

CME Outline

“Emergency Medicine for the Medical Office”

4.5 Hours total CME – of which 2.0 are Pharmacology

Course Abstract:

Office medical emergencies can come in many forms, and require basic but focused assessment and response for optimum output.

Having managed emergency situations in hospitals, clinics and on Interstate Highways – as well as having taught emergency medicine for many years – I intend this presentation to get right to the main points physicians need in such situations.

After years of troubleshooting physician response failures in emergencies I have synthesized a fast track program to update and make any office fast, efficient and effective in an emergency situation.

Time Breakdown noted at end of each section outline:

“Total CE hours / Pharmacology hours”

SECTION-1 [Slides 1 to 81]

- Introduction – Abstract
- Data on frequency and type of medical office emergencies
- DDX of common emergency presentations
- Etiology and Pathophysiology of life threatening emergencies
 - Allergy
 - Anaphylaxis
 - Respiratory
- Interventions for life threatening emergencies
 - Pharmacology of and Prescription / Administration of:
 - Autonomic drugs (Epinephrine, Atropine, Alpha and Beta acting drugs)
 - Histamine blockers
 - Steroids
 - Drug choice based on emergency presentation
 - Order of drug administration based on emergency presentation
 - Dose and precautions with each drug

CME TIME

1.5 / 1.0

SECTION-2 [Slides 82 to 159]

- Airway management
 - Oxygen prescription and indication
 - Oxygen dose and equipment
 - Prescribing and managing: Respiratory drugs for acute and long term control indications
- Endotoxin Reactions
 - DDX and Basis of endotoxin reactions
 - Pharmacological management
 - Most common causes of outpatient endotoxin reactions
- Blood Sugar and Insulin Emergencies
 - Common causes of blood sugar emergencies
 - Hypo and Hyper Glycemia
 - Pharmacology of Insulin and Oral or Parenteral Dextrose
 - Diabetic Ketoacidosis
- Speed Shock
 - General Pathophysiology and DDX
 - Pharmacology of antidotes for parenteral:
 - Calcium
 - Magnesium
 - Local Anesthetics (Na⁺ channel blockers)
- Angina
 - DDX
 - Pharmaceutical Interventions
- Myocardial Infarction
 - DDX
 - Pharmaceutical Interventions
- Acute Hypertensive Crisis
 - DDX
 - Pharmaceutical Interventions
- Dehydration
 - DDX
 - Pharmaceutical Interventions
 - Pharmacology of IV fluids

CME TIME

1.5 / 1.0

SECTION-3 [Slides 160 to 236]

- Toxic Reactions
 - DDX, Pathophysiology and Pharmacologic Interventions (including fluids, anti-emetic and rescue drugs, pathway supports etc.) for:
 - Ethanol
 - Aldehydes
 - Mycotoxins
 - Other toxins
- Extreme Nausea and Vomiting
 - DDX, Pathophysiology and Pharmacologic Interventions for:
 - Pregnancy (includes latest drug cautions and use guidelines)
 - Chemotherapy reactions
 - Other triggers
- Other Urgent or Emergent Crises
 - Lymphedema
 - Ascites
 - Cerebral edema
 - Fluid overload
 - CHF
 - Diuretic pharmacology
 - Opiate overdose and Naloxone
- Practical Steps and Office Implementation
 - Evidence based office supply lists
 - Examples of different office equipment
 - Pediatric Emergency Rx dosing
 - Office flow chart for non-transport versus EMS transport cases
 - Office staff roles during an emergency
 - Advice for communication with EMS and ER
- **NOTE: ALL SESSIONS INCLUDE RECORDED LIVE Q&A**

1.5 / 1.0

Total CME for the course:

4.5 Hours / 3.0 of which are pharmacology