

Charleston Encore Advanced Anesthesiology Review: December 7-9, 2024
Learner Assessment and Program Evaluation

Name: _____

AANA ID#: _____

Indicate your level of achievement for each learner objective on the rating scale.

Rate on the following scale: 1=Poor, 2=Below Average, 3=Average, 4=Above Average, 5=Excellent

Rating 1 to 5

Lecture 01 - Lifelong Learning for Airway Management: Evidence-Based Airway Physiology, Pathophysiology and Airway Management Devices - R. Shores

Explain airway physiology and pathophysiology.

Describe the indications and contraindications of commonly used airway devices.

Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture.

Lecture 02 - Lifelong Learning for Anesthesia Equipment and Technology: The Anesthesia Machine and Evidence-Based Anesthesia Practices - R. Shores

Outline advances in equipment and technology over the past two decades.

Identify the risks and benefits of various monitoring devices.

Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture.

Lecture 03 - Lifelong Learning for Evidence-Based Pharmacology: Review of Vasoactives, Antihypertensives, Diuretics, Pulmonary Medications - K. Westra

Define the anesthetic implications and adverse effects connected to vasoconstrictor medications using evidence-based practices.

State the anesthetic implications and adverse effects connected to inotropic medications using evidence based practices.

Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture.

Lecture 04 - Lifelong Learning for Evidence-Based Essentials of Coronary Disease: Heart Failure and Cardiac Valvular Issues-Part I - K. Westra

State the key physiological and anatomical considerations for anesthesia management of patients with cardiopulmonary disease, including congestive heart failure, valvular disorders, and coronary artery disease.

Define the essential physiological mechanisms and anesthetic considerations for safe anesthetic management of patients with congestive heart failure, valvular disorders and coronary artery disease using evidence base practices.

Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture.

Lecture 05 - Lifelong Learning for Evidence-Based Essentials of Coronary Disease: Heart Failure and Cardiac Valvular Issues-Part II - K. Westra

State the key physiological and anatomical considerations for anesthesia management of patients with cardiopulmonary disease, including congestive heart failure, valvular disorders, and coronary artery disease.

Define the essential physiological mechanisms and anesthetic considerations for safe anesthetic management of patients with congestive heart failure, valvular disorders and coronary artery disease using evidence base practices.

Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture.

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Rating
1 to 5

Lecture 06 - Lifelong Learning for Airway Management: Airway Emergencies, Airway Devices and Evidence-Based Approach to Best Practices - R. Shores

State the steps of successful navigation of the difficult airway algorithm.

Identify possible modes of failure of select airway equipment and actions necessary to correct these failures.

Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture.

Lecture 07 - Lifelong Learning for Anesthesia Equipment and Technology: Evidence-Based Implications for Monitoring Devices, Advanced Technology and Clinical Data Applications for Best Practices - R. Shores

Identify some safety-related issues with select anesthetic equipment.

Describe pertinent aspects of obtaining and utilizing perioperative data.

Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture.

Lecture 08 - Lifelong Learning for Evidence-Based Essentials: Pulmonary Disorders Restrictive, Obstructive, Pathological Issues - K. Westra

State the key physiological and anatomical considerations for anesthesia management of patients with respiratory disease processes, including obstructive and restrictive pulmonary diseases.

Define the essential anesthesia for the patient and state the key elements of anesthesia

management of patients with respiratory disease processes including obstructive and restrictive pulmonary disorders using evidence-based practices.

Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture.

Lecture 09 - Lifelong Learning for Evidence-Based Pharmacology: Review of Opioid and Non-Opioid Medications - M. Talon

Explain the anesthetic implications and adverse effects associated with opiate and non-opioid pain management in accordance with evidence-based practices.

Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture.

Lecture 10 - Lifelong Learning for Applied Pharmacology: Evidence-Based Anesthetic Practice for Induction and Inhalational Agents - M. Talon

Define the anesthetic implications and adverse affects of induction agents using evidence-based practices.

State the anesthetic implications and adverse effects connected to inhalational anesthetics using evidence-based practices.

Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture.

Lecture 11 - Lifelong Learning for Applied Pharmacology: Evidence-Based Anesthetic Practice for Muscle Relaxants, Neuromuscular Reversal, Local Anesthetics, and Anticholinergics - R. Shores

Explain the anesthetic implications and adverse effects interconnected to muscle relaxants using evidence-based practices.

State the anesthetic implications and adverse effects connected to neuromuscular reversal agents using evidence-based practices.

Define the anesthesia implications and adverse effects related to local anesthetics using evidence-based practices.

Define the anesthetic implications and adverse effects related to anticholinergic medications using evidence-based practices.

Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture.

Indicate your level of achievement for each learner objective on the rating scale.

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Rating
1 to 5

Lecture 12 - Lifelong Learning Evidence-Based Essentials for Renal and Hepatic Disorders - M. Talon

State the key physiological and anatomical considerations for anesthesia management of patients with renal disease, including pheochromocytomas, acute renal failure, and chronic renal failure.

Define the essential anesthesia considerations for the patient and state the key elements of anesthesia management of patients with renal disease, including pheochromocytomas, acute renal failure and chronic renal failure using evidence-based practices.

State the key physiological and anatomical considerations for anesthesia management of patients with hepatobiliary disease.

Define the essential anesthesia considerations for the patient and state the key elements of anesthesia management of patients with hepatobiliary disease using evidence-based practices.

Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture.

Lecture 13 - Lifelong Learning for Evidenced-Based Essentials: Musculoskeletal Disorders and Regional Anesthesia Management - M. Talon

State the key physiological and anatomical considerations for anesthesia management of patients with musculoskeletal disorders, including orthopedic fractures of the upper and lower extremities.

Define the essential anesthesia considerations for the patient and state the key elements of anesthesia management of patients with musculoskeletal disorders, including upper and lower extremity orthopedic fractures using evidence-based practices.

Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture.

Lecture 14 -Lifelong Learning for Special Anesthesia Populations: Obstructive Sleep Apnea, Sickle Cell, Stroke and Neuromuscular Disorders - K. Westra

Define the anesthetic implications and adverse effects connected to antihypertensive medications using evidence-based practices.

Explain the anesthetic implications and adverse effects connected to diuretic medications using evidence-based practices.

State the anesthetic implications and adverse effects connected with beta-blocker medications using evidence-based practices.

Explain the anesthetic implications and adverse effects related to bronchodilator medications using evidence-based practices.

Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture.

Lecture 15 - NEW Hybrid CPC/LA Mock Assessment - R. Shores, M. Talon, K. Westra

Define the mechanism of action for opioids, beta blockers and neuromuscular medications utilized in anesthesia care for adult patients.

Define the hemodynamic goals in anesthesia management of patients with aortic valve stenosis and mitral valve stenosis.

Define the anatomical landmarks and structures for placement of an emergency cricothyrotomy in a cannot intubate/cannot ventilate scenario.

Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture.

Overall Assessment

Indicate your level of achievement for each statement on the rating scale.

Rate on the following scale: 1=Poor, 2=Below Average, 3=Average, 4=Above Average, 5=Excellent

Rating 1 to 5

The facilitators were effective in presenting the material.

Teaching methods were effective.

The program content was related to the objectives.

My personal learning objectives were met.

Physical facilities facilitated learning.

State one item you learned that will improve your nurse anesthesia practice.

State any barriers to implement this change.

What future topics would you like presented?

Do you have any comments regarding the presentations or the content of the CPC Exam Review that you would like to share.
