**September 10, 2019**

9:40 - 10:25 – Dr. Gomez, Sickle cell disease

Objectives:

1. Define criteria for diagnosing acute chest syndrome and describe its treatment.
2. Define the indications for transfusion in patients with sickle cell disease and explain the complications and treatments of transfusion common to patients with sickle cell disease
3. List the complications associated with sickle cell disease by organ system.
4. Describe the treatment of sickle cell disease pain crisis including optimal medication route and dosing, fluids, home medications, etc.

10:25 – 11:10 – Dr. Abbas, Multiple myeloma

Objectives:

1. List the 6 plasma cell disorders related to multiple myeloma
2. Describe the clinical symptoms and laboratory findings that should prompt a diagnostic evaluation for myeloma. What percentage of patients with multiple myeloma have each of these?
3. List the diagnostic tests required to establish the diagnosis of multiple myeloma.
4. Make a table differentiating between MGUS, smoldering myeloma, multiple myeloma, and plasmacytoma.
5. Discuss the treatment options for myeloma patients who are <65 years old and in otherwise good health as well as for elderly patients who have significant comorbidities.
6. Describe the side effects of the chemotherapy agents used in myeloma therapy.

11:30 – 12:15 – Dr. Abbas, Thrombocytopenia

Objectives:

1. Categorize diseases that cause thrombocytopenia in the following three categories: decreased production, increased sequestration, and increased destruction.
2. What is the first test to order in work up of a patient with thrombocytopenia?
3. Define factitious thrombocytopenia and understand how to diagnosis it and its significance.
4. Make a table and distinguish between the 4 causes of emergent thrombocytopenia in terms of clinical presentation, laboratory evaluation, and management. (ITP, HIT, TTP, and HELLP syndrome).
5. List the platelet counts at which you transfuse platelets in the following situations: bleeding patient, prior to minor procedure, prior to general surgery, prior to neurologic surgery, all patients.