirectly, to patient pathophysiology posed by patients and other health care professionals.
- IV. Develop evidence-based disease prevention programs for patient populations
 - A. Considering patient pathophysiology from a population perspective, suggest appropriate use of pharmacologic agents in the prevention of disease or the modification of normal bodily function.

**ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY and PATHOPHYSIOLOGY
SUPPLEMENTAL EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES
BASED on CAPE 2004**

- B. Recognize potential problems in disease prevention initiatives by utilizing the knowledge of principles of anatomy, physiology and pathophysiology.

The supplemental outcomes were developed by Educational Outcomes and Objectives Supplements Task Force Members: Marc W. Harrold, Duquesne University (chair); Peggy Piascik, University of Kentucky; Melody Ryan, University of Kentucky; and others.