Pulmonary Medicine CME Review, Series 2

AN-55-33

**Perioperative Management of the Patient with Severe Lung Disease** - Peter D. Slinger, MD

Explain the pathophysiology of bullae and the risks they present; use arterial blood gases to direct the anesthetic management of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; avoid or effectively treat dynamic hyperinflation; recognize differences in behavior of right heart vs left heart pulmonary hypertension during anesthesia; monitor right ventricular function in patients with pulmonary hypertension.

AN-55-43

**Airway and Pulmonary Concerns** - Colville H.B. Ferdinand, MD and David W. Grosshans, DO

Adhere to principles of airway management in the trauma patient; anticipate complications associated with surgical airways; list the different mechanisms of airway trauma and the associated injuries; distinguish among the 5 classes of pulmonary artery hypertension (PAH); consider the use of inhaled pulmonary vasodilators in patients with PAH.

EM-30-05

**Airway Emergencies** - Ron M. Walls, MD

Identify and avoid possible areas of medical negligence in the context of airway management; provide the appropriate standard of care for patients who have been intubated; effectively apply an algorithm for managing the airway of an acutely ill patient; identify those patients with a failed airway; integrate a "forced to act" criterion into the algorithm for managing a patient with a difficult airway.

EM-30-17

**Pulmonary Disease** - James K. Takayesu, MD and Sandra M. Schneider, MD

Evaluate and compare various agents for the treatment of asthma; safely initiate intubation and ventilation in the refractory asthma patient; utilize appropriate tests to distinguish COPD from other diseases; recognize the indications for antibiotics in treating acute exacerbations of COPD; determine classification of risk in the patient with pneumonia.

FP-61-10

**Diseases of the Airway** - William R. Sonnenberg, MD and Robert L. Cowie, MD

Reduce otitis media and otitis externa with vaccinations and other preventive measures; Select effective therapy for the common cold and sinusitis; Evaluate and treat patients for throat infections such as croup and epiglottitis; Identify the goals of asthma control; Involve the patient and a trained team in controlling asthma.

FP-61-44

**Treating the Troubled Airway** - Weijen Chang, MD and Andrew Ries, MD, MPH

Recognize signs and symptoms of bronchiolitis in infants and children; perform appropriate diagnostic testing for bronchiolitis; discuss treatment options for bronchiolitis; identify risk factors for COPD and triggers of exacerbations; select appropriate treatment of COPD based on severity, symptoms, and risk.
**Topics in Pulmonary Disease - Sally E. Wenzel, MD and Mark R. Bowling, MD**

Determine whether a patient who presents with difficult asthma has true asthma or an asthma masquerader; Prescribe therapy for patients with severe asthma based on their phenotype; Recognize a solitary pulmonary nodule or lung mass on chest x-ray or computed tomography (CT); Perform the diagnostic work-up of a pulmonary nodule or lung mass; Identify patients who are candidates for screening for lung cancer with low-dose CT.

**Topics in Pulmonary Medicine - Michael C. Boyars, MD and Robert Shaw, MD**

Counsel patients on the risk for developing COPD with smoking and the importance of smoking cessation in the management of COPD; compare the effects of different therapies for COPD on patient morbidity and mortality; employ pharmacotherapy to prevent and decrease symptoms and reduce the frequency and severity of exacerbations of COPD; identify patients diagnosed with OSA who are unlikely to be compliant with CPAP therapy; improve patient compliance with CPAP therapy.

**Highlights from the 3rd International Symposium on Lung-Sparing Therapies for Malignant Pleural Mesothelioma - Olga Olevsky, MD, Robert B. Cameron, MD, and Raymond Wong, PhD**

Select effective chemotherapy (CTX) regimens for treatment of mesothelioma; interpret data on the efficacy of second-line CTX in the treatment of mesothelioma; recognize the potential role of thermal therapies; identify methods of altering the immune response that may improve treatment of mesothelioma; explain the advantages of using 3-dimensional spheroid tissue cultures for developing new mesothelioma therapies.

**Update on Respiratory Disease - Robert A. Heinle, MD and Steven M. Selbst, MD**

Emphasize the importance of educating the patient about self-management of asthma; counsel families about avoidance and control of environmental factors that may contribute to asthma; prescribe appropriate medical therapy for asthma; differentiate among the various infectious causes of upper airway obstruction; recognize cases of upper airway obstruction that require admission to the hospital or intensive care unit.