Cardiovascular, Pulmonary, Renal
Course Goals

Goals

1. Describe the normal gross structure, histology, and physiology of the heart, lungs, kidney, and their vascular beds.
2. Compare and contrast the physiology of the systemic and pulmonary circulations.
3. Describe the molecular, biochemical and cellular mechanisms that enable the cardiovascular, pulmonary, and renal systems to maintain the body's homeostasis, especially blood pressure and electrolyte balance.
4. Describe the causes (genetic, developmental, microbiologic, autoimmune, metabolic, toxic, and traumatic) of cardiovascular, pulmonary, and renal dysfunction.
5. Describe the gross structure, histology, and pathophysiology of the cardiovascular, pulmonary, and renal systems seen in common diseases and conditions.
6. Describe the epidemiology of common cardiovascular, pulmonary, and renal maladies within a defined population, and the systematic approaches useful in reducing the incidence and prevalence of those maladies.
7. Demonstrate clinical reasoning skills.
8. Demonstrate the ability to retrieve, evaluate, manage, and utilize biomedical information.
9. Describe the importance of life-long learning to the practice of medicine.
10. Describe the use of the scientific method to determine the causation of disease and to compare and contrast the efficacy of traditional and non-traditional therapies.
11. Apply the principles of pharmacology, therapeutics, and therapeutic decision making to cardiovascular, pulmonary, and renal dysfunction.
12. Demonstrate your understanding of the use and limits of laboratory diagnostic methods in the diagnosis of cardiovascular, pulmonary, and renal disease.
Cardiovascular, Pulmonary, Renal
Session Learning Objectives

Acid/Base Disorders
1. Define simple and mixed acid-base disorders.
2. Define and discuss the utility of the serum and urine anion-gaps.
3. Discuss the concept (and rules) of compensation.
4. Discuss how to approach simple and mixed acid-base disorders.

Acid/Base Physiology
2. List the normal arterial blood gas values for pH, PaCO2, and [HCO3].
3. Identify the four major acid-base disorders and discuss the common causes of each.
4. Explain how the body compensates for four major acid-base disorders.
5. Demonstrate how to calculate the Anion Gap and discuss how it is used clinically.

Acute Coronary Syndrome
1. Describe the spectrum of acute coronary syndrome and its pathophysiology.
2. Distinguish non-ST elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI), ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI), and unstable angina (UA).
3. Clinically diagnose acute coronary syndrome based on symptoms, ECG, and biomarkers.
4. Explain the basis behind the treatment of ST elevation myocardial infarction.
5. Explain the basis behind the treatment of non-ST elevation myocardial infarction and unstable angina.

Anticoagulant & Antiplatelet Drugs
1. Describe the general mechanisms of platelet function, coagulation, and fibrinolysis, with special emphasis on the sites and targets for pharmacotherapeutic interventions in disorders of hemostasis.
2. For anticoagulants, thrombolytic agents, and antiplatelet agents utilized in the treatment of disorders of hemostasis: describe their mechanism of action and pharmacokinetics; list their uses, adverse reactions (plus treatment of overdosage if applicable), and drug-drug interactions; and disadvantages of drugs in each category.
Anxiety
1. Recognize symptoms/presentation of anxiety, primarily panic disorder, particularly in medical settings.
2. Describe the relationship of anxiety with depression.
3. Define basic etiologies of panic disorder, including risk factors and patient vulnerabilities, genetics, life experiences, stress, and basic neurobiology.
4. Identify very basic psychotherapeutic and pharmacologic treatments of panic disorder.

Aortic & Pulmonary Valve Disease
1. Describe aortic and pulmonic valve anatomy and function.
2. Describe the etiology and pathophysiology of aortic and pulmonic valve disease.
3. Characterize the clinical presentation and physical exam findings of AV/PV disease.
4. Review the treatment options of Aortic Valve/Pulmonary Valve (AV/PV) disease.

Arrhythmias & ARS: Arrhythmias
1. Differentiate the EKG features of sinus, atrial, junctional (nodal) and ventricular rhythms.
2. List the clinical manifestations and main treatments of each.
3. Describe the EKG features of atroventricular block and their clinical significance.
4. List the EKG features, causes, clinical manifestations, and treatment of atrial fibrillation and atrial flutter.
5. List the EKG features, causes, clinical manifestations, and treatment of ventricular tachycardia and ventricular fibrillation.

ARS: 12 lead ECG Interpretation
1. Recognize and interpret normal and abnormal ECG traces.
2. Review the anatomy and function of the cardiac structures responsible for generation and spread of cardiac depolarization which produce the normal heart beat.
3. List the clinically relevant components of the normal EKG and discuss their functional actions.
4. Describe the EKG changes produced by ventricular hypertrophy, myocardial ischemia, myocardiac injury or infarction, and electrolyte disorders.

ARS: Cardiac Electrophysiology
1. Describe how selective ion permeability of cardiac ion channels, in combination with transmembrane ion concentration gradients, lead to membrane depolarization or repolarization.
2. Describe the molecular mechanism of membrane potential-driven changes in the conformational state of voltage-gated ion channels.
3. Describe the energetic basis of cardiac ion channel residency in closed, open or inactivated conformational states.
4. Describe how inactivation of cardiac ion channels leads to tissue refractoriness.
5. Describe the relationship between action current density (size) and action potential conduction velocity.
Arterial Blood Gases-O2 Carriage/CO2 Carriage

1. Learn how oxygen is transported from the alveolus to tissues.
2. Define the mechanisms for hemoglobin mediated oxygen carriage.
3. Determine the means for CO2 removal from the tissues.
4. Identify links between O2 and CO2 carriage.

Assessment of V/Q

1. Differentiate between dead space, shunt and V/Q mismatch.
2. List the major causes of increased dead space including how different patterns of ventilation can influence the amount of dead space.
3. List the major causes of low V/Q and shunt.
4. Describe pulse oximetry and the effect of abnormal hemoglobins.
5. Define the five causes of hypoxemia.

Atherosclerosis, HDL and LDL

1. Discuss the prevalence of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD).
2. Describe the steps contributing to the pathophysiology of the development of atherosclerosis and the progression to acute atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD).
3. Discuss the physiology of lipid metabolism and the importance of cholesterol in the development of artherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD).
4. Summarize the current guidelines for the screening and treatment of hypercholesterolemia in adults.
5. Discuss the contributions of triglycerides and HDL-cholesterol to atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) and its management.

Autonomic Nervous System Physiology

1. Compare and contrast the anatomy, physiology, and neurotransmitter pharmacology of the parasympathetic (PNS), sympathetic (SNS), and somatic nervous systems.
2. Know the gross distribution of adrenergic and cholinergic receptor subtypes on these organ systems and the effects of stimulating these receptors on heart, blood vessels, lungs, and kidney.
3. Describe the spectrum of effect one would see following parasympathetic activation (“rest and digest”) and sympathetic activation (“flight or fight response”).
4. Describe the baroreceptor reflex and its effect on heart rate.
Bladder & Micturition
1. Define the two primary functions of the urinary bladder.
2. Detail the parasympathetic and sympathetic innervation to the lower urinary tract.
3. Describe the micturition cycle.
4. Categorize the types of urinary incontinence.
5. Compare/contrast the causes of incontinence in men and women.
6. Discuss the common causes of lower urinary tract obstruction in men.

Carcinogenesis & Cancer
1. Describe the epidemiology of Lung Cancer in the United States, including risk factors for disease development.
2. List the characteristics of solitary pulmonary nodules and the goals of evaluation.
3. Describe how to stage a subject with lung cancer and which broad treatment categories are applied to the various stages.
4. Describe common genetic alterations in non-small cell lung cancer and how these form the basis of targeted therapy.
5. Discuss the concepts of early detection, screening, and chemoprevention as they apply to lung cancer.

Cardiac Conduction System & ECG
1. Describe the relationship between the ventricular action potentials of individual cardiac myocytes and the surface electrocardiogram (ECG).
2. Describe the components of the cardiac electrical conduction system and the sequence of its activation.
3. Describe the P wave, QRS complex, T wave, PR interval and the QT interval.
4. Identify the three types of atrioventricular block.
5. Describe the effects of left or right bundle branch block on cardiac conduction.
6. Discuss the three major mechanisms by which disturbances in cardiac conduction cause tachyarrhythmias.

Cardiac Embryonic-Fetal Circulation
1. Name the four main regions of the heart present during the 4th week of development, and describe how the orientation of these regions shift during heart looping.
2. Describe when and how the endocardial cushions grow to bissect the atrioventricular canal.
3. Describe how and when the truncus arteriosus is subdivided into the pulmonary and aortic outflow tracts.
4. Describe the components of the embryonic heart that contribute to separation of the ventricles, and identify when this separation occurs.
5. Describe how and when the left and right atria are separated.
6. Identify which aortic arch vessels are lost, and which are maintained by eight weeks gestation, and what are the anatomical names of the remaining vessels.
7. Identify two components of fetal cardiac circulation which are no longer patent after birth.
Cardiac History and Physical Exam

1. Describe common cardiac symptoms and conditions.
2. Describe chest pain due to cardiac ischemia also known as angina pectoris.
3. Describe how to palpate important pulses and determine maximal impulse of the right and left ventricle.
4. Listen to heart sounds and differentiate valvular regurgitation from stenosis.

Cardiac Ion Channels & Action Potentials

1. Sketch typical "fast" and "slow" cardiac action potentials, labeling both the voltage and time axes, and describe the cells in which each type of action potential is found.
2. Describe the properties of the ion channels that underlie "fast" and "slow" cardiac action potentials and describe ionic mechanisms that are likely to account for the ability of pacemaker cells to generate rhythmic firing without neural input.
3. Describe the significance of the IK1 channels in myocardial cells that have “fast” action potentials and the I(f)[or I(h)] currents in cells having "slow" action potentials.
4. Discuss the mechanism and significance of "overdrive suppression."
5. Define absolute refractory period, relative refractory period.

Cardiac Muscle Structure & Function

1. Discuss the unique cellular properties of cardiac muscle.
2. Define the cross bridge cycle.
3. Define the length tension relationship (Frank-starling) in cardiac muscle.
4. Discuss the molecular basis underlying regulation of cardiac output.
5. Relate myocyte mechanics to ventricular function.
6. Identify sacromeric changes associated with heart failure.

Cardiovascular Disease and Depression

1. Recognize the relationship between depression, cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk, and cardiovascular disease (CVD) outcomes.
2. Appreciate the biological and behavioral mechanisms that may help explain this relationship.
3. Identify safe and effective screening and treatment strategies for depression in cardiovascular disease (CVD).

Chronic Cardiac Adaptation

1. Discuss cases of heart failure and attendant hypertrophy.

Chronic Renal Disease

1. Identify the stages of chronic kidney disease and discuss the utility of this classification system.
2. Describe how balance is maintained for sodium, water, potassium and protons in chronic kidney disease.
3. Define the uremic syndrome and discuss the major theories of the pathogenesis of uremia.
4. Describe the pathogenesis of certain disorders that accompany chronic kidney disease, including anemia, hypertension, and mineral and bone disease.
Clinical Obstructive Lung Disease: COPD/Asthma/CF

1. Identify the major types of lung diseases manifest by airflow obstruction and their anatomic correlation (i.e. bronchus vs. bronchioles).
2. Describe the major clinical, physiologic, and pathologic components of obstructive diseases.
3. Describe how the function of the diaphragm is impaired in obstructive lung diseases and how this further contributes to decreased airflow.
4. Identify how broncho-provocation testing may be helpful in evaluating suspected asthma (including methacholine and exercise testing).
5. Describe the major components of asthma and corresponding treatments.
6. Identify clinical and historical determinants of disease severity in asthma and COPD.
7. Describe the differences between chronic bronchitis and emphysema - both physiologic and pathologic and the predicted response to therapy.

Clinical Treatment of Arrhythmias

1. Recognize clinical arrhythmia syndromes in relation to underlying etiologies.
2. Describe acute treatment of arrhythmias when encountered in clinical practice.
3. Discuss long-term options for arrhythmia treatment especially as it relates to individualization of patient care.
4. Discuss the advantages and limitations of different arrhythmia treatment strategies.

Clinical Treatment of Heart Failure

1. Understand the major goals of therapy, including correction of any reversible causes, reduction of congestion, and optimization of cardiac function.
2. Know the major classes of medications for heart failure, including diuretics, vasodilators, neurohormonal antagonists, and inotropes; appreciate how each class affects the deleterious cycle of heart failure.
3. Be familiar with other non-pharmacologic therapies for heart failure, including electrical therapies (defibrillators and resynchronization) and advanced therapies (transplantation, mechanical support devices, and hospice).
4. Comprehend the non-linear clinical course of heart failure, and how different therapeutic approaches are used at different stages of the disease process.
5. Understand that most specific heart failure therapies are indicated for patients with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF); for the approximately 50% of patients with heart failure and relatively normal ejection fraction (HFnEF), treatment consists of diuretics and management of underlying causes.
6. Recognize the importance of prevention and list specific prevention goals.

Congenital Heart Disease I

1. Discuss the embryologic development of the heart with attention to the formation of: ductus venosi; ductus arteriosus; interatrial septum; intraventricular septum; and division of the arterial trunk into aorta and pulmonary artery.
2. Understand the ways in which errors in these processes lead to congenital cardiac abnormalities.
3. Describe the hemodynamics, clinical features, diagnostic approaches, and natural history for: atrial septal defects; ventricular septal defects; tetralogy of fallot; coarctation of the aorta; and congenital aortic stenosis.
4. Describe the linkage and pathophysiology of pulmonary hypertension to some congenital cardiac abnormalities.
Congenital Heart Disease II

1. Applying physiologic principles, discuss the consequences of a small vs a large ASD.
2. Applying physiologic principles, describe the consequences of a small vs a large VSD.
3. Applying physiologic principles, discuss the consequences of tetralogy of Fallot.
4. Applying physiologic principles, describe the consequences of a small vs a large sized ductus arteriosus.
5. Applying physiologic principles, describe the consequences of coarctation of the aorta.

Control of Respiration

1. Describe the function of the main respiratory center in the brain (the medulla).
2. Describe the locations and functions of peripheral chemoreceptors.
3. Describe the location and functions of central chemoreceptors and discuss the relative importance of peripheral or central chemoreceptors under different conditions.
4. Describe the role of the blood-brain barrier in determining the function of central chemoreceptors.
5. Describe the integrated response to changes in altitude in terms of the control of respiration.
6. Describe the integrated response to exercise in terms of the control of respiration.

Cough

1. Describe the function and physiological mechanisms of cough.
2. Classify cough according to its duration (acute, subacute, chronic).
3. Identify the most common causes of acute and chronic cough in adults.
4. Discuss the role of antibiotics in the treatment of acute cough.
5. Identify the symptoms, signs, and empiric treatment for the 4 most common causes of chronic cough in adults (UACS, asthma, GERD, NAEB).
6. Recognize important differences between chronic cough in children and adults.

CVPR Overview/CV Anatomy

1. Describe the functions of the cardiovascular system.
2. Describe the series and parallel arrangement of the circulatory system, and its purposes.
3. Describe the basic anatomy of the heart, including the arrangement and names of the chambers, valves, and major vessels.
4. Describe the blood flow pathway through the heart.
5. Describe the major types of blood vessels.
6. Describe the arrangement of the microcirculation.
7. Describe the function of the lymphatic system.
Depression & Grief

1. List the cardinal symptoms of depression.
2. Describe symptoms which define a major depressive episode (MDE).
3. Differentiate between bereavement and major depressive episode (MDE).
4. Discuss the basic categories of mood disorders (bipolar and depressive).
5. Describe the relationship between depression and cardiovascular disease (review).

Development of the Kidney

1. Describe the early stages of development of the kidney—the position of the urogenital ridge, the nephrogenic cord, the formation of nephrotomes and the origin of the pronephric/mesonephric duct.
2. Outline the temporal and spatial relationships of the pronephros, the mesonephros, the thmesonephric (Wolffian) duct, the paramesonephric (Mullerian) duct, and the metanephros.
3. Describe the development of the collecting system from the ureteric bud through various stages until the appearance of collecting tubules.
4. Describe the location and development of the metanephric vesicles and their elongation to form metanephric tubules, detail the relationship of the ends of these tubules with the collecting system and with the glomerulus, and describe the portions of the nephron derived from regions of the metanephric tubules.
5. Outline the formation of the urogenital sinus and describe its development to the bladder and urethra and discuss what happens to the allantois and cloaca of the early embryo.
6. Describe the ascent of the kidney. Know the resultant structures that the Wolffian and Mullerian ducts give rise to in males and females, respectively.
7. Be aware, although the specific molecular mechanisms of inductive processes will not be discussed in class, that kidney development involves a complex series of mutual mesodermal inductive events and that mutations in molecules involved in these processes have profound effects on kidney development, several effects of which can be observed clinically in neonates.

Developmental and Cystic Diseases

2. Classify conditions into one of the three major etiologies of cystic kidney disease; identify ADPKD and ARPKD in terms of phenotype, inheritance and associations; and describe the characteristics of multicystic dysplastic kidney (MCDK).
3. Discuss the essential facts about congenital mesoblastic nephroma and Wilms tumor including clinical presentation, gross and histologic appearance and underlying genetics.

Diagnostic Features of the ECG

1. Identify the anatomy and describe the function of the cardiac structures responsible for generation and spread of cardiac depolarization which produce the normal heart beat.
2. List the clinically relevant components of the normal EKG and describe their functional actions.
3. Describe the EKG changes produced by ventricular hypertrophy, myocardial ischemia, myocardial injury or infarction, and electrolyte disorders.
Dialysis
1. Understand the indications for starting dialysis.
2. Learn the different modalities of dialysis.
3. Understand the complications of dialysis.

Diffusion & Perfusion
1. Identify the major determinants of diffusion capacity.
2. Show how oxygen is taken up by blood.
3. Define structural features that regulate gas exchange heterogeneity.
4. Identify challenges that result in poor diffusion and perfusion.

Disease of Mediastinum and Pleura
1. Identify the anatomic relationships of the cardiovascular, respiratory, endocrine, and GI systems within the mediastinum and the compartments of the mediastinum.
2. Define the major symptoms and clinical syndromes associated with mediastinal diseases and how they relate to the mediastinal compartment.
3. List the types of masses found in the mediastinum including frequency and clinical evaluation of these masses.
4. List the diagnostic procedures used to evaluate abnormalities of the pleural space.
5. Identify the difference between transudative and exudative pleural effusions.
6. List the types of tumors found in the pleural space.

Diseases of Potassium Regulation
1. Recognize the factors that influence potassium shifts between the intracellular and extracellular fluid spaces.
2. Discuss how to diagnostically approach a case of hypokalemia.
3. Describe the physiologic effects of hypo and hyperkalemia, particularly as they relate to excitable tissues.
4. Discuss how to diagnostically and therapeutically approach a case of hyperkalemia.
Diuretics & RAAS Antagonists

1. For the following diuretic classes describe their site and mechanism of action at the nephron, role in the treatment of heart failure, adverse effects - especially as they relate to effects on plasma electrolytes, and loop (high ceiling): furosemide, torsemide, bumetanide, and thiazides (hydrochlorothiazide, chlorthalidone, and metolazone).

2. For the following potassium-sparing diuretic classes describe their site and mechanism of action at the nephron, role in the treatment of heart failure, adverse effects - especially as they relate to effects on plasma electrolytes, and loop (high ceiling): aldosterone antagonists (Spironolactone - Eplerenone) and Na+-channel blockers (Amiloride-Triamterene).

3. Describe renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS) and the contribution of chronic RAAS activation to the underlying pathology of heart failure.

4. For the following classes of RAAS antagonists describe their target and mode of action, role in the treatment of heart failure, adverse effects - especially in relation to serum potassium and renal function, and interactions with other drugs used in heart failure: ACE inhibitors (Lisinopril, Ramipril, Quinapril, Moexipril, Benazepril, and Analapril); angiotensin receptor blockers (Valsartan, Losartan, Irbesartan, and Olmesartan; and aldosterone antagonists (Apironolactone and Eplerenone).

Diuretics and Anti-hypertensives

1. List the major transporters and ion channels involved in renal electrolyte transport and describe their locations on the nephron and changes that occur when specific diuretic drugs inhibit each one.

2. Describe the effects of diuretics on Ca2+ metabolism and, where possible, describe the mechanisms causing these effects.

3. Explain the mechanism by which the thiazide and loop diuretics can cause metabolic alkalosis.

4. Identify the factors that regulate blood pressure and know the definition of hypertension.

5. Describe the mechanism of action, physiological response, and common adverse effects associated with beta blockers, diuretics, vasodilators, calcium channel blockers, ACE inhibitors, ARBs and alpha agonists.

6. Describe the pharmacologic differences between dihydropyridine nondihydropyridine calcium channel blockers.

7. Define the pharmacokinetic properties of the various agents with the beta blocker and diuretic classes.

EC Coupling & Calcium I

1. Map the sequence of major events between the initiation of an action potential in a cardiac muscle fiber, through contraction (action potential spreads into t system, Ca2+ channel in t-membrane opens and allows entry of extracellular Ca2+, which triggers the opening of RyR2 in the SR membrane, Ca2+ ions leave SR lumen and enter myoplasm, bind troponin, allowing actin-myosin cross-bridge cycling and contraction.

2. Describe the processes that control relaxation of contraction by removing f Ca2+ from the myoplasm (SERCA2 pumps are the most important, taking the majority of Ca2+ ions from myoplasm back into SR lumen).

3. Compare and contrast EC coupling in skeletal and cardiac muscle.

4. Describe how the exchange of 1 Ca2+ ion for 3 Na+ ions, together with membrane potential and the sodium and calcium gradients, governs the direction of Ca2+ and Na+ movements via NCX.

5. Explain why the extrusion of Ca2+ from the cytoplasm via NCX can cause membrane depolarization.
EC Coupling & Calcium II

1. Identify basic elements of calcium homeostasis in the myocardium.
2. Explain how stimulation of β-adrenergic receptors increases both contraction strength, and rate of relaxation, of cardiac muscle.
3. Describe why Timothy syndrome mutations of the L-type Ca2+ channel could result in a lengthened cardiac action potential and why Brugada syndrome mutations of the L-type Ca2+ channel could result in shortened action potentials.
4. Identify the mechanism whereby CPVT mutations, in combination with activation of β-adrenergic receptors, causes ectopic depolarizations.

Endothelium, Plaque Rupture and Vascular Injury

1. Recognize that the normal endothelium is anti-inflammatory, anti-thrombotic, and vasodilatory.
2. Differentiate mechanisms of ischemia depending on the vascular bed, all of which involve endothelial dysfunction.

Exercise: Pathophysiology and Testing

1. Describe the Fick equation and how its components relate to the circulatory responses to dynamic exercise.
2. Describe the phases of the cardiac cycle and the effect of heart rate on ventricular filling and contraction. How does increasing the heart rate with exercise differ from artificially increasing heart rate on stroke volume?
3. Describe the heart rate response to exercise and the influence of the autonomic nervous system on heart rate during exercise.
4. Describe the factors responsible for changes in stroke volume during exercise. What is the Frank Starling relationship? How does the stroke volume response during exercise differ between untrained persons and elite athletes?
5. Describe the cardiac output response to exercise in untrained and trained persons.
6. Describe the response of blood pressure during exercise.
7. Explain how the redistribution of blood flow during exercise contributes to an increase in muscle blood flow.
8. Describe the concept of oxygen delivery and approaches to increase oxygen delivery.
9. Describe the role of the arterial-venous O2 content difference at maximal exercise and how the increase in a-v O2 difference compares to the increase in cardiac output during exercise.
10. Describe how the coronary circulation differs from the systemic circulation.
11. Discuss why exercise can be used to diagnose and risk stratify coronary artery disease.
12. Describe rate-pressure product and how it relates to MVO2.
13. Describe the ischemic threshold and how it can be used to determine the severity of ischemia and responses to therapy.
14. What is the usual effect of exercise training on the ischemic (angina) threshold?

Gas Transport in the Airways

1. Show how O2/CO2 exchange is driven by their partial pressures.
2. Identify the effects of metabolism on gas exchange.
3. Learn how CO2 is removed.
4. Demonstrate the effects of ventilation rate on gas exchange.
Glomerular Filtration & Renal Blood Flow

1. Describe the arteriolar, capillary, and epithelial components of the filtration apparatus.

2. Describe the ultrastructural basis for molecular sieving during glomerular filtration.

3. Describe the Starling forces that drive and oppose glomerular filtration.

4. State the Starling equation for glomerular filtration rate.

5. State the typical magnitude of each of the Starling forces and the resultant net filtration pressure.

6. Define the process of autoregulation of GFR and RBF, including the structures involved, the cellular mechanisms, and physiological context and limitations under which this process operates.

7. Define the process of hypovolemic regulation of GFR and RBF including the structures involved, the cellular mechanisms, and physiological context under which this process operates.

8. Describe the role of renal prostaglandins in the renal response to hypovolemia.

Heart Failure - Diagnosis

1. Recognize the major symptoms associated with heart failure, particularly those related to decreased cardiac output (fatigue), increased pulmonary venous pressure (dyspnea), and increased central venous pressure (edema).

2. Be acquainted with the functional classification schemes for heart failure (e.g. New York Heart Association [NYHA] functional class).

3. Identify the common precipitants of worsening heart failure symptoms, and the variable clinical course of heart failure.

4. Identify the key physical signs of heart failure, and how they relate to the underlying pathophysiology.

5. Describe the primary laboratory tests and imaging studies that are most helpful in making a diagnosis of heart failure, including natriuretic peptides, cardiac imaging studies (and how to assess left ventricular ejection fraction [LVEF]), and hemodynamics obtained from a pulmonary artery catheter.

Heart Failure - Pathophysiology

1. Discuss the major significance of heart failure in the United States, including how it is a common chronic health care problem that affects survival, quality of life, and health care costs.

2. Recognize the physiology (determinants of cardiac function and thus blood flow) explains the pathophysiology.

3. Define the syndrome of heart failure, and recognize that both a decrease in cardiac output and increase in filling pressures are fundamental to the pathophysiology.

4. Describe the difference between systolic and diastolic dysfunction.

5. Describe compensatory responses to decreased cardiac output seen in heart failure, including neurohormonal activation of the adrenergic and renin-angiotensin-aldosterone systems, Frank-Starling increases in preload, and ventricular remodeling via hypertrophy and dilation.

Heart Sound Simulation

1. Recognize normal heart sounds and common heart murmurs.

2. Describe the relationship of heart murmurs to pressure gradients.
Hemodynamics & Vasculature

1. Explain the relationship between pressure, flow, and resistance in the circulatory system (Flow Equation), and describe how changes in vascular resistance determine the distribution of cardiac output among tissues.

2. Define how vascular resistance, blood viscosity, vessel length, and vessel radius affect blood flow (Poiseuille's Law).

3. Explain how the pulsatile flow of blood produced by the heart is converted to steady flow in the capillary beds.

4. Define vascular compliance.

5. Define the relationship between vascular wall tension, transmural pressure, radius, and wall thickness (LaPlace's Law).

6. Define Fick's Principle and describe how it can be used to determine transcapillary efflux.

7. Explain how the balance between hydrostatic and oncotic pressure in a capillary bed determines the direction of transcapillary transport (Starling's Equation).

High Altitude & Hypoxemia Physiology

1. Determine the inspired PO2 (PAO2) at various barometric pressures and use this to understand the limitations of human exploration at high altitude.

2. Describe the ventilatory and cardiac adaptations to high altitude.

3. Describe the major illnesses associated with exposure to high altitude and their prevention and treatment.

4. Describe the major clinical syndromes associated with diving with either breathholding or compressed gas breathing.

5. Name several diseases which increase the risk of exposure to extreme environments (i.e. those with gas exchange, cardiac, or airflow limitations).

Histology of the Kidney

1. Describe the major anatomical regions of the kidney including the renal artery and vein, major and minor calyces, medulla, cortex, renal pyramids and regions containing collecting ducts.

2. Outline the flow of blood into and within the kidney finishing with its exit in the renal vein.

3. Describe the cellular disposition of Bowman's capsule including the glomerulus and the cells and filtration barrier that comprise it and the visceral and parietal epithelia.

4. Describe the functions of later regions of the nephron after filtration through the glomerulus and outline each region and give one example of specialized functions of the different portions of the nephron involved in resorption of solutes.

5. Describe the unique epithelium of the ureters and bladder and know its functional significance.

How Do They Know What I Know:

1. Identify Multiple Choice Question (MCQ) flaws and “test wisdom” factors.

2. Discuss the role of assessments in medical education and beyond.
Hypertension
1. Define the prevalence of hypertension in the U.S.
2. Define the incidence of cardiovascular and renal complications of hypertension.
3. Discuss the pathophysiology of essential and secondary hypertension.
4. Discuss the role of non-pharmacological therapies in treating hypertension.
5. Recognize the JNC approach to pharmacologic therapy of hypertension.
6. Describe the mechanics of antihypertensive drug actions.

Imaging of the Lung I
1. Review the basic physics behind radiologic imaging of the thorax.
2. Identify key radiologic anatomy for both chest radiographs and CTs.
3. Develop a framework to discuss chest x-ray (CXR) findings.
4. Identify a subset of common or life-threatening chest x-ray (CXR) findings.

Imaging of the Lung II
1. Review the basic physics behind radiologic imaging of the thorax.
2. Identify key radiologic anatomy for both chest radiographs and CTs.
3. Develop a framework to discuss chest x-ray (CXR) findings.
4. Identify a subset of common or life-threatening chest x-ray (CXR) findings.

Inflammation and Atherogenesis
1. Identify the central role of monocytes and T-cells in atherogenesis and disease progression.
2. Describe the role of biomarkers in cardiovascular diagnosis and treatment, with a focus on c-reactive protein (CRP).

Intro to Acute Renal Failure and Clearance
1. Identify the physiologic determinants of glomerular filtration rate at a single nephron level as well as for the whole
2. Identify the mechanisms operant in autoregulation of renal blood flow and glomerular filtration rate.
3. Demonstrate how to calculate and/or estimate glomerular filtration rate.
4. Explain the concept of balance and the central role of the kidney in achieving sodium, water, potassium and acid balance.
5. Logically evaluate a case of acute kidney injury and "pigeon-hole" the case, based on clinical criteria, into different diagnostic groups to include: evaluate findings on a history and physical examination that suggest one diagnosis or another, discern the physiologic differences between pre-renal azotemia and other causes of acute kidney injury, and explain the urinalysis findings that suggest ATN or other causes of acute kidney injury.
6. Interpret urinary electrolytes and osmolality values and use them in the differential diagnosis of acute kidney injury.
7. Define the pathophysiology of decreased GFR in acute tubular necrosis.
Intro to Psychiatry in CVPR

1. Discuss sequence organization and expectations.
2. Identify the parts of the mental status exam.
3. Discuss how psychiatric illness is identified and assessed.
4. Explain the Therapeutic 4-Par Assessment: Engage, Assess, Focus, and Plan.

Introduction to the 12-lead ECG Interpretation

1. Describe the lead systems of the 12 lead ECG and the planes and the regions monitored by the individual leads.
2. Explain how to determine the frontal plane QRS axis.
3. Describe the ECG findings in right and left bundle branch block.
4. Distinguish right and left ventricular hypertrophy on the ECG.
5. Identify the ECG findings in acute coronary syndromes and pericarditis.

Ischemic Heart Disease I

1. Identify risk factors for development of coronary atherosclerosis.
2. Recognize distinguishing features of the coronary circulation, including principle determinants of myocardial oxygen supply and demand.
3. Describe key elements of pathophysiology and treatment of stable coronary heart disease.
4. Describe pathophysiology and treatment of unstable coronary heart disease (unstable angina or myocardial infarction).
5. Discuss approaches to diagnosis and treatment using medications, catheter procedures, and/or surgery.

Ischemic Heart Disease II

1. Describe approaches to diagnosis of coronary artery disease.
2. Describe approaches to treatment with medications.
3. Describe approaches to coronary angioplasty and stents.
4. Describe approaches to coronary bypass surgery.
5. Describe approaches to case studies.

Kidney Microanatomy

1. Describe the gross structures of the kidney and blood flow into, through, and out of the kidney.
2. Explain the basic structure and function of the nephron.
3. Identify the detailed structures of the renal corpuscle and how they relate to function of the nephron, including the ultrastructure of the filtration barrier.
4. Identify the detailed structures of the different cell types along the renal tubule and collecting tubules/ducts and how they relate to the function of the kidney.
5. Describe the context of the structures and functional relationships of different regions of the nephron to their locations within the cortex and medulla.
6. Identify transitional epithelium of the bladder and know its function.
Laboratory Findings for Heart Disease Detection & Management

1. Discuss the use of echocardiography, cardiac enzymes, cardiac stress tests, cardiac CT/CT angiography, cardiac catheterization and coronary angiography in evaluation of patients with shortness of breath, valve disease, chest pain, heart failure, coronary artery disease, and acute coronary syndromes including myocardial infarction.

Lung Histology

1. Describe the basic construction of the lung - lobes, segments, pleura, and branching of the conduction and vascular systems, and the relationship of the visceral and parietal pleura to ventilation.

2. Explain the flow of blood through the lung, both the pulmonary and bronchial systems and identify a blood vessel (as compared to a bronchus or bronchiole) in the lung.

3. Identify the layers of the walls of the conduction system and the functional reasons for their differences: trachea, bronchi, bronchioles, and the respiratory bronchioles.

4. Describe the structure of alveolar septa, and the functions of their cellular and acellular components.

5. Outline the various defense mechanisms, both in the conduction system and alveoli, that prevent infection.

6. Describe the basic process of gas exchange at the blood-air barrier, the importance of surfactant, and be able to identify the layers of the blood-air barrier.

7. State the underlying mechanisms for pathologies of the congestive diseases of cystic fibrosis, Kartagener's syndrome, and the particulate overload diseases such as black lung and silicosis.

Lung Microanatomy

1. Describe the basic construction and anatomy of the lung—lobes and segments, the conduction system, pleura and pleural cavity and blood flow through the lung.

2. Delineate differences in the layers of the walls of the conduction system at different parts of the conduction “tree” and their functions—within the trachea, bronchi and bronchioles. Define essential layers within a mucosa and why they are necessary for a mucosa to function.

3. Describe the detailed structure of the alveolar septa, the different cell types present, and the relationship of structure to gas exchange and alveolar defense.

4. Outline the construction of both the conduction system and alveolar septa in the following contexts: i.e. think about WHY the lung must have structural features that address the following functions:
   a.) Gas exchange (surface area and alveolar capillaries).

Mechanics of Breathing

1. Understand basic lung structure-function relationships.

2. Define the neural and skeletomuscular control of breathing.

3. Identify fundamental lung pressure and volume relationships.

4. Identify challenges inherent to lung mechanical function.
Mitral and Tricuspid Valve Disease
1. Describe the anatomy and function of the mitral and tricuspid valves.
2. Identify the most common causes of mitral and tricuspid valve disease.
3. Review the clinical presentation of mitral and tricuspid disease.
4. Discuss the treatment of mitral and tricuspid disease.

Molecular Mechanisms of Arrhythmias & Anti-Arrhythmic Drugs
1. Describe the gene defects and molecular basis of long QT syndrome.
2. List the cardiac ion channels and the phases of the slow and fast responses that are targeted by the various antiarrhythmic drugs.
3. Describe the cellular mechanism of triggered (early and delayed) after depolarizations.
4. Describe how a re-entrant, or circus, arrhythmia originates.
5. Describe the basis of use-dependent block of Na+ channels by class I antiarrhythmic drugs.
6. Describe how class I antiarrhythmics increase Na+ channel refractory period, whether or not they prolong phase 2 of the fast response.
8. Describe how class III drugs increase refractory period.
9. Describe how class IV antiarrhythmic drugs (Ca2+ channel blockers) reduce re-entry via effects on conduction velocity through the AV node and refractory period of the AV node.
10. Describe how increasing refractory period may help suppress re-entrant arrhythmias.
11. Describe how some antiarrhythmic drugs can suppress arrhythmias by decreasing cardiac automaticity.
12. Describe how adenosine can help suppress cardiac arrhythmias.

Muscle Physics & Heart as Pump
1. Define cardiac output (CO), including CO = heart rate x stroke volume.
2. Describe changes in pressure and volume through the cardiac cycle as a function of time, and identify the four phases of the cardiac cycle.
3. Define systolic and diastolic pressure-volume relations and ventricular function curves.
5. Describe relative changes in pressure and volume through the cardiac cycle (PV loop diagram).
6. Define stroke volume, ejection fraction, stroke work, and pulse pressure, and identify them graphically on a pressure-volume loop diagram.
7. Define preload, afterload and contractility, and describe how altering these variables changes ventricular function.
Myocardial Pathology

1. Name the most common primary cardiac neoplasms in (a) infants/children and (b) adults.
2. Name the most common location and possible complications of a cardiac myxoma.
3. Identify the types of organisms that may infect the myocardium.
4. Identify at least one autoimmune disease that can affect the heart and the areas of the heart that may be affected.
5. Give examples of substances that may be responsible for toxic cardiomyopathy.
6. Identify the disease where proteins deposit around blood vessels and in organ parenchyma. Name a malignancy commonly associated with this disease process.
7. Define the following terms: myocarditis, primary cardiomyopathy and secondary cardiomyopathy.
8. Give examples of causes of restrictive cardiomyopathy.
9. For hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, dilated cardiomyopathy, and restrictive cardiomyopathy, describe the macroscopic appearance of the heart, the functional problem and the prevalence of genetic mutations associated with that condition.

Myocarditis & Cardiomyopathy

1. Describe the clinical presentation and possible outcomes of acute myocarditis.
2. List the anatomic classes and features of cardiomyopathies.
3. Describe the causes, diagnosis and management of dilated cardiomyopathies, including the effect of neurohormonal activation on cardiac remodeling.
4. Outline the causes, pathophysiology and management of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy.
5. Describe the etiologies and clinical presentation of restrictive cardiomyopathy.

Nephritic Syndrome

1. Recognize the clinical manifestations of nephritic syndromes.
2. Describe the basic mechanisms of injury and histologic patterns in the various nephritic syndromes.
3. Discuss the standard therapies used to treat the nephritic syndromes.

Nephritic Syndrome Pathology

1. List the glomerular diseases caused by immune-complex deposition.
2. Define and recognize the 4 morphologic glomerular changes that accompany glomerular injury.
3. Explain the relationship of morphologic patterns of injury with clinical presentation.
4. Describe the role of immunofluorescence, serology and electron microscopy in the evaluation and diagnosis of glomerular disease.

Nephrotic Syndrome

1. Describe the anatomy and function of the glomerulus.
2. Discuss the pathogenesis of the nephrotic syndrome.
3. Identify and discuss the major causes and treatment of idiopathic nephrotic syndrome.
Nephrotic Syndrome Pathology
1. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations and complications of nephrotic syndrome.
2. Describe the typical clinical manifestations, morphology, pathogenesis and prognosis of the common glomerular diseases summarized in the handout.

Nitrates and Calcium Blockers
1. Describe the general pathophysiology of angina (imbalance between cardiac oxygen supply and demand) and characteristics of the three major types.
2. Describe the precipitating causes of angina and their relation to the pathophysiology of angina.
3. Discuss the rationale for using each of the three major pharmacological classes of antianginal agents and describe their mechanism(s) of action: nitrates, β-blockers, and Ca++ channel blockers.
4. List the major side effects and pharmacokinetic profiles of nitrate/nitrate products.
5. List the side effects and relative cardiac vs. vascular action of Ca++ channel blockers [dihydropyridine class (nifedipine) vs. diltiazem vs. verapamil].

Occupational Lung Diseases/Exposures
1. Define the major determinants of site and severity of lung disease.
2. Identify the clinical tools/questions used in evaluation of occupational lung disease.
3. Discuss the two major categories of occupational/environmental lung diseases.
4. Define the four types of airways diseases and examples of each.
5. Describe the five types of interstitial lung diseases and examples of each.
6. Identify the exposures or causes for each of the nine occupational/environmental lung diseases.

Overview of Renal Physiology
1. Describe in a single sentence the role of the kidney in total body homeostasis.
2. State the volume of each of the major body compartments in a standard-sized, healthy, adult individual.
3. Describe the major components and volumes of daily water intake and loss.
4. Identify the processes of water intake and output that are regulated to achieve extracellular fluid homeostasis.
5. Identify the basic functional structures of the nephron.
6. Describe the basic glomerular and tubular processes and how they interact to achieve ECF homeostasis.
7. For a normal sized healthy individual, to state the magnitude of renal blood flow, renal plasma flow, glomerular filtration rate, filtration fraction, and urine flow rate.
8. Describe regulation of vascular resistance by angiotensin II via the baroreceptor-mediated renin/angiotensin axis.

Overview of the Pulmonary System/Lung Development
1. Describe the gross anatomy of the lung.
2. Define the major phases of lung development including association with approximate weeks of gestation and major structural and biochemical changes (i.e. surfactant secretion) and how this relates to survival of the premature infant.
3. Identify the major structural and functional differences between conducting and gas exchanging regions of the lung.
Pathology Ind Study: Congenital Heart Disease

1. Briefly describe the major pathologic changes in the heart for each of the congenital heart diseases discussed in the “Independent Study Congenital Heart Diseases Introduction” section.

2. Identify which defect of those discussed is the commonest congenital heart disease.

3. Briefly discuss the factors thought to play a role in the pathogenesis of congenital heart disease.

4. Define and describe Left to Right and Right to Left Shunts and their general association with the clinical manifestation of cyanosis.

Pathology Lab: Glomerular Disease Cases

1. Define: mesangium (support/infrastructure, phagocytic properties); azotemia; proteinuria (nephrotic range >3.5 g/24 hours); proliferative changes (what cells are involved); membranous change (which "membrane" is involved); local vs. diffuse (proportion of total glomeruli involved); and segmental vs. global involvement (part or entire glomerulus involved).

2. Cite typical presentation, name key light, electron and immunofluorescence findings for IgA Nephropathy/Berger Disease/Focal Mesangial Proliferative Glomerulopathy.

3. Cite typical presentation, name key light, electron and immunofluorescence findings for Post-Infectious Rapidly Progressive Glomerulonephritis (GN) and distinguish that Group A strep can manifest with "Nephrogenic" strains (pharynx and skin infections) and "Rheumatologic"/"Rheumatic" strains (pharynx infection).

4. Cite typical presentation, name key light, electron and immunofluorescence findings for Diffuse Crescentic Proliferative Glomerulonephritis(GN)/Goodpasture Disease.

5. Cite typical presentation, name key light (none), electron and immunofluorescence (negative) findings for Minimal Change Disease/Nil Disease.

6. Cite typical presentation, name key light, electron (nothing specific) and immunofluorescence (negative) findings for Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis (FSGS): list a few diseases that can manifest with FSGS.

7. Cite typical presentation, name key light, electron and immunofluorescence findings on Membranous Glomerulonephritis (GN). Most cases are idiopathic: name a few possible causes in the ~15% of patients for whom an etiology is established.

8. Cite typical presentations and organ systems other than kidney that can be involved in patients with Lupus.

9. Recognize that various glomerular diseases can affect the kidney in patients with Lupus, including at different times during the course of the disease.

10. Recognize that there is a WHO Classification scheme: Class I - Class V.
Pathology Lab: Inflammatory Lung Disease Cases

1. Name examples of infectious processes that can affect the lung, including bacterial, fungal, and viral.

2. Distinguish between infections seen in community-acquired pneumonia, hospital-acquired pneumonia, aspiration pneumonia and an immunocompromised patient.

3. Distinguish among bronchopneumonia, lobar pneumonia, abscess, and bronchiectasis.

4. Discuss role of immunosuppression with respect to increased vulnerability to new infections, recrudescence/recurrence of latent infection that had been held in check by immune system, viruses (herpes simplex/CMV) and parasites (toxoplasmosis).

5. Name major primary malignant lung neoplasm subtypes and distinguish key histologic features for subtypes, including non-small cell neoplasms (adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, and large cell carcinoma) and small cell neoplasms (mesothelioma).

6. Distinguish location of non-small cell neoplasms (adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, and large cell carcinoma) and small cell neoplasms (mesothelioma): proximal or peripheral location vs. pleural.

7. Name Key T/N/M features involved in staging primary lung neoplasms.

8. Discuss clinical and imaging/autopsy findings that would favor metastasis over primary carcinoma.

9. Name examples of neoplasms that might metastasize to lung, including lung neoplasms metastatic to ipsilateral and contralateral lung.

Pathology Lab: Ischemic Heart Disease

1. Define the histologic features and risk factors for arteriolosclerosis and atherosclerosis.

2. Define myocardial infarct (MI), including pathogenesis and laboratory documentation of MI including time frame during which enzyme levels (CK-MB, troponin) are elevated.

3. Describe the location of myocardial infarcts based on isolated involvement of the left anterior descending artery, left circumflex artery, and right coronary artery.

4. Distinguish between subendocardial infarct and transmural infarct.

5. Describe the histologic findings (acute, subacute, and chronic) in myocardial infarct.

6. Describe the three components of "Virchow's triad" of thrombosis, including: endothelial cell/vessel wall integrity (endothelial injury and collagen exposure-thrombosis); blood flow (stasis or reduced flow-thrombosis and turbulence of flow-thrombosis); and coagulation factors, platelets (hypercoagulability-thrombosis).

7. Distinguish phases of a myocardial infarct and the associated macroscopic (gross) and histopathologic findings (acute/subacute, chronic).

8. Name complications of myocardial ischemia/infarct with respect to electrical activity, myocardial injury, and pericardial injury.

Pathology Lab: Miscellaneous CV Diseases

1. Distinguish subtypes and etiologies of "non-ischemic" cardiomyopathy, including dilated, hypertrophic, and restrictive.
2. Describe clinical and histopathologic features of patients with genetic causes of cardiomyopathy.
3. Describe clinical and histopathologic features of systemic amyloidosis, including sources of protein which deposits in various organs, organs affected most commonly, and the effect on heart (restrictive cardiomyopathy).
4. Define histologic criteria for "myocarditis" and name possible etiologies (infectious etiologies and immune etiologies).
5. Define clinical and histopathologic features of left-sided congestive heart failure: (acute, chronic).
6. Define "pericarditis" and distinguish among the processes that manifest as pericarditis (serous, purulent, hemorrhagic, caseous, malignant).
7. Describe the various features of aortic aneurysms, define aneurysm, and distinguish true aneurysm from false aneurysm/pseudoaneurysm.
8. Name the two critical etiologic processes in development of an aortic aneurysm (hypertension, atherosclerosis, and associated inflammation) and discuss possible outcomes of untreated (often undetected) aneurysms (rupture, thromboembolism).
9. Name examples of muscle-associated proteins which can be involved in a genetic-associated cardiomyopathy and describe possible clinical outcomes.
10. Distinguish the two main types of "True" aneurysms (fusiform variant and saccular/berry variant) and state possible locations of abdominal aortic aneurysms (infrarenal, suprarenal, both).

Pathology Lab: Obstructive/Restrictive Lung Disease

1. Describe normal anatomy of lung, including the bronchi (cartilage)/bronchiole (no cartilage) and alveolus.
2. Distinguish between obstructive disease (increased resistance to air flow) and restrictive disease (reduced compliance - stiff lung).
3. Name examples and describe the histologic changes in the specific disease processes within alveolar airspace or bronchi and bronchioles (emphysema, bronchitis, asthma).
4. Describe major histologic changes in alveolar airspace vs. wall/septum in usual interstitial pneumonia (UIP)/idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) and nonspecific interstitial pneumonia (NSIP).
5. Describe major histologic changes in airspace and wall/septum in the restrictive lung disease (acute lung injury (ALI)/acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)/diffuse alveolar damage (DAD)).

Pathology Lab: Tumors of the Kidney & Urinary Tract Cases

1. List the most common benign and malignant tumors of the kidney and describe their most important characteristics in regards to: incidence; clinical features; imaging features; urinary findings; gross pathology; microscopic pathology; and staging and prognosis.
2. Describe the basic genetic differences between spontaneous and familial renal tumors.
3. Describe the most important benign and malignant tumors of the urinary tract, calyx, pelvis, ureter, urinary bladder, and urethra.
Pathology Lab: Urinary Tract Infection-Chronic Renal Failure

1. Define pyelonephritis.
2. Describe microscopic changes in acute pyelonephritis.
3. Describe the appearance of the kidney in chronic pyelonephritis.
4. Name etiologic processes that can lead to urinary tract obstruction and predispose to pyelonephritis in the: renal pelvis; ureter; bladder, ureteropelvic junction; ureteroviscicular junction; and prostate (if present).
5. Distinguish among the various types of casts and their significance regarding renal disease: red blood cell casts; granular casts (coarse and fine); white blood cell casts, waxy casts; and hyaline casts (mostly benign).
6. Name the composition of several types of uroliths and state whether they can be recognized by X-ray (plain abdominal film ("KUB"), CT scan).
7. Name the type of nephrolith associated with Proteus and other bacterial urinary tract infections.
8. Name locations in the urinary tract where stones can form.
9. Describe clinical and pathologic findings in the setting of papillary necrosis of the renal medullary pyramids and name several disease processes that can present with this process.
10. In a poorly controlled diabetic patient, describe the changes seen in: glomerulus (blood vessel basement membrane, mesangium) and renal parenchymal arteries and arterioles.
11. Name the rounded mesangial structure that is characteristic of advanced, poorly-controlled diabetes.
12. Define hydronephrosis; hydroureter; pyelonephritis; xanthogranulomatous inflammation; kimmelstiel-Wilson body; diabetic arteriosclerosis; Tamm-Horsfall protein; urolithiasis/nephrolithiasis/renal calculus/staghorn calculus; and papillary necrosis.
Pathology Lab: Valvular Disease

1. Describe anatomic features of bicuspid aortic valve compared to normal valve.
2. Describe possible long-term effects of bicuspid valve anatomy.
3. Describe gross pathology of Calcific Aortic Stenosis.
4. Describe pathophysiology of Calcific Aortic Stenosis.
5. State increased incidence in bicuspid vs. normal valve.
6. Describe possible long-term outcome (stenosis; regurgitation).
7. Describe possible treatment of calcific aortic stenosis.
8. For acute rheumatic heart disease: describe the pathophysiology, name involved areas (endocardium, myocardium, and epicardium), and recognize the name and describe the components seen histologically for the Aschoff body.
9. For chronic rheumatic heart disease: describe the gross pathology, list valves most commonly involved by rheumatic heart disease, describe changes in the leaflets and chordae tendinea of the mitral valve, and describe possible outcomes related to changes of chronic rheumatic heart disease (stenosis; regurgitation; increased risk of vegetation formation).
10. Describe the most common macroscopic finding in prolapse.
11. Describe possible adverse effects of prolapse (regurgitation).
12. List several possible symptoms of mitral valve prolapse (can be asymptomatic or symptomatic).
13. Describe gross and microscopic pathology of vegetations.
14. Distinguish between non-infective/sterile/marantic vegetations (non-bacterial thrombotic endocarditis) and infective (e.g. bacterial or fungal endocarditis = "Infective Endocarditis").
15. List disease processes which can predispose to development of vegetations: inflammatory disease (lupus - Libman-Sachs vegetations; rheumatic heart disease - acute and chronic); hypercoagulable state (in setting of solid neoplasm); and bacteremia (potential to involve normal or diseased valve).
16. Describe organs (heart and systemic organs) involved by and effect of embolization of vegetations.
Pathology of Ischemic CV Disease

1. Define myocardial ischemia and name causes.
2. Name factors that can exacerbate coronary artery stenosis.
3. Name 2 pathologic differences between stable and unstable atherosclerotic plaques.
4. Distinguish between subendocardial and transmural myocardial infarction.
5. Know the following summary of the chronologic sequence of morphologic light microscopic changes in myocardial infarcts: a.) contraction bands & myocyte necrosis b.) neutrophilic infiltrates c.) macrophages d.) granulation tissue e.) fibrosis (weeks later).
6. Name complications of acute myocardial infarction.
7. Name the predominant cardiac pathology seen in hypertensive (systemic) and pulmonary heart disease.
8. Know the main pathologic difference between atherosclerosis and arteriolosclerosis.
10. Name 2 key disease processes leading to aneurysm formation.
11. Name 3 complications of aneurysmal dilation.
13. Name benign and malignant vascular lesions.

Pathophysiology of Sodium Handling

1. Understand the concept of effective arterial blood volume and the hormonal mechanisms involved in its maintenance. Must also understand how these systems interact when one (or several) components are diseased.
2. Discuss the forces involved in edema formation and maintenance.
3. Identify the nephron site of action and discuss the potential side effects of diuretics.
4. Describe the “fate” of intravenous fluids containing different amounts of colloids, sodium, and glucose.

Pathophysiology of Water Handling

1. Recognize that hypo- and hypernatremia refers to the concentration of sodium in serum and not to the absolute amount of sodium in the body.
2. Differentiate among the causes of hyponatremia.
3. Understand the physiologic mechanisms by which hyponatremia may be induced.
4. Know the differential diagnosis of hypernatremia.
5. Discuss the approach to the therapy of both hypo- and hypernatremia.

Pathophysiology Small Groups: Cases 1-6

1. Discuss pathophysiology of lung diseases and diagnosis and treatment.
Pathophysiology Small Groups: Acid-Base Cases
1. Define simple and mixed acid-base disorders.
2. Define and discuss the utility of the serum and urine anion-gaps.
3. Discuss the concept (and rules) of compensation.
4. Discuss how to approach simple and mixed acid-base disorders.

Pathophysiology Small Groups: Acute Renal Failure
1. Logically evaluate a case of acute renal failure and "pigeon hole" the case based on clinical criteria into different diagnostic groups.
2. Evaluate findings on a history and physical examination that suggest one diagnosis or another.
3. Describe the physiologic differences between pre-renal azotemia and other causes of acute renal failure.
4. Identify the urinalysis findings that suggest ATN or other causes of acute renal failure.
5. Interpret urinary electrolytes and osmolality values, and use them in the differential diagnosis of acute renal failure.

Pathophysiology Small Groups: Arrhythmias
1. Recognize basic arrhythmias and explain their origin.

Pathophysiology Small Groups: Cases 14-18
1. Using clinical information from patients with obstructive or restrictive lung disease, diseases of the pulmonary circulation, etc., determine if the delivery of O2 to the tissues is adequate. Also determine the acid/base status of patients in various settings and determine if the compensatory efforts are adequate and if not, why not.

Pathophysiology Small Groups: Cases 19-24
1. Discuss lung cases.

Pathophysiology Small Groups: Cases 7-13
1. Identify ventilation and perfusion relationships in health and disease and discuss how these lead to changes in gas exchange.

Pathophysiology Small Groups: Cases in Pathophysiology
1. Solve cases in pathophysiology.

Pathophysiology Small Groups: Chronic Kidney Disease-Dialysis and Transplant Cases
1. Identify the stages of chronic kidney disease and discuss the utility of this classification system.
2. Describe how balance is maintained for sodium, water, potassium and protons in chronic kidney disease.
3. Define the uremic syndrome and discuss the major theories of the pathogenesis of uremia.
4. Describe the pathogenesis of certain disorders that accompany chronic kidney disease, including anemia, hypertension, and mineral and bone disease.
Pathophysiology Small Groups: Congenital Heart Disease
1. Discuss cases of congenital heart disease.

Pathophysiology Small Groups: Heart Failure
1. Describe the pathophysiologic basis of the major signs, symptoms, and other findings in patients with heart failure.

Pathophysiology Small Groups: Ischemic Heart Disease
1. Discuss cases of ischemic heart disease.

Pathophysiology Small Groups: Myocarditis/Pericarditis Disease
1. Discuss cases of myocarditis and pericarditis.

Pathophysiology Small Groups: Peripheral Vascular Disease Cases
1. Discuss arterial disease cases.

Pathophysiology Small Groups: Potassium Regulation & Hypertension Cases
1. Identify the factors that influence potassium shifts between the intracellular and extracellular fluid spaces.
2. Identify how to diagnostically approach a case of hypokalemia.
3. Understand the physiologic effects of hypo- and hyperkalemia, particularly as they relate to excitable tissues.
4. Know how to diagnostically and therapeutically approach a case of hyperkalemia.

Pathophysiology Small Groups: Sodium Handling
1. Discuss the pathophysiology, diagnosis, and treatment options of sodium handling disorders.

Pathophysiology Small Groups: Valvular Disease Cases
1. Discuss diagnosis and treatment of valvular disease via clinical cases.

Pathophysiology Small Groups: Water Handling
1. Discuss the pathophysiology, diagnosis, and treatment options for water handling disorders.

Patient Interview I: Mental Health
1. Identify symptoms/presentation of depression and grief particularly in medical settings and be able to differentiate depression from normal grief.
2. Discuss the bi-directional relationship of depression and grief with medical illness such as cardiac, pulmonary, renal disease and describe the increased mortality in survivors.
3. Discuss the etologies of depression, including risk factors, genetics, life experiences, and basic neurobiology.
4. Identify very basic psychotherapeutic and pharmacologic treatments of depression and grief.
Pediatric Kidney & Urinary Tract

1. Define hydronephrosis, hydroureter, reflux, and magalocystis.
2. Describe the appropriate terminology, embryologic basis, and clinical presentation of the common developmental defects encountered in the urinary tract.
3. Discuss the pathophysiologic events and consequences of urinary tract obstruction in the fetus.

Pediatric Lung Disease

1. Understand the differences between adult and pediatric pulmonary physiology.
2. Differentiate between mild and severe acute illnesses involving the upper airway.
3. Understand the pathophysiology of the most common causes of lower airway obstruction.
4. Define bronchopulmonary dysplasia in terms of pulmonary pathophysiology, risk factors, and long-term sequelae.

Pericardial Disease

1. Describe the presenting symptoms and signs of, diagnostic approaches to and treatment for acute pericarditis.
2. Outline the clinical manifestations, diagnosis and treatment of cardiac tamponade.
3. Describe the clinical manifestations, diagnosis and treatment of constrictive pericarditis.

Peripheral Vascular Disease

1. Understand the prevalence and natural history of Peripheral Artery Disease (PAD).
2. Describe the hemodynamic changes that occur in patients with claudication due to peripheral artery disease: a.) Specifically what are the relative hemodynamic components that lead to a decrease in large vessel flow? Discuss the roles of a) length of the stenosis, b) radius of the stenosis and c) blood viscosity (in terms of how each contributes to a drop in pressure and flow across a stenosis). b.) Role of the atherosclerotic disease process on endothelial function as modulated by nitric oxide
3. Understand the major treatment approaches to PAD.
4. Describe the major risk factors for aortic aneurysm.
5. Understand the relationship between the size of an aortic aneurysm and the subsequent risk of rupture.
   a.) What is the 5-year risk of rupture for a 5.5 cm abdominal aortic aneurysm?
6. List the key risk factors that initiate aortic dissection.
7. For venous thromboembolism, describe the components of Virchow's triad and mechanistically how each component contributes to thrombosis.
8. Describe the major sites of action of drugs that inhibit platelet function and coagulation with a focus on aspirin, clopidogrel, warfarin, heparin and factor Xa inhibitors.
Pharmacology Issues in Renal Failure

1. Describe how the pathophysiological changes that occur in chronic kidney disease (CKD) can alter the pharmacokinetic disposition of, and the pharmacodynamic response to, drugs administered to CKD patients.

2. Describe changes in the pharmacotherapeutic regimen that may be necessary to manage changes in plasma drug levels and drug response that occur as a result of these alterations in pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics in CKD patients.

3. Relate the pathophysiological changes in CKD that result in anemia, renal osteodystrophy, and hyperkalemia to the pharmacologic strategies that are used in their management.

4. For the drugs listed in the DRUG LIST, describe their: mechanism and site of action; pharmacokinetic factors (when clinically relevant); rational for use in CKD complications; and most common and most severe side effects/significant drug-drug interactions.

Pharmacotherapy in CHF

1. Apply the documented benefits regarding the efficacy of the vasodilators, ACE inhibitors/ARBs, neprilysin inhibitors, and beta blockers in HFrEF and HFrEF.

2. Describe the mechanism of action, metabolism, side effects, drug-drug interactions, monitoring parameters of the above agents.

3. Delineate the role that ACE, non-ACE/renin pathways, and norepinephrine have in the pathophysiology of HF.

Pharmacotherapy of the Upper Airway

1. List the major classes or generations of antihistamine (H1 antagonists) and describe their primary pharmacological actions, as well as the advantages and disadvantages (uses - side effects) of each.

2. For the following antihistamine drugs describe: mechanism and site of action (receptors and effector organs involved), pharmacokinetic factors (central vs peripheral activity, organ of elimination, duration of action - short vs long), major clinical uses, most common and most severe side effects, significant contraindications (Diphenhydramine/Chlorpheniramine/Brompheniramine, Meclizine/Dimenhydrinate, Loratadine/Fexofenadine/Cetirizine).

3. For the following various agents used in respiratory conditions (esp. colds and allergies) describe their: role in treating symptoms (MOA), relative efficacy, route of administration, side effects, relative advantages / disadvantages (Decongestants-sympathomimetics; Pseudoephedrine/Phenylephrine/Oxymetolazine; Antitussive agents-Codeine/Dextromethorphan; Expectorants-Guaifenesin; Mucolytics-N-Acetylcysteine).

PNA / Influenza

1. Define and discuss the features of pneumonia (PNA).

2. Describe pathogenesis of pneumonia.

3. Discuss pneumonia classifications or types.

4. Discuss a differential diagnosis of pneumonia (PNA).

5. Identify the main organisms associated with pneumonia (PNA) types.

6. Discuss the basics of pneumonia (PNA) treatment.
Presentation of Psychiatric Illness

1. Sequence organization and expectations including the Interview Reviews.
2. Define psychiatric illness.
3. Describe how psychiatric illness is identified and assessed.
4. Recognize the Therapeutic 4-Part Assessment (Engage, Assess, Focus & Plan).

Preserving CO in Acute Stress

1. Describe basic treatments to preserve cardiac function in the stressed heart.

Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease

1. Discuss the primary goals in cardiovascular disease prevention.
2. Recognize the public health benefits of blood pressure control.
3. Identify the barriers to cardiovascular disease risk reduction including adherence.
4. Debunk the myths in cardiovascular disease prevention.
5. Recognize public and community health approaches to cardiovascular disease prevention.

Psychiatry Small Groups: Patient Interview II - Mental Health

1. Recognize symptoms/presentation of anxiety, primarily panic disorder, particularly in medical settings.
2. Describe the relationship of anxiety with depression.
3. Define basic etiologies of panic disorder, including risk factors and patient vulnerabilities, genetics, life experiences, stress, and basic neurobiology.
4. Identify very basic psychotherapeutic and pharmacologic treatments of panic disorder.

Psychiatry Small Groups: Patient Interview III - Mental Health

1. Recognize symptoms/presentation of suicide particularly in medical settings.
2. Describe the association of suicide with medical illness such as cardiac, pulmonary, and renal disease.
3. Define basic etiologies of suicide, including risk factors and patient vulnerabilities, genetics, life experiences, stress, and basic neurobiology.
4. Identify the very basic treatment of suicide.
Pulmonary Circulation I
1. Describe the major functions of the pulmonary circulation.
2. Describe the major determinants of blood flow distribution in the lung.
3. Define the three physiologic zones of the lung.
4. Explain determinants of water and solute balance in the lung and types of pulmonary edema.
5. Define pulmonary hypertension and its causes.
6. Recognize the Dana-Point classification of pulmonary hypertension.
7. Describe the clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation and treatment of acute pulmonary embolism.
8. Describe the therapeutic treatment options for PAH.

Pulmonary Circulation II
1. Describe the major functions of the pulmonary circulation.
2. Describe the major determinants of blood flow distribution in the lung.
3. Define the three physiologic zones of the lung.
4. Explain determinants of water and solute balance in the lung and types of pulmonary edema.
5. Define pulmonary hypertension and its causes.
6. Recognize the Dana-Point classification of pulmonary hypertension.
7. Describe the clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation and treatment of acute pulmonary embolism.
8. Describe the therapeutic treatment options for PAH.

Pulmonary Defense Mechanisms
1. Distinquish how the lung discriminates between harmful and harmless materials.
2. Explain the consequences of innate receptor signaling.
3. Describe the generation of an adaptive immune response in the lung.

Pulmonary Function Tests
1. Identify the three major components of routine pulmonary function tests and how they are performed/measured.
2. Identify components of and distinguish between volumes and capacities.
3. Define the determinants of FRC (aka TGV).
4. Identify effort dependent and independent components to pulmonary function testing.
5. Distinguish between obstructive and restrictive patterns on pulmonary function tests.
6. Identify the three major factors contributing to DLCO.
7. Identify major disease processes by PFT patterns integrating airflow, lung volume, and gas exchange measurements.
8. Describe how pressure - volume curves are performed and assist in the interpretation of abnormal pulmonary function tests (specifically in emphysema, asthma, obesity and fibrotic lung disease) and define compliance and elastance.
9. Identify how bronchoprovocation testing may be helpful in evaluating suspected asthma including methacholine and exercise testing.
Pulmonary Manifestations of Systemic Disease

1. Recognize the pulmonary manifestations associated with various systemic diseases.
2. Identify whether the pulmonary manifestations of the systemic diseases are associated with obstructive or restrictive lung physiology.
3. Review approach to formulating a differential diagnosis and clinical decision making.

Pulmonary Pathology I

1. Recognize the components of the airways and the types of bronchitis and bronchiolitis.
2. Identify the main histologic changes that are associated with asthma.
3. Contrast and compare between acute, eosinophilic, and organizing pneumonia.
4. Identify the main forms of smoking-related lung disease.
5. Differentiate emphysema related to smoking from emphysema secondary to alpha-1-antitrypsinase deficiency.
6. Recognize the main histologic features of acute lung injury/diffuse alveolar damage.

Pulmonary Pathology II

1. Identify the most common patterns of interstitial lung disease: UIP, NSIP and HP.
2. Recognize the histologic features seen in patients with pulmonary hypertension and thromboembolic disease.
3. Identify the main types of benign nodular processes in the lung: granulomas and pulmonary Langerhan's cell histiocytosis.
4. Recognize the appearance of neoplastic tumors in the lung and discuss how they are different from inflammatory nodules.

Pulmonary Physical Exam

1. Define the components of a complete pulmonary physical exam.
2. Describe the pathophysiologic reasons for abnormal percussion, palpation, and auscultation of the chest.
3. Identify major physical exam findings associated with pneumonias, pleural effusions, atelectasis, pneumothorax, asthma, COPD, etc.

Regulation of Extracellular Sodium & Water

1. State the qualitative effects of adding and subtracting sodium from the ECF on ECF volume and the physicochemical bases for these changes.
2. Describe the physiological feedback loop involved in the homeostasis of sodium concentration in the ECF.
3. Describe the physiological feedback pathway for the regulation of water content in the ECF.
4. Identify the dominant pathway involved in water regulation during normal variations in volume and osmolarity.
5. Identify the dominant pathway involved in water regulation during severe hypovolemia.
6. Describe the pathways involved in the regulation of ECF volume in a hypervolemic state by atrial natriuretic factor.
Renal Regulation of ECF Potassium

1. Describe the cellular mechanisms for potassium reabsorption and secretion and their tubular location.
2. Describe the feedback pathways that regulate ECF potassium levels via potassium secretion.
3. Describe the effects of increased and decreased tubular flow on potassium secretion.
4. State the effects of acid/base imbalances on potassium levels.
5. Describe the cellular mechanisms by which acid/base abnormalities can cause hypokalemia and hyperkalemia.

Resistance and Compliance

1. Learn the structural features that affect airflow.
2. Define the factors that affect lung volume.
3. Describe the types of airflow impedance.
4. Identify how R & C coordinately determine lung function.

Respiratory Failure and ARDS

1. Define the types and pathophysiology of respiratory failure.
2. Explain how you can use a blood gas to determine what type of respiratory failure your patient has and how ABG abnormalities can be fixed.
3. Identify ONLY FOUR mechanical ventilatory parameters and describe how one can use these to manage the majority of intubated and ventilated patients.
4. Discuss the basic definition and pathogenesis of ARDS and the conditions that predispose to its development.
5. Describe the management strategies that improve survival in ARDS.

Restrictive/Inflammatory Lung Disease

1. Define the primary physiologic abnormalities in restrictive lung disease.
2. Describe general mechanisms that lead to restrictive physiology (i.e. diseases and/or processes).
3. Determine how PFTs can distinguish between increased lung elastic recoil vs. increased chest wall resistance (i.e. differentiate between restrictive physiology and restrictive lung disease).
4. Determine how PFTs are interpreted in patients with mixed obstructive/restrictive lung disease.
5. Describe the diagnostic approach to interstitial lung diseases and review basic differences between different forms of ILD.
Role of the Kidneys in Acid/Base Balance

1. State the production rate of metabolic, nonvolatile acid in a healthy, average-sized individual.
2. State the major acid buffering mechanisms in the ECF.
3. Describe the chemical reaction scheme and role of bicarbonate in the buffering of nonvolatile acid.
4. State the role of the kidney in the maintenance of bicarbonate levels.
5. Describe the cellular mechanisms, tubular localization, and daily magnitude of bicarbonate reabsorption.
6. Describe the cellular mechanisms, tubular localization, and daily magnitude of bicarbonate synthesis.
7. Describe the cellular mechanisms, tubular localization, and daily magnitude of bicarbonate reabsorption.
8. Describe the long term effects of primary changes in ECF potassium levels on plasma pH.

Secondary Causes of Hypertension

1. Define the prevalence of hypertension in the U.S.
2. Define the incidence of cardiovascular and renal complications of hypertension.
3. Discuss the pathophysiology of essential and secondary hypertension.
4. Discuss the role of non-pharmacological therapies in treating hypertension.
5. Recognize the JNC approach to pharmacologic therapy of hypertension.
6. Describe the mechanics of antihypertensive drug actions.

Secondary Prevention of Heart Disease

1. Define the role of secondary prevention strategies in reducing recurrent cardiac events and mortality.
2. List the various risk factors that contribute to recurrent cardiac events.
3. Identify the guideline recommendations for both pharmacologic and lifestyle interventions to reduce cardiac risk, and which patients benefit from these recommendations.

Sleep Disordered Breathing

1. Describe the pathophysiology of upper airway collapse.
2. Discuss the spectrum, epidemiology and complications of Sleep Disordered Breathing (SDB).
3. Discuss the clinical features and diagnostic approach to Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome (OSAS).
4. Describe the therapeutic approach to Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome (OSAS).

Suicide

1. Recognize the medical, psychiatric, and psychosocial risk factors for suicide.
2. Describe the association of suicide with medical illness, including cardiac, pulmonary, and renal disease.
3. Describe the rationale for crisis psychiatric interventions.
4. Identify the very basic treatment of suicidal ideation and attempts.
**Sympathetic Nervous System**

1. Describe the mechanisms of action of direct-acting and indirect-acting adrenergic agonists.

2. Recognize the following SNS agonist drugs as either direct-acting (with receptors activated) or indirect-acting:
   - Epinephrine (α1, α2, β1, β2),
   - Norepinephrine (α1, α2, β1),
   - Isoproterenol (β1, β2),
   - Dobutamine (β1),
   - Dopamine (D1, plus indirect via NE release),
   - Albuterol (β2),
   - Phenylephrine (α1),
   - Pseudoephedrine (indirect).

3. Compare the characteristics and clinical utility of adrenergic antagonists that are receptor blocking versus sympatholytic agents

4. Recognize the following as SNS antagonist drugs and the receptor subtypes blocked:
   - Propranolol (β1, β2),
   - Metoprolol – Atenolol (β1),
   - Labetalol – Carvedilol (α1, β1, β2),
   - Doxazosin (α1).

5. For the above drugs, relate the physiologic responses produced by their receptor actions at heart, blood vessels, lungs, and kidney to their therapeutic uses (major) and adverse effects (most common and most severe).

**TB - Worldwide Control, Testing**

1. Identify individuals who should be targeted for tuberculin skin testing to diagnose latent tuberculosis infection.

2. Identify the optimal pharmacologic regimen for treatment of latent tuberculous infection.

3. Discuss the public health implications of identifying and treating latent tuberculous infection.

**Tobacco Prevention & Intervention**

1. Describe trends in tobacco use and recent health policy regarding tobacco.

2. Discuss the toll cigarette smoking takes on patients and society in terms of disease, mortality, cost and health disparities.

3. Outline how to counsel patients on the health benefits of quitting and initiate effective treatment interventions to aid patients in smoking cessation efforts.

**Tools of the Trade**

1. Recognize basic concepts and discuss uses of the following tests in evaluation of patients with known or suspected cardiac disease: chest x-ray, echocardiogram, cardiac stress tests, cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), cardiac CT/CT angiography, and cardiac catheterization and coronary angiography.

2. Differentiate and recognize indications and contraindications for cardiac stress testing, including exercise ECG, echocardiography stress test and radionuclide stress test.

**Transplant**

1. Understand the risks and benefits of undergoing kidney transplantation vs. dialysis.

2. Understand the role of the human HLA system in kidney transplantation.

3. Describe the main classes of immunosuppression utilized in clinical kidney transplantation.

4. Understand the basic approach to kidney transplant AKI.

**Treatment of Obstructive Lung Disease**

1. Discuss the role of the available medications used to either relieve (quick-relief agents) or prevent (long-term control medications) symptoms of obstructive lung disease.

2. Provide an overview of the management principles for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
Treatment of Peripheral Vascular Disease

1. Describe the clinical manifestations of peripheral artery disease (PAD) that arise from distinct, critical vascular territories.
2. Describe the pathophysiologic links between mechanisms of PAD and the associated clinical manifestations of PAD.
3. Describe the role of pathophysiology in the clinical manifestations of PAD and in evidence-based decision making for treatment of PAD.

Tubular Transport of NaCl and Water

1. State the magnitude and regulated range of NaCl and water handling by the kidneys.
2. Describe the major epithelial transport mechanisms for NaCl and water reabsorption in each major tubular segment.
3. State the relative proportion of water and NaCl reabsorbed in each tubular segment.
4. Describe the overall role of each major tubular segment in the regulation of NaCl and water reabsorption.
5. Identify the major hormones that regulate tubular reabsorption of NaCl and water and their tubular and cellular site of action.
6. Describe the molecular mechanism of action of aldosterone and ADH/vasopressin with respect to NaCl and water transport.
7. State the Starling equation for the flow of solution from the renal interstitium to the peritubular capillaries.
8. Give values for each of the Starling forces and the net pressure driving the flow in (7).
9. Describe qualitatively the effects of increasing and decreasing tubular flow on water and sodium excretion.
10. Define "glomerulotubular balance" and "tubuloglomerular feedback" and describe the roles these processes play in the regulation of NaCl and water reabsorption.

Tumors of the Kidney

1. List the most common benign and malignant tumors of the kidney and describe their most important characteristics in regards to: incidence; clinical features; imaging features; urinary findings; gross pathology; microscopic pathology; and staging and prognosis.
2. Describe the basic genetic differences between spontaneous and familial renal tumors.
3. Describe the most important benign and malignant tumors of the urinary tract, calyx, pelvis, ureter, urinary bladder, and urethra.

Upper Airways & Larynx

1. Describe the major anatomical and functional relationships of the upper airway.
2. Define the major symptom complexes that indicate disorders of the upper airway and larynx.
3. Define how the complex of symptoms called hoarseness is characterized and evaluated.
4. Define how speech is generated and the major categories of speech disorders.
5. Define the major infectious and non-infectious causes of hoarseness.
Urinalysis

1. Define the basic principles of urine collection.

2. Describe the different types of urinalysis and understand their corresponding clinical-pathological correlation, including macroscopic examination and chemical analysis (use and interpretation of dipstick for: glucose; bilirubin; specific gravity; blood; pH; protein; urobilinogen; nitrite; leukocyte esterase; microscopic examination; and cytology).

3. Interpret some of the most common chemical and cytological changes in urine samples in the most common inflammatory and neoplastic diseases of the kidney and the urinary tract.

Urinary Tract Infection/Interstitial Disease

1. Describe the pathogenesis of urinary tract infection in terms of routes of infection, organism virulence factors, host defense mechanisms, predisposing factors, clinical manifestations, and complications.

2. Compare and contrast the features and pathogenesis of the two major causes of chronic pyelonephritis (urinary tract obstruction and vesicoureteral reflux).

3. Describe the pathologic features of acute and chronic pyelonephritis.

Valvular Heart Disease Pathology

1. Describe the microscopic appearance of the myofibers in the setting of cardiac myocyte hypertrophy.

2. Name the most common form of hypertension, and the effects of chronic hypertension on the appearance and function of the heart.

3. Define cor pulmonale and give examples of underlying causes (excluding left heart failure).

4. Discuss the incidence and long term implications of a bicuspid aortic value.

5. Identify the most common causes of aortic stenosis in patients <50 years of age and in patients >70 years of age.

6. Describe the key features of rheumatic heart disease, including: changes to valve leaflets and chordae tendinea, and effects on valve function.

7. List several complications of rheumatic heart disease.

8. Name the most commonly affected valves in rheumatic heart disease.

9. Distinguish the two major classes of cardiac valve vegetations and their causes.

10. List examples of the bacteria commonly associated with infectious endocarditis and describe their propensity to infect normal versus abnormal valves and how the bacteria may gain access to the valves.

11. List possible complications of cardiac valve vegetations.
Vascular & Cardiac Signaling Pathways

1. Describe the mechanisms by which PKA-mediated phosphorylation of L-type Ca2+ channels, ryanodine receptors, phospholamban, and troponin I affects inotropy and lusitropy.
2. Describe how HCN channels, L-type Ca2+ channels, and GIRK channels contribute to autonomic control of heart rate.
3. Describe the differences between vascular smooth muscle cells and cardiac myocytes.
4. Describe the molecular steps involved in Ca2+ regulation of vascular smooth muscle contraction.
5. Describe the mechanisms by which sympathetic stimulation (via α1 adrenergic receptors) alters vascular tone.
6. Describe the arterial baroreceptor reflex arc.
7. Name four tissue metabolites that control local flow to a capillary bed.
8. Describe the myogenic response.
10. Describe the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system and how it regulates blood pressure.
11. Describe the origin and effects of atrial natriuretic peptide on blood pressure.

Ventilation

1. Define the parameters that underlie normal ventilation.
2. Identify the effects of dead space on ventilatory function.
3. Learn how gravity affects ventilation.
4. Identify changes in lung structure that affect ventilation in disease.