**July 14, 2020 AHD Learning Objectives**

**Acute Stroke Diagnosis and Management:**

1. Define acute stroke and TIA. Describe the ischemic stroke subtypes including large artery, cardioembolic, small subcortical (lacunar), and cryptogenic causes.
2. Distinguish the symptoms of anterior circulation versus posterior circulation stroke and describe the most common stroke mimics.
3. Describe the evaluation of a patient with suspected acute ischemic stroke. Understand the sensitivity of a non-contrast CT scan for detection of ischemic stroke.
4. List and briefly describe the indications and contraindications for IV-TPA in the management of an acute ischemic stroke.
5. Know the appropriate management of a patient with acute ischemic stroke who presents outside the window for IV-TPA using catheter directed clot retrieval.

**Sepsis:**

* + - 1. Define sepsis and septic shock according to the Third International Definition published in 2016 and define the SIRS criteria and understand its limitations.
      2. Describe the SOFA score and qSOFA score.
      3. Describe the management of sepsis including the recommended volume of resuscitation, type of fluid, timing of antibiotic therapy, recommended use of serum lactate and the importance of source control. Know the recommended vasopressor in septic shock.
      4. Understand the importance of the Surviving Sepsis Campaign and the measures that we use at BUMCP to support optimal patient care in sepsis. (this will be discussed in the lecture-no need to complete it ahead of time).

**Acute Coronary Syndrome:**

1. Define STEMI, NSTEMI and unstable angina which are subsets of acute coronary syndrome (ACS). Describe the pathophysiologic difference between type 1 and type 2 NSTEMI.
2. Understand the importance of risk stratification scores in NSTEMI to determine likelihood of adverse events and optimal management strategy. Describe the TIMI score and know the score that indicates the need for early invasive strategy.
3. Know the appropriate management of STEMI and NSTEMI based on ACC/AHA guidelines.
4. Describe the abnormal values for high-sensitivity troponin assays, and how to use the high sensitivity assay in the evaluation of a patient with chest pain who rules out, rules in, and is in the indeterminant range for this biomarker.