

**PRESENTATION SCHEDULE****THURSDAY, MAY 9, 2019****Session 1A (9:15 to 10:55)****Winnebago****Infectious Disease**

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| <b>9:15 to 9:35</b>   | "Impact of Treatment Duration on Readmission Rates for Adults with Community Source Pneumonia"<br><b>Linh Le (PGY1), Wesley Medical Center-Wichita, KS</b>  |
| <b>9:35 to 9:55</b>   | "Impact of Oral Antibiotic Class on Readmission Rates in the Treatment of Gram Negative Bacteremia"<br><b>Christina Brummett (PGY1), Wesley Medical Center-Wichita, KS</b>  |
| <b>9:55 to 10:15</b>  | "Retrospective Evaluation of Emergency Department Antibiotic Selection for Patients Diagnosed with Sepsis"<br><b>Kaleb Roemer (PGY1), Wesley Medical Center-Wichita, KS</b>   |
| <b>10:15 to 10:35</b> | "Using Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) Nasal Swabs To Minimize Antibiotic Exposure In Lower Respiratory Tract Infections"<br><b>Brennan Herrmann (PGY2), Saint Luke's Hospital of Kansas City-Kansas City, MO</b>                  |
| <b>10:35 to 10:55</b> | "Evaluation of Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) Nasal Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) Testing in the De-escalation of Anti-MRSA Therapy for Pneumonia"<br><b>Thao Hoang (PGY1), Via Christi Hospitals Wichita, Inc.-Wichita, KS</b> |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Discuss the effects of treatment duration on infection-related readmission rates for community source pneumonia.
2. Discuss the use of oral antibiotics in the treatment of gram-negative bacteremia by analyzing readmission rates.
3. Recognize areas of opportunity for antibiotic selection in the emergency department for patients diagnosed with sepsis.
4. Describe impact of a pharmacist-driven MRSA nasal swab protocol on the duration of MRSA therapy for treatment of pneumonia and/or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease exacerbation.
5. Discuss the impact of the MRSA nasal PCR test in the de-escalation of anti-MRSA therapy for pneumonia.

**Session 1B (9:15 to 10:55)****Capitol/Dodge****Critical Care**

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| <b>9:15 to 9:35</b>   | "Optimization of an Automated Sepsis Screening Tool in the Emergency Department"<br><b>John Littler (PGY2), MercyOne Des Moines Medical Center-Des Moines, IA</b>                          |
| <b>9:35 to 9:55</b>   | "A retrospective comparison of fixed versus variable dosing of a four factor-prothrombin complex concentrate"<br><b>Jessica Worland (PGY1), Mercy Hospital Springfield-Springfield, MO</b> |
| <b>9:55 to 10:15</b>  | "Targeted Temperature Management and Patient Outcomes After Cardiac Arrest"<br><b>Nikki Heeren (PGY2), Avera McKennan-Sioux Falls, SD</b>  |
| <b>10:15 to 10:35</b> | "Evaluation of Fluid Resuscitation in Sepsis Patients"<br><b>Shelby Young (PGY1), Avera McKennan Hospital &amp; University Health Center-Sioux Falls, SD</b>                               |
| <b>10:35 to 10:55</b> | "Adherence to analgesia-first sedation in the adult intensive care unit (ICU)"<br><b>Elizabeth Hodges (PGY1), Avera McKennan Hospital &amp; University Health Center-Sioux Falls, SD</b>   |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Describe appropriate criteria to include in an automated sepsis screening tool that would allow for early identification of sepsis or septic shock.
2. Identify which dosing strategy of PCC is the safest and most effective at reversing INR to the recommended target for patients with different types of major bleeds.
3. Identify indications for targeted temperature management after cardiac arrest.
4. Describe the guideline recommendation for fluid resuscitation for sepsis patients and list potential adverse effects from large-volume fluid resuscitation.
5. Describe current sedation practices in an adult intensive care unit and the effect on patient outcomes.

**Session 1C (9:15 to 10:55)****Iowa****Pharmacy Practice**

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| <b>9:15 to 9:35</b>   | "The impact of the medication dose tracking system, Rover, on missing medications"<br><b>Christopher Caracci (PGY1), United Hospital, part of Allina Health-St. Paul, MN</b>                      |
| <b>9:35 to 9:55</b>   | "Implementation of an internal ordering and distribution system for retail pharmacies within a health system"<br><b>Claire Weidman (PGY1), University of Kansas Health System-Kansas City, KS</b> |
| <b>9:55 to 10:15</b>  | "Implementation and Evaluation of an Electronic Compliance Monitoring System"<br><b>Jackie Kilsgaard (PGY1), The University of Kansas Health System-Kansas City, KS</b>                           |
| <b>10:15 to 10:35</b> | "Implementation and Evaluation of a Pharmacy Inventory Analytics Service"<br><b>Susan Lewis (PGY2), The University of Kansas Health System-Kansas City, KS</b>                                    |
| <b>10:35 to 10:55</b> | "Evaluation of Efficacy and Safety of Off-Protocol Heparin Infusions"<br><b>Mason McMullen (PGY1), The University of Kansas Health System-Kansas City, KS</b>                                     |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Discuss the impact of the medication dose tracking system, Rover, on missing medications.
2. Identify areas of opportunity within product distribution models to maximize cost effectiveness and efficiencies for retail pharmacies within a health system.
3. Describe the design and build of a software compliance solution to assess the improved documentation and compliance through tracking checklists and proactive escalation.
4. Explain the process for implementing and evaluating an inventory analytics service at an academic medical center within an integrated health system.
5. Identify the efficacy and safety of off-protocol heparin orders and how this data impacts an institutional heparin protocol.

**Session 1D (9:35 to 10:15)****Eisenhower****Transplant**

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| <b>9:35 to 9:55</b>  | "Metformin and Impact on Malignancy after Solid Organ Transplant"<br><b>Felicia Bartlett (PGY2), Barnes-Jewish Hospital-St. Louis, MO</b>            |
| <b>9:55 to 10:15</b> | "Belatacept use in high kidney donor profile index kidney transplant recipients"<br><b>Daniel Britt (PGY2), Barnes-Jewish Hospital-St. Louis, MO</b> |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Discuss the impact of metformin on the risk of malignancy after solid organ transplantation.
2. Explain the role of belatacept for maintenance immunosuppression in high KDPI kidney transplant recipients.

**THURSDAY, MAY 9, 2019****Session 1E (9:15 to 10:55)****Clark****Primary/Ambulatory Care**

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| <b>9:15 to 9:35</b>   | "Assessing the Impact of Translated Prescription Label Directions for Nepalese Refugee Patients at a Community Pharmacy"<br><b>Kristina Nikl (PGY1), Creighton University Medical Center - University Campus-Omaha, NE</b>        |
| <b>9:35 to 9:55</b>   | "Impact of a Medication Synchronization Program on Medication Adherence and Clinical Outcomes in a Refugee Population"<br><b>Tionna Trarbach (PGY1), Creighton University Medical Center - University Campus-Omaha, NE</b>        |
| <b>9:55 to 10:15</b>  | "Assessment of dedicated clinical pharmacist transitions of care services in a rural community hospital targeting patients with congestive heart failure"<br><b>Douglas Melton (PGY1), Cox Medical Center Branson-Branson, MO</b> |
| <b>10:15 to 10:35</b> | "Impact of pharmacists on meeting diabetes preventative care measures in community health system outpatient clinics: a matched cohort analysis"<br><b>Michelle Ndiulor (PGY2), CoxHealth-Springfield, MO</b>                      |
| <b>10:35 to 10:55</b> | "Pharmacist impact on obtaining and maintaining diabetes control in a community health system"<br><b>Andrea Prince (PGY2), CoxHealth-Springfield, MO</b>  |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Recognize the importance and implications of translating prescription label directions for Nepali refugee patients.
2. Identify procedures that can be used to examine the utility of a pharmacist-run medication synchronization program in serving refugee patients unaccustomed to taking chronic medications.
3. Discuss and outline how implementation of a pharmacist driven transition of care service impacted 30 day readmission rates for congestive heart failure patients in a rural health system.
4. Evaluate the impact of pharmacy on frequency of diabetes preventative care measures appropriately met within a community health system's three outpatient pharmacist-embedded clinics.
5. Evaluate the impact of clinical pharmacy services on diabetes control in a community health system.

**Session 1F (9:15 to 10:55)****Flanagan****Cardiology**

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| <b>9:15 to 9:35</b>   | "Influence of Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme (ACE) Genotypes on Blood Pressure Control and Incidence of Cough in Response to ACE Inhibition"<br><b>Emma Bulock (PGY1), University of Minnesota Medical Center-Fairview-Minneapolis, MN</b> |
| <b>9:35 to 9:55</b>   | "Influence of beta-1 and beta-2 adrenergic receptor genotypes on echocardiographic response to beta-blockade"<br><b>Jerad Simmons (PGY1), MHealth-Fairview-Minneapolis, MN</b>  |
| <b>9:55 to 10:15</b>  | "Influence of genetic variation of beta-2-adrenergic receptors and hypertension response to a diuretic"<br><b>Audrie Ayres (PGY1), University of Minnesota Medical Center-Minneapolis, MN</b>   |
| <b>10:15 to 10:35</b> | "Incidence of cardiovascular toxicity among patients receiving tyrosine kinase inhibitors: a single-institution observational study"<br><b>Daniel Galipeau (PGY1), Houston Methodist Hospital-Houston, TX</b>                             |
| <b>10:35 to 10:55</b> | "Evaluation of differences in bleeding rates among thromboprophylaxis strategies post bioprosthetic valve replacement"<br><b>Hayley Brazeale (PGY1), Houston Methodist Hospital-Houston, TX</b>   |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Describe the characteristics of the ACE insertion/deletion genotypes and their effects on blood pressure control and incidence of cough in response to ACE inhibition.
2. Recall how beta-adrenergic receptor alleles can affect the responsiveness of a patient's blood pressure and heart structure when exposed to chronic beta-blockade.
3. Recognize genetics play a role in hypertension and pharmacologic response to antihypertensive therapy.
4. Describe the incidence of cardiovascular toxicity among patients who are taking tyrosine kinase inhibitors.
5. Assess major and minor bleeding complications associated with different thrombogenesis preventative agents after bioprosthetic aortic and/or mitral valve replacement.

**Session 1G (9:15 to 10:55)****Dakota****Internal Medicine**

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| <b>9:15 to 9:35</b>   | "Anti-Xa Level Monitoring for Apixaban and Rivaroxaban: A Descriptive Study"<br><b>Steffany Nguyen (PGY2), Houston Methodist Hospital-Houston, TX</b>   |
| <b>9:35 to 9:55</b>   | "Evaluating Emergency Department Utilization within 30 Days of Hospitalization Following a Three Pronged Pharmacist Intervention in a Managed Medicaid Population at a Large Safety Net Hospital"<br><b>Joanna Saleh (PGY2), Hennepin County Medical Center-Minneapolis, MN</b> |
| <b>9:55 to 10:15</b>  | "Impact of Outpatient Antimicrobial Stewardship Intervention on Prescribing Practices for Acute Respiratory Infections in Veterans"<br><b>Austin Hansen (PGY1), Sioux Falls VA Health Care System-Sioux Falls, SD</b>   |
| <b>10:15 to 10:35</b> | "The Role of Pharmacy in Improving Safe and Effective Antibiotic Use in Patients with a Reported Beta-Lactam Allergy"<br><b>Alex Meyr (PGY1), SSM Health St. Mary's Hospital - St. Louis-St. Louis, MO</b>  |
| <b>10:35 to 10:55</b> | "Comparison of the Efficacy and Safety of Rivaroxaban and Apixaban versus Warfarin in Obese Patients"<br><b>Emily Shor (PGY1), SSM Health St. Mary's Hospital-Richmond Heights, MO</b>  |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Describe the utilization, application, and correlation of anti-Xa levels to clinical safety outcomes in unique patient populations taking apixaban or rivaroxaban.
2. Describe pharmacist interventions that may be applied to high risk patients to decrease unnecessary ED utilization.
3. Discuss the impact of an antimicrobial stewardship intervention on prescribing practices for acute respiratory infections in Veterans.
4. Describe how to appropriately manage an infected patient with a reported beta-lactam allergy.
5. Describe the potential safety and efficacy implications of using rivaroxaban or apixaban in an obese patient population.

**Session 1H (9:15 to 10:55)****Missouri****Infectious Disease**

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| <b>9:15 to 9:35</b>   | "Evaluation of Piperacillin-Tazobactam Use in the Treatment of Skin and Soft Tissue Infections"<br><b>Kassie Pfluger (PGY1), Cass Regional Medical Center-Harrisonville, MO</b>   |
| <b>9:35 to 9:55</b>   | "Evaluation of outcomes after implementation of an antimicrobial stewardship protocol for patients with documented beta-lactam allergy"<br><b>Matthew Bryant (PGY1), AdventHealth Shawnee Mission-Shawnee Mission, KS</b> |
| <b>9:55 to 10:15</b>  | "Pharmacist-Initiated Prescribing Based on Follow-Up of Emergency Department Cultures Under a Collaborative Practice Agreement"<br><b>Tyler Goebel (PGY1), Covenant Medical Center-Waterloo, IA</b>                       |
| <b>10:15 to 10:35</b> | "Implementing a Pharmacist Driven 72 Hour Antimicrobial Time Out"<br><b>Journey McCarty (PGY1), University of Missouri Health Care-Columbia, MO</b>   |
| <b>10:35 to 10:55</b> | "Evaluating Outpatient Antibiotic Use in Patients with Bronchitis and Urinary Tract Infections"<br><b>Adnan Omanovic (PGY2), MercyOne - Des Moines-Des Moines, IA</b>   |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Review the management of skin and soft tissue infections in a critical access hospital setting when treated with piperacillin-tazobactam.
2. Discuss a specific strategy to make recommendations regarding the use of beta-lactam antibiotics in patients that have previously documented beta-lactam allergies.
3. Identify the benefits of a pharmacist-driven emergency department culture review.
4. Explain how to implement an antimicrobial time out process into the pharmacist workflow.
5. Describe the appropriateness of fluoroquinolones for uncomplicated urinary tract infection in the outpatient setting.

**Session 1I (9:15 to 10:55)**

**Nebraska**

**Clinical Services Management**

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| <b>9:15 to 9:35</b>   | "Current Utilization of Clinical Pharmacists in the Emergency Department at United States Academic Medical Centers"<br><b>Annie Stella (PGY1), Truman Medical Centers-Kansas City, MO</b>  |
| <b>9:35 to 9:55</b>   | "Setting an Institutional Goal for the Percentage of Initial Therapeutic Vancomycin Trough Levels Through Evaluation of a Pharmacist-Managed Vancomycin Dosing Policy"<br><b>Tiana Luczak (PGY1), St. Luke's-Duluth, MN</b>                            |
| <b>9:55 to 10:15</b>  | "Implementation of a Clinic Based Penicillin Skin Testing Program"<br><b>Tucker Borel (PGY1), Prairie Parkway Pharmacy-Cedar Falls, IA</b>   |
| <b>10:15 to 10:35</b> | "Modification and Reassessment of a Pharmacy Resident Rotation Integrated into a Family Medicine Resident Rounding Service to Enhance Resident Learning Experiences"<br><b>Greg Gilkay (PGY1), Park Nicollet Methodist Hospital-St. Louis Park, MN</b> |
| <b>10:35 to 10:55</b> | "Optimization of Blood Factor Product Use at an Urban Community Hospital"<br><b>Patrick Hoheisel (PGY2), United Hospital - Allina Health-Saint Paul, MN</b>  |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Describe the current utilization of clinical pharmacists in the emergency department at academic medical centers and the roles displayed by those pharmacists.
2. Identify opportunities to improve a pharmacist-managed vancomycin dosing policy and recognize potential pharmacist interventions to reduce the risk of vancomycin nephrotoxicity.
3. Describe the process of implementing a penicillin skin testing program.
4. Discuss the benefits of incorporating pharmacy residents onto a family medicine resident team in a community hospital setting.
5. Identify opportunities to optimize PCC and rFVIIa use in specific patient populations.

**Session 1J (9:15 to 10:55)**

**Lewis**

**Psychology**

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| <b>9:15 to 9:35</b>   | "Evaluation of the effect of a modified pharmacist lithium monitoring protocol on inpatient medical floors"<br><b>Ijeoma Onyema (PGY1), SSM Health - DePaul Hospital-St. Louis, MO</b>   |
| <b>9:35 to 9:55</b>   | "The impact of an interdisciplinary long-acting injectable clinic on the readmission rates in schizophrenia and bipolar patients"<br><b>Arianne MacGillivray (PGY1), SSM Health DePaul Hospital-Bridgeton, MO</b>  |
| <b>9:55 to 10:15</b>  | "Monitoring Metabolic Syndrome in an Inpatient Behavioral Health Unit"<br><b>Andrea Richard (PGY1), Mercy Hospital, part of Allina Health-Coon Rapids, MN</b>  |
| <b>10:15 to 10:35</b> | "Effectiveness of Direct Oral Anticoagulants in the Prevention of Stroke in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation or the Reoccurrence of Pulmonary Embolism or Deep Vein Thrombosis in Obese Patients Compared Those of Normal Weight"<br><b>Samantha Ramm (PGY1), VA Eastern Kansas Health Care System-Topeka, KS</b> |
| <b>10:35 to 10:55</b> | "Evaluating melatonergic and non-pharmacologic therapies in preventing geriatric delirium"<br><b>Grayson Meunier (PGY1), UnityPoint- Allen Hospital-Waterloo, IA</b>   |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Determine if the consistency of lithium monitoring and the safety prescribing of lithium in an acute hospital setting can be improved by incorporating a modified pharmacy-driven drug monitoring protocol.
2. Describe the impact of a long-acting injectable clinic on the number of all-cause hospitalizations that a patient experiences within a 6 month period.
3. Identify opportunities for pharmacist involvement in monitoring for and treating metabolic syndrome in patients on high-risk antipsychotics.
4. Determine efficacy agents in preventing recurrence of DVT, PE, or incidence of stroke in obese patients prescribed apixaban, rivaroxaban, edoxaban, or dabigatran compared to those of a normal body those of a normal body weight.
5. Identify inpatient risk factors for delirium and describe primary prevention strategies.

**Session 2A (11:10 to 12:10)**

**Winnebago**

**Transplant**

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| <b>11:10 to 11:30</b> | "Induction Immunosuppression in Elderly Kidney Transplant Recipients"<br><b>Sathyanand Kumaran (PGY1), UAMS Medical Center-Little Rock, AR</b>   |
| <b>11:30 to 11:50</b> | "Evaluation of appropriateness of empiric antibiotic prescribing for fevers in pediatric intestinal rehabilitation program and transplant recipients with central venous catheters"<br><b>Carlen Johnson (PGY1), Nebraska Medicine-Omaha, NE</b> |
| <b>11:50 to 12:10</b> | "Preoperative Amiodarone and Primary Graft Dysfunction in Heart Transplantation"<br><b>Abigail Servais (PGY2), Nebraska Medicine-Omaha, NE</b>   |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Identify the outcomes of different induction immunosuppression in elderly kidney transplant recipients and recommend appropriate induction immunosuppression therapy for elderly patients.
2. Evaluate the appropriateness of discontinuing antibiotics in pediatric intestinal rehabilitation program and transplant recipients with negative blood cultures at 24 hours who are admitted to an academic admitted to an academic medical center with fever and suspected CLABSI.
3. Describe the effects of various cumulative doses of preoperative amiodarone on adult post-orthotopic heart transplant outcomes.

**Session 2B (11:10 to 12:10)**

**Capitol/Dodge**

**Critical Care**

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| <b>11:10 to 11:30</b> | "Development of a Medication Therapy Management Scoring Index (MTMSI) in Critically Ill Patients at a Community Hospital"<br><b>Lauren Lees (PGY2), CoxHealth Medical Center-Springfield, MO</b>         |
| <b>11:30 to 11:50</b> | "Impact of intravenous thrombolytic therapy on short-term outcomes for acute ischemic stroke"<br><b>Kelsey Marquardt (PGY1), CoxHealth-Springfield, MO</b>   |
| <b>11:50 to 12:10</b> | "Assessment of intravenous sodium bicarbonate use in critically-ill patients with an acute kidney injury for the treatment of acidosis"<br><b>Angela Sonethongkham (PGY1), CoxHealth-Springfield, MO</b> |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Identify most frequent pharmacist interventions completed on medication therapy management (MTM) consulted intensive care patients.
2. Assess the impact of intravenous thrombolytic therapy on short-term outcomes for acute ischemic stroke.
3. Assess the impact of intravenous sodium bicarbonate use on acidosis resolution in patients with an acute kidney injury.

**Session 2C (11:10 to 12:10)**

**Iowa**

**Pediatrics/Neonatology**

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| <b>11:10 to 11:30</b> | "Implementation of a subcutaneous insulin protocol for the treatment of pediatric diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) and the effect on time to resolution"<br><b>Kiel Grant (PGY1), Avera McKennan Hospital and University Health Center-Sioux Falls, SD</b> |
| <b>11:30 to 11:50</b> | "Community Acquired Pneumonia Outcomes Using an Order Set Compared to No Order Set"<br><b>Emily Aboujaoude (PGY1), Ascension Via Christi-Wichita, KS</b>  |
| <b>11:50 to 12:10</b> | "A Quality Improvement Initiative of Warfarin Management in Outpatient Pediatric Cardiology Patients"<br><b>Matthew Prokop (PGY1), Children's Hospital &amp; Medical Center - Omaha-Omaha, NE</b>   |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Describe the role of subcutaneous insulin in the treatment of pediatric diabetic ketoacidosis.
2. Recognize the impact of utilizing pneumonia order sets on patient outcomes.
3. Recognize the benefits of using a warfarin management protocol and an interdisciplinary approach to manage patients' anticoagulation.

**Session 2D (11:10 to 12:10)**

**Eisenhower**

**Infectious Disease**

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| <b>11:10 to 11:30</b> | "Impact of an Antibiotic Timeout after 72 hours on the Utilization of Broad-Spectrum Antibiotics"<br><b>Ty Drake (PGY2), Houston Methodist Hospital-Houston, TX</b>  |
| <b>11:30 to 11:50</b> | "Adherence to guideline recommendations for human rabies immune globulin patient selection, dosing, timing, and anatomical site of administration in rabies postexposure prophylaxis"<br><b>Grace Hwang (PGY1), Houston Methodist Hospital-Houston, TX</b>   |
| <b>11:50 to 12:10</b> | "Will the incorporation of rapid diagnostic tests with pharmacist involvement improve time to initiation of optimal and effective antimicrobial therapy for gram positive bacteremia and candidemia in a community hospital setting?"<br><b>Leroy Koh (PGY1), Houston Methodist Hospital-Houston, TX</b> |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Describe the impact an automated ATO with pharmacy safety net has on antibiotic consumption at an academic medical center.
2. Evaluate adherence to Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommendations for rabies immune globulin (HRIG) patient selection, dosing, timing of administration, and site of administration for rabies postexposure prophylaxis.
3. Determine if incorporation of rapid diagnostic tests with pharmacist involvement improve time to initiation of optimal and effective antimicrobial therapy for gram positive bacteremia and candidemia in a community hospital setting.

**Session 2E (11:10 to 12:10)**

**Clark**

**Primary/Ambulatory Care**

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| <b>11:10 to 11:30</b> | "Implementation of an inpatient algorithm and order menus for the treatment of uncomplicated skin and soft tissue infections"<br><b>Lauren Wilde (PGY1), Kansas City VA Medical Center-Kansas City, MO</b>   |
| <b>11:30 to 11:50</b> | "A Retrospective Evaluation of Glycemic Effects in Veterans with Type 2 Diabetes After Addition of SGLT2 Inhibitors or GLP-1 Receptor Agonists to Basal-Bolus Insulin Regimens"<br><b>Tera Raymond (PGY2), Kansas City VA Medical Center-Kansas City, MO</b> |
| <b>11:50 to 12:10</b> | "Patient Risk Stratification and Pharmacist Provision of Chronic Care Management"<br><b>Joanna Hodder (PGY1), NEIFPC-Waterloo, IA</b>  |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Identify the improvement in the treatment of skin and soft tissue infections at the Kansas City VA Medical Center post implementation of pharmacist developed interventions.
2. Describe the study design for data collection to evaluate the glycemic and pleiotropic effects of SGLT2 Inhibitors or GLP-1 Receptor Agonists when added to basal-bolus insulin regimens.
3. Describe the application of a risk stratification tool to facilitate a more systematic use of clinical pharmacy services within a family medicine clinic.

**Session 2F (11:10 to 12:10)**

**Flanagan**

**Hematology/Oncology**

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| <b>11:10 to 11:30</b> | "Effectiveness of Switching IV to PO Antibiotics after Neutrophil Recovery in Hematology/Oncology Patients with Blood Stream Infections"<br><b>Alexandra Lovell (PGY2), Barnes-Jewish Hospital-St. Louis, MO</b> |
| <b>11:30 to 11:50</b> | "Evaluation of Total Body Weight Versus Adjusted Body Weight Voriconazole Dosing in Obese Patients"<br><b>Elizabeth Diller (PGY2), Barnes-Jewish Hospital-St. Louis, MO</b>                                      |
| <b>11:50 to 12:10</b> | "Incidence and Predictors of Cardiotoxicity with the Use of Carfilzomib"<br><b>Alicia Yn (PGY1), Barnes-Jewish Hospital-Saint Louis, MO</b>  |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Describe outcomes with IV and PO antibiotics for the definitive treatment of blood stream infections in hematology/oncology patients after neutrophil recovery at a large academic medical center.
2. Compare the rate of therapeutic voriconazole trough attainment with adjusted body-weight and total body-weight dosing in obese patients.
3. Describe the risk factors associated with development of carfilzomib-related cardiotoxicity.

**Session 2G (11:10 to 12:10)**

**Dakota**

**Internal Medicine**

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| <b>11:10 to 11:30</b> | "Retrospective Analysis of Short-Acting Insulin Pen Utilization and Safety"<br><b>Patrick Prendergast (PGY1), Hennepin County Medical Center-Minneapolis, MN</b>                          |
| <b>11:30 to 11:50</b> | "Pharmacy Led Medication Reconciliation Implementation in a Rural Community Hospital"<br><b>Kortney Schroeder (PGY1), Fairview Northland Medical Center-Princeton, MN</b>                 |
| <b>11:50 to 12:10</b> | "Impact of a clinical pharmacist on rates of medication-related specialty consultations"<br><b>Megan Kriewald (PGY1), University of Minnesota Medical Center-Fairview-Minneapolis, MN</b> |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Review the appropriate use of insulin with regards to blood glucose levels and dispensing procedures.
2. Interpret results of pharmacy led medication reconciliation and discuss complications associated with implementation.
3. Describe the effect of a clinical pharmacist on the rate of medication-related consultations to specialty medical services.

**Session 2H (11:10 to 12:10)**

**Missouri**

**Infectious Disease**

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| <b>11:10 to 11:30</b> | "Improvement of Beta Lactam Allergy Documentation in a Surgical Setting"<br><b>Tony Pokphanh (PGY1), Salina Regional Health Center-Salina, KS</b>  |
| <b>11:30 to 11:50</b> | "Implementation and analysis of a pharmacist-led 48-hour antibiotic review at a community hospital with and without antimicrobial stewardship guidance"<br><b>Ashley Lorenz (PGY1), LMH Health-Lawrence, KS</b>    |
| <b>11:50 to 12:10</b> | "The Utilization of Serum Procalcitonin Levels for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Lower Respiratory Tract Infections in a Community Hospital"<br><b>Kyle Hommer (PGY1), Olathe Medical Center -Kansas City, MO</b> |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Identify methods to improve and standardize beta-lactam allergy documentation in surgical patients.
2. Review the implementation of a pharmacist-led 48-hour antibiotic review process at a community hospital.
3. Describe the utilization of the procalcitonin for lower respiratory tract infections at biomarker at Olathe Medical Center.

**Session 2I (11:10 to 12:10)**

**Nebraska**

**Clinical Services Management**

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| <b>11:10 to 11:30</b> | "Replacement of a Third-Party 340B Accumulator at Retail Sites in a Large, Academic Health System"<br><b>Maxwell Anderegg (PGY1), The University of Kansas Health System-Kansas City, KS</b> |
| <b>11:30 to 11:50</b> | "Implementation of an Inpatient Pharmacy Opioid Stewardship Program"<br><b>Adam Beeler (PGY2), The University of Kansas Health System-Kansas City, KS</b>                                    |
| <b>11:50 to 12:10</b> | "Maximizing Infusion Safety Oversight and Smart Pump Operability"<br><b>Drew Holmes (PGY1), The University of Kansas Health System-Kansas City, KS</b>                                       |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Describe the process of replacing and evaluating a third-party accumulator at retail pharmacy in a large, academic health system.
2. Identify the vital components of an opioid stewardship program and the impact pharmacists can have on limiting the use of opioids.
3. Describe the impact of a system-wide Infusion Safety Oversight Committee on guardrail infusions and smart pump alert compliance.

**Session 2J (11:10 to 12:10)**

**Lewis**

**Pharmacy Practice**

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| <b>11:10 to 11:30</b> | "Assessment of current prescribing practices of adult non-intensive care unit electrolyte replacement in a Midwest tertiary care hospital"<br><b>Paige Odegard (PGY1), Essentia Health - St. Mary's Medical Center-Duluth, MN</b> |
| <b>11:30 to 11:50</b> | "Pharmacy-driven parenteral nutrition service: the effect of a protocol change on time to goal and time within-goal electrolyte levels"<br><b>Ryan Schmid (PGY1), Essentia Health - St. Mary's Medical Center-Duluth, MN</b>      |
| <b>11:50 to 12:10</b> | "Prospective review of opioid use following total knee arthroplasty"<br><b>Gina Trosen (PGY1), CHI St. Alexius-Bismarck, ND</b>   |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Define and compare electrolyte prescribing practices in adult non-ICU and ICU electrolyte replacement in an acute care setting.
2. Discuss and compare how well the TPN/PPN services achieve/keep patients within electrolyte goals based on the starting profile (below/within/above electrolyte goal).
3. Explain how opioid prescribing practices align with patient use for acute pain following a total knee arthroplasty.

**Session 3A (1:40 to 3:00)**

**Winnebago**

**Transplant**

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| <b>1:40 to 2:00</b> | "Use of prophylactic beta blocker to prevent postoperative atrial arrhythmias after lung transplantation"<br><b>Rodrigo De La Torre (PGY1), Houston Methodist Hospital-Houston, TX</b>                      |
| <b>2:00 to 2:20</b> | "Evaluation of induction immunosuppression in elderly kidney transplant recipients"<br><b>Christine Pham (PGY2), Houston Methodist Hospital-Houston, TX</b>   |
| <b>2:20 to 2:40</b> | "Impact of protease inhibitor-based anti-retroviral therapy on tacrolimus inpatient variability in HIV+ kidney transplant recipients"<br><b>Megan Cooper (PGY1), Houston Methodist Hospital-Houston, TX</b> |
| <b>2:40 to 3:00</b> | "Genetic variances with regard to tacrolimus dosing in renal transplant recipients"<br><b>Hannah Reedstrom (PGY1), Avera McKennan Hospital and University Health Center-Sioux Falls, SD</b>                 |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Examine clinical impact of postoperative prophylactic beta blockers on development of postoperative atrial arrhythmias in lung transplant patients, as well as short-term & 1-year patient outcomes.
2. Evaluate incidence of infectious complications & immunologic outcomes in elderly kidney transplant recipients within 1 year post-transplant receiving induction therapy with either anti-thymocyte globulin or basiliximab.
3. Determine impact of protease inhibitor (PI)-based HAART regimens on calcineurin inhibitor (CNI) variability, acute rejection rates, & overall patient & graft outcomes at 6 mo. post-transplant in HIV+ kidney transplant recipients.
4. Identify if a patient's genetic panel plays a significant role in reaching therapeutic trough levels of tacrolimus.

**Session 3B (1:20 to 3:00)**

**Capitol/Dodge**

**Critical Care**

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| <b>1:20 to 1:40</b> | "Timing of Antibiotic Administration after System and Process Re-Design in Septic Patients at an Academic Medical Centers Emergency Department - Pharmacist Intervention and Outcomes" <b>Holly Reed (PGY2), Nebraska Medicine-Omaha, NE</b> |
| <b>1:40 to 2:00</b> | "Comparison of Opioid Requirements Between Hydromorphone and Fentanyl in Patients on Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation"<br><b>Nate Martin (PGY2), Nebraska Medicine-Omaha, NE</b>  |
| <b>2:00 to 2:20</b> | "An evaluation of relationship between vancomycin AUC and acute kidney injury (AKI) in an ICU population"<br><b>Shelby Swanson (PGY1), Nebraska Medicine-Omaha, NE</b>   |
| <b>2:20 to 2:40</b> | "Evaluation of Thromboelastography Use During Initial Resuscitation of Critically Ill Trauma Patients"<br><b>John Robinson (PGY2), Nebraska Medicine-Omaha, NE</b>   |
| <b>2:40 to 3:00</b> | "Optimization of Naloxone Prescribing to Patients at High Risk of Opioid Overdose"<br><b>Elena Morales (PGY1), Hennepin Healthcare-Minneapolis, MN</b>   |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Describe effect of expedited notification & pharmacist-initiated "Code Sepsis" \Voalte™ alert on 3 & 6 hour CMS core measure compliance rates for septic patients in ER department.
2. Identify the impact of pharmacokinetic differences between hydromorphone and fentanyl in patients receiving ECMO.
3. Describe the relationship between vancomycin AUC and acute kidney injury.
4. Describe the use of TEG monitoring for the initial resuscitation of bleeding trauma patients.
5. Identify which patients are at risk for opioid overdose and identify methods to enhance naloxone prescribing to these at-risk patients.

**Session 3C (1:20 to 3:00)**

**Iowa**

**Pharmacy Practice**

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| <b>1:20 to 1:40</b> | "Predictive Characteristics of Successful Chemical Supraventricular Tachycardia Cardioversion"<br><b>Austin Wilson (PGY2), Stormont Vail Health-Topeka, KS</b>                                   |
| <b>1:40 to 2:00</b> | "Pharmacist led stress ulcer prophylaxis management in the intensive care unit"<br><b>Ryan Zwick (PGY1), Bryan Medical Center-Lincoln, NE</b>  |
| <b>2:00 to 2:20</b> | "Evaluation of Opioid Related Adverse Drug Event (ORADE) Risk Factors and Internal Validation of Screening Tool"<br><b>Megan Neuberger (PGY1), HealthEast St. Joseph's Hospital-St. Paul, MN</b> |
| <b>2:20 to 2:40</b> | "Pharmacist Involvement in Discharge Medication Reconciliation"<br><b>Samantha Larson (PGY1), United Hospital - Allina Health-St. Paul, MN</b>   |
| <b>2:40 to 3:00</b> | "Extrapolated Cost-Avoidance Utilizing Pharmacist-Documented Interventions in the Emergency Department"<br><b>Keegan Ilenda (PGY1), Fairview Ridges Hospital-Burnsville, MN</b>                  |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Describe the patient characteristics found to correlate with successful chemical cardioversion of supraventricular tachycardia.
2. Define indications for stress ulcer prophylaxis.
3. Discuss different characteristics and risk factors that predispose a patient to opioid related adverse drug events.
4. Assess the value of pharmacist involvement in the discharge medication reconciliation process.
5. Discuss types of pharmacist interventions in the ED and how to quantify possible associated cost avoidance.

**Session 3D (1:20 to 2:20)**

**Eisenhower**

**Critical Care**

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| <b>1:20 to 1:40</b> | "Utilization of Quetiapine in Non-psychiatric ICU Patients at a Community Hospital"<br><b>Danica Balbach (PGY1), Southeast Hospital-Cape Girardeau, MO</b>                                |
| <b>1:40 to 2:00</b> | "Relationship between body weight and norepinephrine dose requirement in patients with septic shock"<br><b>Alyssa Larson (PGY1), Regional Health Rapid City Hospital-Rapid City, SD</b>   |
| <b>2:00 to 2:20</b> | "Assessing the Efficiency of Providing Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy at St. Cloud Hospital"<br><b>Kaylee Erickson (PGY1), St. Cloud Hospital - CentraCare Health-St. Cloud, MN</b> |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Identify appropriate and inappropriate quetiapine therapy initiated in the intensive care unit.
2. Describe the relationship between body weight and norepinephrine dose requirement in patients with septic shock.
3. Describe strategies to decrease pharmacy personnel and procurement costs associated with providing CRRT.

**Session 3E (1:20 to 3:00)**

**Clark**

**Primary/Ambulatory Care**

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| <b>1:20 to 1:40</b> | "Evaluation of Clinical, Financial, and Patient Satisfaction Outcomes in Patients Receiving Remicade (infliximab) or Entyvio (vedolizumab) in the Home Versus Hospital-based Ambulatory Infusion Center" <b>David Vermeulen (PGY1), Fairview-Minneapolis, MN</b> |
| <b>1:40 to 2:00</b> | "Risk Factors Associated with Clostridium difficile Infections in Home Infusion Patients"<br><b>Jessica Das (PGY1), Fairview Pharmacy Services-Minneapolis, MN</b>   |
| <b>2:00 to 2:20</b> | "The utilization of an amiodarone monitoring note and its effect on amiodarone monitoring parameters"<br><b>Christina Wilkinson (PGY1), VA Nebraska Western Iowa Health Care System - Lincoln Division-Lincoln, NE</b>   |
| <b>2:20 to 2:40</b> | "Opioid tapering in Veterans Affairs pharmacist-run medication therapy management clinics"<br><b>Sarah Albanese (PGY1), VA Nebraska-Western Iowa Healthcare System - Grand Island Division-Grand Island, NE</b>  |
| <b>2:40 to 3:00</b> | "Management of Hypoglycemia and Hemoglobin A1c Goal in Pharmacist-Run Clinics"<br><b>Sharon Mathew (PGY1), Grand Island Veteran's Affairs-Grand Island, NE</b>   |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Assess clinical, financial, and satisfaction outcomes surrounding site of care shifts.
2. Name the three most common risk factors associated with Clostridium difficile infections in the home infusion setting.
3. Discuss the impact of an amiodarone monitoring template on rates of monitoring parameters for amiodarone prescriptions.
4. Describe the role pharmacists at VA Nebraska-Western Iowa Health Care System play in opioid tapers.
5. Identify appropriate hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) goals based on patients-specific factors.

**Session 3F (1:20 to 3:00)**

**Flanagan**

**Hematology/Oncology**

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| <b>1:20 to 1:40</b> | "Intraperitoneal Paclitaxel and Cisplatin Compared to Dose-Dense Paclitaxel and Carboplatin in Stage III Ovarian Cancer"<br><b>Madison Murphy (PGY2), The University of Kansas Health System-Kansas City, KS</b>                               |
| <b>1:40 to 2:00</b> | "Evaluation of Inpatient Oral Chemotherapy: An Academic Medical Center Experience"<br><b>Vincent Cascone (PGY2), The University of Kansas Health System-Kansas City, KS</b>  |
| <b>2:00 to 2:20</b> | "Evaluation of the Efficacy of R-hyperCVAD, R-EPOCH, AND R-ICE in the Outpatient Setting for Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL)"<br><b>Austin Kurkowski (PGY1), The University of Kansas Health system-Kansas City, KS</b>                             |
| <b>2:20 to 2:40</b> | "Evaluation of the Efficacy of Posaconazole Doses Greater than 300 Milligrams per Day Versus Isavuconazole in the Treatment of Invasive Aspergillosis"<br><b>Tolani Adebajo (PGY1), The University of Kansas Health System-Kansas City, KS</b> |
| <b>2:40 to 3:00</b> | "Impact of a pharmacist-driven oral chemotherapy pilot program in an outpatient cancer center"<br><b>Melissa Gamble (PGY1), St. Luke's Hospital-Duluth, MN</b>   |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Recognize the impact of adjuvant intraperitoneal or dose-dense therapy on event-free survival and patient tolerability in stage III ovarian cancer.
2. Characterize inpatient oral chemotherapy use and reveal areas in need of quality improvement efforts.
3. Discuss the logistics of inpatient versus outpatient administration of chemotherapy regimens for NHL and report on their efficacy and safety.
4. Evaluate clinical response rates following posaconazole doses greater than 300 mg per day versus isavuconazole in the treatment of invasive aspergillosis.
5. Discuss interventions pharmacists can make upon review of oral chemotherapy agents.

**Session 3G (1:20 to 3:00)**

**Dakota**

**Internal Medicine**

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| <b>1:20 to 1:40</b> | "Impact of beta blocker re-initiation in patients with cirrhosis and acute decompensation or acute kidney injury"<br><b>Amanda Bultas (PGY2), Barnes-Jewish Hospital-St. Louis, MO</b>                   |
| <b>1:40 to 2:00</b> | "Management of Corticosteroid-Induced Hyperglycemia in Oncology Patients"<br><b>Lindsey Eble (PGY1), Barnes-Jewish Hospital-Saint Louis, MO</b>  |
| <b>2:00 to 2:20</b> | "Retrospective Review of the Evaluation and Treatment of Patients with Suspected Heparin-Induced Thrombocytopenia"<br><b>Claire Capps (PGY1), Wesley Medical Center-Wichita, KS</b>                      |
| <b>2:20 to 2:40</b> | "Clinical Impact of Pharmacists' Interventions on General Medical-Surgical Floors"<br><b>Taylor Nordman (PGY1), Wesley Medical Center-Wichita, KS</b>  |
| <b>2:40 to 3:00</b> | "A Comparative Assessment of Insulin Lispro and Insulin Regular in a Correctional Regimen for Hospitalized Patients"<br><b>Taylor Inman (PGY1), Saint Luke's Hospital of Kansas City-Kansas City, MO</b> |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Identify the impact of nonselective beta blocker re-initiation following an acute decompensating liver event on patient mortality and outcomes post-hospitalization.
2. Discuss the management of corticosteroid-induced hyperglycemia and the role of NPH insulin.
3. Discuss the HIT diagnostic and treatment algorithm and identify evidence-based management strategies.
4. Recognize areas of major pharmacist intervention and clinical impact on general medical-surgical floors.
5. Assess the use of insulin lispro and insulin regular in a correctional regimen use in the hospital.

**Session 3H (1:20 to 3:00)**

**Missouri**

**Infectious Disease**

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| <b>1:20 to 1:40</b> | "The Impact of MRSA PCR Nasal Screening on Vancomycin De-escalation in Pneumonia Patients"<br><b>April Jackson (PGY1), Sanford USD Medical Center-Sioux Falls, SD</b>   |
| <b>1:40 to 2:00</b> | "Impact of Pharmacist Intervention on Appropriate Length of Antimicrobial Therapy at Discharge"<br><b>Nathan Sutura (PGY1), CHI Health Immanuel-Omaha, NE</b>   |
| <b>2:00 to 2:20</b> | "Methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) PCR nasal assay: Evaluation of a pharmacist-driven protocol in decreasing length of therapy and stay"<br><b>Jeffery Herchenroeder (PGY1), Mercy Health-Joplin, MO</b> |
| <b>2:20 to 2:40</b> | "Evaluating the impact of implementation of Rapid Blood Culture Identification (BCID) on time to targeted antibiotic therapy in a community hospital"<br><b>Darcy Blizzard (PGY1), Mercy Hospital Joplin-Joplin, MO</b>   |
| <b>2:40 to 3:00</b> | "Comparison of cefepime dosing strategies in a community teaching hospital"<br><b>Tyler Koepsel (PGY1), Freeman Health System-Joplin, MO</b>  |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Evaluate the effectiveness of MRSA PCR nasal screening on vancomycin de-escalation in pneumonia patients.
2. Explore the potential role of the pharmacist on ensuring appropriate duration of antimicrobial therapy upon discharge.
3. Understand the effects that a negative MRSA PCR has had on decreasing length of therapy and stay at our facility in patients with respiratory tract infections.
4. Discuss the impact of implementation of Rapid Blood Culture Identification (BCID) on time to targeted antibiotic therapy in a community hospital.
5. Discuss the clinical data of an alternative dosing for cefepime.

**Session 3I (1:20 to 3:00)**

**Nebraska**

**Cardiology**

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| <b>1:20 to 1:40</b> | "Serotonergic Antidepressants and Hospitalization for Bleeding in Patients Supported with LVAD"<br><b>Keith Behrend (PGY1), Abbott Northwestern Hospital-Minneapolis, MN</b>  |
| <b>1:40 to 2:00</b> | "Evaluation of the safety and efficacy impact of pharmacist interventions on heparin infusion protocols in a community hospital"<br><b>Cassandra Gutzman (PGY1), Mercy Hospital, part of Allina Health-Coon Rapids, MN</b>  |
| <b>2:00 to 2:20</b> | "Evaluating the Efficacy and Safety of Direct Oral Anticoagulants in Patients Weighing Over 120 Kilograms"<br><b>Tiffany Vu (PGY1), North Memorial Health-Robbinsdale, MN</b>   |
| <b>2:20 to 2:40</b> | "Comparison of Postoperative Complications after Total Hip or Total Knee Arthroplasty in Patients Receiving Prophylactic Antithrombotic Agents in a Community Hospital Setting"<br><b>Morgan Hemmingson (PGY1), MercyOne Des Moines Medical Center-Des Moines, IA</b> |
| <b>2:40 to 3:00</b> | "Predictors of Bleeding Events in Morbidly Obese Patients Receiving Treatment Dose Enoxaparin"<br><b>Abby Hendricks (PGY1), Mayo Clinic-Rochester, MN</b>   |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Recognize the potential bleeding risk that serotonergic antidepressants present in patients with left ventricular assist devices implanted.
2. Identify opportunities for pharmacist involvement in nursing-driven heparin infusion protocols.
3. Recall the current recommendation of utilizing direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs) in patients weighing over 120 kilograms and discuss the practical use of DOACs in this population in current practice.
4. Recall the risks of antithrombotic medications when used for VTE prophylaxis following THA or TKA.
5. Describe results and conclusions of a nested case-control study designed to identify risk factors associated with bleeding events in obese patients on treatment dose enoxaparin.

**Session 3J (1:20 to 3:00)**

**Lewis**

**Infectious Disease**

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| <b>1:20 to 1:40</b> | "Use of a Lactobacillus probiotic preparation to reduce antibiotic associated diarrhea and clostridium difficile infections in hospitalized patients at a community medical center"<br><b>Rochelle Michaud (PGY1), CHI St. Alexius Health-Bismarck, ND</b> |
| <b>1:40 to 2:00</b> | "A Retrospective Review of Patient Outcomes with Gram-negative Bloodstream Infections in Patients Receiving IV vs. IV+PO Therapy"<br><b>Vilailack Kheukham (PGY1), UnityPoint Health Des Moines-Des Moines, IA</b>   |
| <b>2:00 to 2:20</b> | "Assessing the Appropriateness of Length of Therapy for Ambulatory Antibiotic Orders"<br><b>Jenna Lundsgaard (PGY1), UnityPoint Health - St. Luke's Sioux City-Sioux City, IA</b>  |
| <b>2:20 to 2:40</b> | "The Impact of Antimicrobial Stewardship Intervention on Antibiotic Prescribing Rate and Appropriateness in an Urgent Care Setting"<br><b>Erin Lettow (PGY1), UnityPoint Health St. Luke's Sioux City-Sioux City, IA</b>                                   |
| <b>2:40 to 3:00</b> | "Evaluation of Antibiotic Therapy Duration in Adult Patients with Presumed Sepsis and/or Respiratory Infection Before and After the Implementation of a Procalcitonin Protocol"<br><b>Katrina Kutter (PGY1), Trinity Health-Minot, ND</b>                  |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Explain the efficacy of a specific probiotic strain at reducing antibiotic associated diarrhea and Clostridium difficile infections in hospitalized adults.
2. Compare & evaluate effectiveness of definitive antimicrobial intravenous therapy vs. de-escalation to oral therapy for immunocompetent patients with monomicrobial Enterobacteriaceae blood stream infections to support antimicrobial stewardship efforts.
3. Determine if the order entry phase of antibiotic therapy could be better optimized in terms of length of therapy.
4. Determine if individualized education of antibiotic prescribing appropriateness to prescribers in an urgent care setting will decrease antibiotic prescribing rates and increase appropriateness.
5. Recognize the benefits and limitations associated with utilizing procalcitonin values to guide antibiotic therapy.

**Session 4A (3:10 to 4:50)**

**Winnebago**

**Infectious Disease**

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| <b>3:10 to 3:30</b> | "Outcomes of a Pharmacist Driven Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) Surveillance Protocol Using Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) Technology"<br><b>Kevin Wintz (PGY1), Avera McKennan Hospital and University Health Center-Sioux Falls, SD</b> |
| <b>3:30 to 3:50</b> | "Evaluation of Antiretroviral Medication Error Rates at CoxHealth Facilities"<br><b>Bobby Varghese (PGY1), CoxHealth-Springfield, MO</b>   |
| <b>3:50 to 4:10</b> | "Effectiveness of guideline assisted antibiotic therapy in patients diagnosed with an uncomplicated urinary tract infection in an emergency department setting"<br><b>Amber Hark (PGY1), Cox Medical Center Branson-Branson, MO</b>                            |
| <b>4:10 to 4:30</b> | "Implementation of an Antimicrobial Stewardship (AMS) Module within the Electronic Health Record to Improve Daily Antimicrobial Stewardship Activities for Clinical Pharmacists"<br><b>Youchan Song (PGY1), Abbott Northwestern Hospital-Minneapolis, MN</b>   |
| <b>4:30 to 4:50</b> | "Optimizing management of vancomycin-related nephrotoxicity in critically ill patients with hospital-acquired or ventilator-associated pneumonia"<br><b>Lauren Andrews (PGY1), The University of Kansas Health System-Kansas City, KS</b>                      |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Describe the outcomes of using an MRSA nasal PCR testing protocol for known or suspected pneumonia.
2. Discuss findings of retrospective analysis as it pertains to medication errors and identify areas of medication error that occur during antiretroviral restart within a health system.
3. Identify if prescribing practices of providers will be improved after implementation & education of a guideline for recommendations in uncomplicated urinary tract infections (UTIs) in the setting of ER department.
4. Identify the role of an antimicrobial stewardship module within the electronic health record in aiding daily antimicrobial stewardship activities.
5. Rationalize utility of pharmacist-directed vancomycin continuation vs. linezolid for prevention of acute kidney injury & progression to nephrotoxicity through vancomycin dosing & monitoring optimization.

**Session 4B (3:10 to 4:50)**

**Capitol/Dodge**

**Critical Care**

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| <b>3:10 to 3:30</b> | "Characterization of Benzodiazepine Infusions as Appropriate or Inappropriate among Mechanically Ventilated Patients at a Community Hospital"<br><b>Rana Aljaded (PGY1), Houston Methodist Hospital-Houston, TX</b> |
| <b>3:30 to 3:50</b> | "Ramelteon for decreasing delirium in surgical intensive care unit patients"<br><b>Chelsea Lopez (PGY1), Houston Methodist Hospital -Houston, TX</b>  |
| <b>3:50 to 4:10</b> | "Emergent Reversal of Oral Factor Xa Inhibitors with Prothrombin Complex Concentrates at an Urban Health System"<br><b>Louis Lipari (PGY1), Saint Luke's Health System-Kansas City, MO</b>                          |
| <b>4:10 to 4:30</b> | "Comparison of Pharmacist versus Prescriber 4T Score Calculation and HIT Antibody Results"<br><b>Sarah Altermatt (PGY1), Saint Luke's Hospital-Kansas City, MO</b>  |
| <b>4:30 to 4:50</b> | "Evaluation of early administration of insulin glargine in the acute management of diabetic ketoacidosis"<br><b>Adham Mohamed (PGY1), Saint Luke's Hospital of Kansas City-Kansas City, MO</b>                      |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Review guideline recommendations for choice of sedative agent among critically ill, mechanically ventilated adult patients.
2. Describe the effects of ramelteon on delirium in surgical ICU patients.
3. Describe the efficacy and safety of the use of prothrombin complex concentrates to reverse bleeding associated with the administration of oral factor Xa inhibitors.
4. Identify the positive predictive value of pharmacist versus prescriber 4T score calculation and HIT antibody results.
5. Describe the early insulin glargine use effect on the time to DKA resolution in adult critically ill patients.

**Session 4C (3:10 to 4:50)**

**Iowa**

**Pharmacy Practice**

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| <b>3:10 to 3:30</b> | "Evaluating Argatroban Use and an On-Demand Laboratory Test for Heparin-Induced Thrombocytopenia: a Pharmacy and Laboratory Collaboration"<br><b>Margaux Jensen (PGY1), North Memorial Health Hospital-Robbinsdale, MN</b> |
| <b>3:30 to 3:50</b> | "Evaluating direct oral anticoagulant use in patients with bioprosthetic heart valves"<br><b>Thomas Bernier (PGY1), Veterans Health Administration-Omaha, NE</b>   |
| <b>3:50 to 4:10</b> | "Implementation of Pharmacogenomics Dosing Guidance for Psychotropic Medications beyond Current CPIC Guidelines"<br><b>Maja Stoneberg (PGY1), Sanford Health Medical Center Fargo-Fargo, ND</b>                            |
| <b>4:10 to 4:30</b> | "Clinical Experience of Patients Treated with an Infliximab Biosimilar"<br><b>Kaylee Davidson (PGY1), Sanford Medical Center Fargo-Fargo, ND</b>   |
| <b>4:30 to 4:50</b> | "Evaluation of Staff Utilization of a Pharmacy Driven Vancomycin Dosing and Therapeutic Drug Monitoring Protocol at an Academic Medical Center"<br><b>Ryan Buckman (PGY1), Truman Medical Centers-Kansas City, MO</b>      |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Discuss factors contributing to cost efficacy of on-demand heparin-induced thrombocytopenia test and relate the assessment to other institutions.
2. Discuss existing literature for DOAC use in patients with a bioprosthetic heart valve implantation and evaluate the impact of DOAC use in patients with a bioprosthetic heart valve implantation.
3. Describe the standardized process for discovery, research, dose adjustment recommendations, and implementation of guidelines beyond Clinical Pharmacogenetics Implementation Consortium (CPIC) guidelines.
4. Report clinical outcomes of patients treated with an infliximab biosimilar.
5. Describe the adherence to the pharmacy department driven vancomycin dosing and therapeutic drug monitoring protocol.

**Session 4D (3:10 to 4:50)**

**Eisenhower**

**Hematology/Oncology**

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| <b>3:10 to 3:30</b> | "Incorporation of Infection Prophylaxis Guidelines into Inpatient Oncology Order Sets"<br><b>Anthony Greenly (PGY1), Abbott Northwestern Hospital-Minneapolis, MN</b>  |
| <b>3:30 to 3:50</b> | "Relapse Rates in Patients Receiving Azithromycin for the Treatment of Bronchiolitis Obliterans Syndrome after Allogeneic Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplant"<br><b>Jade Kutzke (PGY1), Mayo Clinic Hospital - Rochester-Rochester, MN</b> |
| <b>3:50 to 4:10</b> | "Direct Oral Anticoagulant use for Therapeutic Anticoagulation in Hematologic Malignancies with Thrombocytopenia"<br><b>Elizabeth Travers (PGY2), Nebraska Medicine-Omaha, NE</b>  |
| <b>4:10 to 4:30</b> | "Evaluation of LVEF Monitoring Practices, anti-HER2 Therapy Administration, and anti-HER2-associated Cardiotoxicity at Nebraska Medicine"<br><b>Brooke Deason (PGY1), Nebraska Medicine-Omaha, NE</b>                                      |
| <b>4:30 to 4:50</b> | "Evaluation of Antiemetic Prophylaxis with High Risk Chemotherapy Regimens at an Academic Medical Center"<br><b>Grashma Vadakkel (PGY1), Nebraska Medicine-Omaha, NE</b>   |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Describe how the incorporation of clinical guidelines into inpatient oncology order sets can impact patient care.
2. Recognize differences in rate of hematologic relapse between patients that received azithromycin used in treatment vs. prevention of bronchiolitis obliterans syndrome after allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplant.
3. Evaluate the risk of bleeding in patients with hematologic malignancies and thrombocytopenia receiving direct acting anticoagulants.
4. Identify LVEF monitoring practices and analyze Trastuzumab and/or Pertuzumab administration trends when there are LVEF changes at a large academic medical center.
5. Evaluate antiemetic prophylaxis in patients receiving highly emetogenic chemotherapy at an academic medical center.

**Session 4E (3:10 to 4:50)**

**Clark**

**Clinical Services Management**

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| <b>3:10 to 3:30</b> | "Gap analysis of medication history services at a community hospital"<br><b>Megan Reed (PGY1), Fairview Southdale Hospital-Edina, MN</b>  |
| <b>3:30 to 3:50</b> | "Utilizing a Hospital Opioid Stewardship Dashboard"<br><b>Abdinasir Bile (PGY1), University of Minnesota Medical Center-Minneapolis, MN</b>   |
| <b>3:50 to 4:10</b> | "Impact of a Pharmacist Medication History in a Preoperative Assessment Center Clinic Appointment"<br><b>Joseph Steidle (PGY1), University of Minnesota medical Center &amp; Fairview Pharmacy Services-Minneapolis, MN</b> |
| <b>4:10 to 4:30</b> | "Anti-Xa Monitoring for Heparin Infusions"<br><b>Mollie VanNatta (PGY1), UAMS Medical Center-Little Rock, AR</b>  |
| <b>4:30 to 4:50</b> | "Impact of Sugammadex vs. Neostigmine/glycopyrrolate on the Time of OR Occupancy and Potential for Increased OR Efficiency"<br><b>Niaz Deyhim (PGY1), Houston Methodist Hospital-Houston, TX</b>                            |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Describe the gaps in the current state of medication history services at a community hospital.
2. Explain role of opioid overprescribing in contributing to opioid crisis in U.S. & review current recommendation for management of acute & chronic pain management.
3. Understand utilization of pharmacist medication history in a preoperative assessment center.
4. Create and implement a monitoring protocol and order sets for anti-Xa monitoring for heparin infusions.
5. Assess the impact of sugammadex vs. neostigmine/glycopyrrolate on the time of operating room occupancy and potential for increased efficiency.



**Session 4F (3:10 to 4:50)**

**Flanagan**

**Critical Care**

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| <b>3:10 to 3:30</b> | "Comparison of Propofol and Dexmedetomidine in the Incidence of Delirium in Mechanically Ventilated Medical Intensive Care Unit Patients"<br><b>Matthew Briski (PGY2), The University of Kansas Health System-Kansas City, KS</b>                           |
| <b>3:30 to 3:50</b> | "Incidence of Hyperchloremia and Acute Kidney Injury Associated with Hypertonic Saline Administration in a Neuro Intensive Care Unit"<br><b>Megan Rieder (PGY2), The University of Kansas Health System-Kansas City, KS</b>                                 |
| <b>3:50 to 4:10</b> | "Development and Utilization of a Reversal Agent Order Set for Patients Requiring Emergent Reversal of an Oral Anticoagulant"<br><b>Kyle Hoelting (PGY2), The University of Kansas Health System-Kansas City, KS</b>  |
| <b>4:10 to 4:30</b> | "Corticosteroid Dosing of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Exacerbations in the Critically Ill"<br><b>Robin Yang (PGY1), SSM Health St. Clare Hospital-Fenton, MO</b>  |
| <b>4:30 to 4:50</b> | "Retrospective Analysis of Pharmacist Impact on Advanced Cardiovascular Life Support Guideline Adherence and Outcomes During in-Hospital Cardiac Arrest"<br><b>Athena Aus (PGY1), CHI Health Creighton University Medical Center-Bergan Mercy-Omaha, NE</b> |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Identify differences in rate of delirium development in those receiving propofol or dexmedetomidine.
2. Understand the incidence of acute kidney injury in relation to 3% sodium chloride administration.
3. Identify the appropriate laboratory parameters and reversal agents for available oral anticoagulants.
4. Identify the knowledge gap that exists in intensive care units regarding the most appropriate dose of corticosteroids for the treatment of COPD exacerbations in the critically ill.
5. Discuss the impact of adherence to advanced cardiovascular life support (ACLS) guidelines as related to patient outcomes.

**Session 4G (3:10 to 4:50)**

**Dakota**

**Internal Medicine**

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| <b>3:10 to 3:30</b> | "Ipratropium/Albuterol Dosing Frequencies in Acute Exacerbations of Asthma and COPD Management"<br><b>Eric Bierle (PGY1), CHI Health CUMC-Bergan Mercy-Omaha, NE</b>  |
| <b>3:30 to 3:50</b> | "Venous thromboembolism occurrence in obese patients versus non-obese patients taking direct oral anticoagulants"<br><b>Emily Orrell (PGY1), Mercy Hospital Springfield-Springfield, MO</b>   |
| <b>3:50 to 4:10</b> | "Characteristics of neostigmine use for ileus"<br><b>Vanessa Vesely (PGY1), Bryan Medical Center-Lincoln, NE</b>  |
| <b>4:10 to 4:30</b> | "Evaluation of prophylactic enoxaparin dosing in morbidly obese patients at an integrated healthcare system"<br><b>Derrick Eddy (PGY1), Stormont Vail Health-Topeka, KS</b>   |
| <b>4:30 to 4:50</b> | "Periarticular Infiltration with Ropivacaine Cocktail versus Liposomal Bupivacaine in Reducing Post-Operative Opioid Consumption in Total Knee Arthroplasty or Total Hip Arthroplasty"<br><b>Leah Garland (PGY1), Sioux Falls VA Health Care System-Sioux Falls, SD</b> |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Recognize difference of outcomes between "awake" and "around the clock" dosing regimens of ipratropium/albuterol nebulized solution.
2. Determine if patient BMI influences the effectiveness of direct oral anticoagulation therapy in preventing venous thromboembolism.
3. Discuss the mechanism of neostigmine in the treatment of ileus and potential risks associated with its use.
4. Evaluate enoxaparin before and after implementation of a medical staff approved standing orders for prophylactic and treatment dosing of enoxaparin in morbidly obese patients.
5. Determine if liposomal bupivacaine results in decreased opioid consumption following total knee arthroplasty or total hip arthroplasty compared to the ropivacaine cocktail used at Sioux Falls VA Health Care System.

**Session 4H (3:10 to 4:50)**

**Missouri**

**Infectious Disease**

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| <b>3:10 to 3:30</b> | "Comparative Efficacy of Azithromycin, Doxycycline and Levofloxacin in Community Acquired Pneumonia in the Outpatient Setting"<br><b>Courtney Meder (PGY1), Fargo VA Health Care System-Fargo, ND</b>  |
| <b>3:30 to 3:50</b> | "Evaluation of the Impact of Eliminating Reflex Urine Cultures on Antimicrobial Prescribing"<br><b>Brandon Botner (PGY1), Fargo VA Health Care System-Fargo, ND</b>  |
| <b>3:50 to 4:10</b> | "A Pharmacist-Driven Implementation of Carbapenem Antibiotic Timeouts"<br><b>Ashley Fike (PGY1), Regions Hospital-Saint Paul, MN</b>   |
| <b>4:10 to 4:30</b> | "Procalcitonin use for community-acquired pneumonia: a retrospective descriptive analysis"<br><b>Matthew Dustrude (PGY1), Regions Hospital-St Paul, MN</b>   |
| <b>4:30 to 4:50</b> | "Retrospective Review of the Accelerate Pheno™ System on Time to Potential Antimicrobial Stewardship Intervention in Patients with Bloodstream Infections"<br><b>William Anderson (PGY1), Regional Health Rapid City Hospital-Rapid City, SD</b> |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Discuss the treatment guidelines for CAP and review data from the Fargo VA comparing the efficacy of azithromycin, doxycycline, and levofloxacin in outpatient treatment.
2. Identify the potential benefits of removing reflex urine cultures with regard to antimicrobial prescribing practices.
3. Describe the impact of the implementation of a pharmacist-driven antibiotic timeout at 72-hours on carbapenem-based antibiotic duration of therapy.
4. Describe the impact of procalcitonin on overall antibiotic use for adult patients hospitalized with community-acquired pneumonia.
5. Discuss the potential effect of the Accelerate Pheno™ system on time to antimicrobial stewardship intervention when compared to the current standard of care.

**Session 4I (3:10 to 4:50)**

**Nebraska**

**Cardiology**

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| <b>3:10 to 3:30</b> | "Comparison of Supratherapeutic and Subtherapeutic Laboratory Results Involving Continuous Infusion Unfractionated Heparin Before and After the Implementation of Pharmacist-Drive DVT/PE Dosing Protocols"<br><b>Kaitlyn Serbin (PGY1), Nebraska Medicine-Omaha, NE</b> |
| <b>3:30 to 3:50</b> | "Benchmarking Time to Therapeutic Anti-Xa Level By Weight for Weight Capped Heparin Infusion Used to Treat Venous Thromboembolism"<br><b>Gregory Schaefer (PGY1), St. Cloud Hospital-St. Cloud, MN</b>   |
| <b>3:50 to 4:10</b> | "The Use of Direct Acting Oral Anticoagulants in Atrial Fibrillation for Stroke Prevention in End Stage Renal Disease"<br><b>Rosalyn Reese (PGY1), University of Missouri Health Care-Columbia, MO</b>   |
| <b>4:10 to 4:30</b> | "Expanded Pharmacist Managed Anticoagulation Program"<br><b>Kelsey Barnier (PGY1), United Hospital - Allina Health-St. Paul, MN</b>  |
| <b>4:30 to 4:50</b> | "Efficacy of Twice-Daily Aspirin versus Direct-Acting Oral Anticoagulants for Prevention of Deep Venous Thrombosis and Pulmonary Embolism After Orthopedic Surgery"<br><b>Jasmine Carpenter (PGY1), Mosaic Life Care Medical Center-Saint Joseph, MO</b>                 |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Describe the impact of a pharmacist-driven continuous infusion UFH protocol at an academic medical center compared to a nursing-driven protocol.
2. Discuss the effectiveness of achieving a therapeutic anti-Xa level for intravenous heparin utilizing a capped dosing weight of 100 kg for treatment of venous thromboembolism.
3. Identify appropriate treatment options for stroke prevention in patients with atrial fibrillation and concurrent end stage renal disease.
4. Discuss the impact a pharmacy driven anticoagulation program can have on adverse events.
5. Discuss incidence of deep venous thrombosis or pulmonary embolism after orthopedic surgery (total knee arthroplasty, total hip arthroplasty, and fracture/repair) for twice-daily aspirin vs. direct-acting oral anticoagulants.

**THURSDAY, MAY 9, 2019****Session 4J (3:10 to 4:50)****Lewis****Primary/Ambulatory Care**

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| <b>3:10 to 3:30</b> | "Implementation of a Pharmacist-Managed Clinic for Patients with Heart Failure with Reduced Ejection Fraction (HFrEF)"<br><b>Avery Aldridge (PGY1), VA Black Hills Health Care System-Fort Meade, SD</b>   |
| <b>3:30 to 3:50</b> | "Implementation of an Outpatient, Pharmacist-led Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Transitions of Care Clinic in a Rural Veterans Affairs Health Care System"<br><b>Allison Young (PGY1), VA Black Hills Health Care System-Fort Meade, SD</b>      |
| <b>3:50 to 4:10</b> | "Transitioning the VA BHHCS Anticoagulation Clinic to the DOAC Population Management Dashboard"<br><b>Spencer Kurtz (PGY1), VA Black Hills Health Care System-Fort Meade, SD</b>   |
| <b>4:10 to 4:30</b> | "Pharmacist Medication Regimen Review on Discharge from Skilled Nursing Facility Stay to Independent Living"<br><b>Justice Witt (PGY1), Lake Region Healthcare-Fergus Falls, MN</b>  |
| <b>4:30 to 4:50</b> | "Implementation of a Controlled Substance Care Team (CSCT) & its impact on patients with opioid use disorder or at risk for opioid use disorder in a rural community healthcare system" <b>Kevin Reedstrom (PGY1), Lake Region Healthcare-Fergus Falls, MN</b> |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Describe the outcomes of a pharmacist-managed clinic for patients with HFrEF as implemented in a rural VA hospital setting.
2. Describe the impact of an outpatient, pharmacist led COPD clinic on rates of all-cause emergency department and hospital admissions and re-admissions in patients with COPD.
3. Identify the necessary monitoring parameters for direct oral anticoagulants and how technology may be used to monitor patients.
4. Explain the potential significance of medication regimen reviews for patients transferring to an independent living situation and discuss their impact on transitions of care.
5. Explain the potential advantage for the role of pharmacists in interdisciplinary care teams to reduce the physical, emotional, economical and psychosocial hardship the United States is currently experiencing from the opioid epidemic.

**FRIDAY, MAY 10, 2019****Session 5A (7:50 to 9:10)****Winnebago****Infectious Disease**

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| <b>7:50 to 8:10</b> | "Enterobacteriaceae Bloodstream Infections and Comparative Efficacy of Oral Step-Down Antimicrobial Therapy"<br><b>Spencer Evans (PGY1), CHI Health Creighton University Medical Center-Bergan Mercy-Omaha, NE</b>           |
| <b>8:10 to 8:30</b> | "Evaluation of antimicrobial duration for source-controlled, complicated intra-abdominal infections in a community hospital"<br><b>Logan Sudbeck (PGY1), Mercy Medical Center-Cedar Rapids, IA</b>                           |
| <b>8:30 to 8:50</b> | "Effect of prescriber driven antibiotic order end times on duration of therapy in patients diagnosed with community-acquired pneumonia"<br><b>Amber Johnson (PGY1), Mercy Medical Center - Cedar Rapids-Cedar Rapids, IA</b> |
| <b>8:50 to 9:10</b> | "Use of the Delphi method in the development of a penicillin skin test protocol at a community hospital"<br><b>Emily White (PGY1), MercyOne North Iowa Medical Center-Mason City, IA</b>                                     |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Identify current options for oral antibiotic step-down therapy in Enterobacteriaceae bloodstream infections and determine impact of bioavailability on treatment outcomes.
2. Identify opportunities for antibiotic stewardship intervention through the evaluation of antibiotic therapy duration for patients at Mercy Medical Center with complicated intra-abdominal infections who have achieved source control.
3. Determine if provider driven end times on antibiotic orders for patients with community acquired pneumonia results in shorter durations of therapy consistent with IDSA guidelines when compared to antibiotic orders without provider driven end times.
4. Describe the potential collaboration facilitated by the Delphi method in the development of a new protocol within a health system.

**Session 5B (7:50 to 9:10)****Capitol/Dodge****Critical Care**

|                     |   |
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| <b>7:50 to 8:10</b> | "Impact of verbal medication reviews during intensive care unit rounding, resulting in pharmacologic interventions"<br><b>Lydia Lowe (PGY1), Avera McKennan Hospital &amp; University Health Center-Sioux Falls, SD</b> |
| <b>8:10 to 8:30</b> | "Evaluation of Utilization of a Continuous Insulin Infusion Program in Critically Ill Patients"<br><b>Jacky Lee (PGY2), Avera McKennan Hospital and University Health Center-Sioux Falls, SD</b>                        |
| <b>8:30 to 8:50</b> | "Effect of a Pharmacist-Driven Medication Review on Delirium in Critically Ill Patients"<br><b>Haleigh Stolte (PGY1), North Kansas City Hospital-North Kansas City, MO</b>  |
| <b>8:50 to 9:10</b> | "Efficacy of Midodrine to Decrease Intravenous Vasopressor Requirements in ICU Patients"<br><b>Anna Hu (PGY1), Ascension Via Christi-Wichita, KS</b>  |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Describe the impact of verbal medication reviews during ICU rounds.
2. Evaluate the safety and efficacy of EndoTool IV program in various patient populations at a single institution.
3. Describe a pharmacist's role in reducing modifiable risk factors in order to reduce length of delirium for critically ill delirious patients.
4. Describe the potential benefits and risks of using midodrine in ICU patients requiring IV vasopressor therapy.

**Session 5C (7:50 to 9:10)****Iowa****Community Practice**

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| <b>7:50 to 8:10</b> | "Impact of Providing Enhanced Documentation Prior to Comprehensive Medication Reviews in a Community Pharmacy"<br><b>Christina Hansen (PGY1), Lewis Family Drug/SDSU College of Pharmacy and Allied Health Professions-Milbank, SD</b>          |
| <b>8:10 to 8:30</b> | "Evaluation of Pharmacists' and Pharmacy Technicians' Knowledge of a Medication Synchronization Program"<br><b>Janet Pham (PGY1), KU SOP &amp; Dillons Pharmacy-Wichita, KS</b>   |
| <b>8:30 to 8:50</b> | "Integrating an Innovative Immunization Practice Model Into Standard of Care for HIV-Positive Adult Patients within a Community-Based, Health-System Specialty Pharmacy"<br><b>Linda Dang (PGY1), Walgreens Local Specialty-Kansas City, MO</b> |
| <b>8:50 to 9:10</b> | "Patient Knowledge and Experiences with Antibiotic Use and Delayed Antibiotic Prescribing in the Outpatient Setting"<br><b>Mary Beth Seipel (PGY1), The University of Kansas/Balls Food Stores-Olathe, KS</b>                                   |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Discuss the impact on CMR completion rates after providing enhanced initial background documentation.
2. Identify the impact of an educational intervention on pharmacists' and pharmacy technicians' knowledge of and satisfaction with a medication synchronization program.
3. Describe the implementation of an innovative immunization practice model into standard of care at a community-based specialty pharmacy within a teaching hospital.
4. Discuss patient knowledge and awareness of the appropriate use of antibiotics and delayed antibiotic prescribing among consumers in the outpatient setting.

**Session 5D (8:10 to 8:50)**

**Eisenhower**

**Transplant**

|                     |   |
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| <b>8:10 to 8:30</b> | "The Effect of a Novel Dosing Protocol for the De Novo Use of LCP Tacrolimus in Kidney Transplant Recipients Managed on a Steroid-Free Maintenance Immunosuppression Regimen" <b>Robert Wolff (PGY1), University of Minnesota Medical Center - Fairview MHealth-Minneapolis, MN</b> |
| <b>8:30 to 8:50</b> | "Optimization of Transplant Pharmacy Services"<br><b>Alexandria Stringberg (PGY2), University of Missouri Health Care-Columbia, MO</b>  |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Discuss the use of a novel, de novo LCP tacrolimus dosing protocol in kidney transplant recipients managed without corticosteroids.
2. Describe the clinical and operational impact of a pharmacist on the transplant team.

**Session 5E (8:10 to 8:50)**

**Grant**

**Critical Care**

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| <b>8:10 to 8:30</b> | "Effectiveness of Adjunctive Therapy for Bradycardia Secondary to Neurogenic Shock After Acute Spinal Cord Injury"<br><b>Lauren Sutton (PGY2), Barnes-Jewish Hospital-St. Louis, MO</b> |
| <b>8:30 to 8:50</b> | "Outcomes of Macrolide De-escalation in Severe Community-Acquired Pneumonia"<br><b>Tiffany Hopkins (PGY1), Barnes-Jewish Hospital-Saint Louis, MO</b>                                   |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Recall the comparative effectiveness of adjunctive therapies utilized in the treatment of bradycardia post-spinal cord injury.
2. Recall the effect of macrolide de-escalation on clinical outcomes in critically ill patients who have severe community-acquired pneumonia.

**Session 5F (8:10 to 8:50)**

**Ford**

**Pharmacy Practice**

|                     |   |
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| <b>8:10 to 8:30</b> | "Evaluation of Pharmacist Impact at Rapid Response Team Activations"<br><b>Elisabeth Carroll (PGY1), Nebraska Medicine-Omaha, NE</b>  |
| <b>8:30 to 8:50</b> | "Evaluating the Effects of the CIWA-Ar Assessment Tool with Symptom-Based Treatment for Management of Alcohol Withdrawal Patients in an Academic Medical Center"<br><b>Maggie Ramirez (PGY1), Nebraska Medicine-Omaha, NE</b> |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Identify the interventions, activities, and time commitment clinical pharmacists are contributing to RRT activations at Nebraska Medicine.
2. Describe the impact of implementing a CIWA-AR, symptom-triggered AWS protocol on healthcare resource utilization at an academic medical center.

**Session 5G (7:50 to 9:10)**

**Clark**

**Primary/Ambulatory Care**

|                     |   |
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| <b>7:50 to 8:10</b> | "Impact of Pharmacist Managed Anticoagulation in Patients with Left Ventricular Assist Devices"<br><b>Holly McIlvain (PGY2), The University of Kansas Health System-Kansas City, KS</b>   |
| <b>8:10 to 8:30</b> | "Assessment of Vitamin D Deficiency and Supplementation in Liver Transplant Recipients"<br><b>Yae-Ji Kim (PGY2), The University of Kansas Health System-Kansas City, KS</b>   |
| <b>8:30 to 8:50</b> | "Utilization of a Three Pronged Pharmacist-Led Approach to Decrease Hospital Readmissions in a Managed Medicaid Population at a Large Safety Net Hospital"<br><b>Haley Spaulding (PGY2), Hennepin County Medical Center-Minneapolis, MN</b> |
| <b>8:50 to 9:10</b> | "Evaluation of Anticoagulation Therapy Selection in Veterans Greater Than 120 Kilograms in a Veterans Affairs (VA) Pharmacy Clinic"<br><b>Remington Wade (PGY1), Grand Island VA Medical Center-Grand Island, NE</b>                        |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Discuss the rationale for anticoagulation in patients with left ventricular assist devices.
2. Evaluate vitamin D deficiency prevalence and treatment options in patients with a history of a liver transplant.
3. Identify opportunities at your institution to provide pharmacist-specific interventions to reduce hospital readmissions.
4. Review the 2016 ISTH recommendation on anticoagulation agents in patients weighing greater than 120 kg.

**Session 5H (7:50 to 9:10)**

**Flanagan**

**Hematology/Oncology**

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|---------------------|---|
| <b>7:50 to 8:10</b> | "Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of Apixaban and Rivaroxaban in Cancer Patients Receiving Concomitant Active Anti-Neoplastic Treatment at an Outpatient Setting"<br><b>Darin Yassine (PGY1), Houston Methodist Hospital-Houston, TX</b>                  |
| <b>8:10 to 8:30</b> | "Effect of Appetite Stimulants on Weight Management in Patients with Cancer-Associated Anorexia"<br><b>Lauren Bailey (PGY2), Houston Methodist Hospital-Houston, TX</b>   |
| <b>8:30 to 8:50</b> | "Olanzapine for Chemotherapy-Induced Nausea and Vomiting (CINV) Prophylaxis in Patients Receiving High-Dose Chemotherapy for Autologous Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation (ASCT)" <b>Jade Hefler (PGY2), Houston Methodist Hospital-Houston, TX</b> |
| <b>8:50 to 9:10</b> | "Evaluation of Time to First Antibiotic Dose in Patients with Febrile Neutropenia"<br><b>Tyler Downey (PGY1), MercyOne Des Moines Medical Center-Des Moines, IA</b>   |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Evaluate the impact of drug-drug interactions on the efficacy and safety of apixaban and rivaroxaban.
2. Evaluate the use of appetite stimulants among outpatients with cancer.
3. Compare efficacy/safety of olanzapine vs. fosaprepitant for chemotherapy-induced nausea & vomiting (CINV) prophylaxis in patients receiving high-dose chemotherapy for autologous HSCT (ASCT).
4. Identify delays in the process of administration of first antibiotic doses in the febrile neutropenia patient population.

**Session 5I (7:50 to 9:10)**

**Dakota**

**Psychology**

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| <b>7:50 to 8:10</b> | "The association of second generation antipsychotics and the rate of pneumonia-related hospitalizations: a comparison of agents"<br><b>Victoria Milano (PGY1), Mayo Clinic-Rochester, MN</b> |
| <b>8:10 to 8:30</b> | "Exploring the relationship between preoperative chronic opioid use and postoperative opioid use"<br><b>Mikaela Hofer (PGY1), Mayo Clinic-Rochester, MN</b>                                  |
| <b>8:30 to 8:50</b> | "A Retrospective Review on the Use of Ziprasidone in a Geriatric Behavioral Health Unit"<br><b>Hoda Alhlou (PGY1), Cass Regional Medical Center - Cardinal Health-Harrisonville, MO</b>      |
| <b>8:50 to 9:10</b> | "Implementation of a Pilot Medication Access Program for Underserved Psychiatric Patients in the Upper Midwest"<br><b>Kathryn MacCamy (PGY2), Avera Behavioral Health-Sioux Falls, SD</b>    |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Describe potential mechanisms related to the development of antipsychotic-associated pneumonia.
2. Understand the effect chronic opioid use has on post-operative opioid requirements, it may be possible to create safer and more effective discharge opioid prescribing.
3. Review specific monitoring parameters which should be obtained before the initiation of a potent QTc prolonging agent, ziprasidone.
4. Describe the implementation and utilization of a pilot medication access program within a psychiatric patient population.

**Session 5J (7:50 to 9:10)**

**Missouri**

**Pharmacy Practice**

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| <b>7:50 to 8:10</b> | "Evaluation of Clostridium Difficile Treatment in a Community Hospital"<br><b>Erica Prost (PGY1), Southeast Hospital-Cape Girardeau, MO</b>  |
| <b>8:10 to 8:30</b> | "Evaluation of a pharmacy-driven advisory recommendation on post-operative opioid prescribing practices in orthopedic patients"<br><b>Karlie Manton (PGY1), Essentia Health - St. Joseph's Medical Center-Brainerd, MN</b> |
| <b>8:30 to 8:50</b> | "High risk of adverse drug events at discharge: effect of pharmacist review on unplanned healthcare utilization"<br><b>Kayla Kurtzweg (PGY1), Essentia Health St. Joseph's Medical Center-Brainerd, MN</b>                 |
| <b>8:50 to 9:10</b> | "Incidence of Preventable Stroke in Veterans at the Kansas City VA Medical Center"<br><b>Rachel Ghazarian (PGY1), Kansas City VA Medical Center-Kansas City, MO</b>  |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Identify appropriate treatment options for Clostridium Difficile Infection.
2. Discuss the impact of a pharmacy-driven recommendation service on post-operative opioid prescribing practices in post-operative orthopedic patients.
3. Identify the effect of pharmacist-led medication review at time of discharge on 30-day unplanned healthcare utilization.
4. Identify the incidence of preventable stroke in atrial fibrillation patients at the Kansas City VA Medical Center.

**Session 5K (7:50 to 9:10)**

**Nebraska**

**Infectious Disease**

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| <b>7:50 to 8:10</b> | "Electronic medical record 48-hour antimicrobial timeout scoring tool alert: evaluation of implementation in an acute care setting"<br><b>Nikki Neumann (PGY1), Essentia Health - St. Mary's Medical Center-Duluth, MN</b> |
| <b>8:10 to 8:30</b> | "Evaluation of Daptomycin Dosing and Safety Monitoring in a Hospital Network"<br><b>Sophia Huynh (PGY1), SSM Health St. Clare-Fenton, MO</b>   |
| <b>8:30 to 8:50</b> | "Evaluation of an antimicrobial monitoring process at a community hospital"<br><b>Kathryn Kissel (PGY1), Allina Health Mercy Hospital-Coon Rapids, MN</b>  |
| <b>8:50 to 9:10</b> | "Evaluating Antibiotic Irrigations for Patients Undergoing Orthopedic Surgery"<br><b>Hannah Skopec (PGY1), North Memorial Health Hospital-Robbinsdale, MN</b>  |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Describe the effectiveness of an electronic medical record 48-hour antimicrobial timeout scoring tool alert on inpatient vancomycin, piperacillin-tazobactam, and meropenem use.
2. Identify monitoring parameters for daptomycin use.
3. Identify the impact pharmacists have on antimicrobial use and determine how the institution's antimicrobial monitoring process can be improved.
4. Discuss the benefits and drawbacks of using antibiotics in surgical irrigation solutions.

**Session 5L (7:50 to 9:10)**

**Lewis**

**Primary/Ambulatory Care**

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| <b>7:50 to 8:10</b> | "A Pharmacist-Driven Transitions of Care Pilot"<br><b>Courtney Murphy (PGY2), St. Luke's Hospital-Duluth, MN</b>   |
| <b>8:10 to 8:30</b> | "Current Outpatient Practices Regarding Serum Potassium Monitoring Following Aldosterone Antagonist Initiation"<br><b>Jada Cunningham (PGY1), Regional Health Rapid City Hospital-Rapid City, SD</b> |
| <b>8:30 to 8:50</b> | "Navigating Change in Primary Care: Update in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Management"<br><b>Jenna Gullickson (PGY1), CentraCare Health-Saint Cloud, MN</b>                                 |
| <b>8:50 to 9:10</b> | "Evaluation of Financial Outcomes and Interventions of Pharmacist-Performed Medicare Annual Wellness Visits"<br><b>Jenise Carmody (PGY1), UnityPoint Prairie Parkway-Cedar Falls, IA</b>             |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Identify opportunities for a pharmacist to improve patient care through involvement in the transition from the inpatient to the outpatient setting.
2. Describe current guideline recommendations for monitoring serum potassium levels in patients with HFREF when initiating aldosterone antagonist therapy.
3. Discuss appropriate nonpharmacologic and pharmacologic interventions in the setting of COPD.
4. Upon completion of this presentation, attendees should be able to describe the role of pharmacists in Annual Wellness Visits.

**Session 6A (9:20 to 10:00)**

**Winnebago**

**Infectious Disease**

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| <b>9:20 to 9:40</b>  | "Clinical Outcomes of Antibiotic Treatment of Stenotrophomonas Bacteremia"<br><b>Alaina DeKerlegand (PGY2), Barnes-Jewish Hospital-St. Louis, MO</b>  |
| <b>9:40 to 10:00</b> | "Analysis of the use of empiric double coverage antibiotics for Pseudomonas aeruginosa pneumonia in an academic medical center"<br><b>Brandon Reynolds (PGY1), Truman Medical Centers-Kansas City, MO</b> |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Compare clinical outcomes between antibiotic therapy for patients with Stenotrophomonas bacteremia.
2. Explain if double antibiotic coverage of Pseudomonas aeruginosa pneumonia is necessary at Truman Medical Centers.

**Session 6B (9:20 to 10:00)**

**Capitol/Dodge**

**Critical Care**

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>9:20 to 9:40</b>  | "Patterns of Cystatin Utilization for Kidney Assessment in Acute Care"<br><b>Hilary Teaford (PGY1), Mayo Clinic Hospital-Rochester-Rochester, MN</b>                        |
| <b>9:40 to 10:00</b> | "Safety analysis of patients on extracorporeal membrane oxygenation receiving a P2Y12 inhibitor"<br><b>Anna Alcorn (PGY1), Abbott Northwestern Hospital-Minneapolis, MN</b> |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Characterize the potential impact of cystatin C testing on medication use.
2. Recognize the risks associated with extracorporeal membrane oxygenation and describe how P2Y12 antagonists can impact the occurrence of bleeding and coronary events.

**Session 6C (9:20 to 9:40)**

**Iowa**

**Community Practice**

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| <b>9:20 to 9:40</b> | "Public Awareness of Mental Health First Aid and Perception of Community Pharmacists as Mental Health First Aid Providers"<br><b>Katie Dollar (PGY1), The University of Kansas/Balls Food Stores-Overland Park, KS</b> |
|---------------------|--|

**Program Objectives:**

1. Describe need for mental health services, assess participant awareness about MHFA, describe comfortability discussing mental health conditions with community pharmacists among sample group of participants.

**FRIDAY, MAY 10, 2019****Session 6D (9:20 to 10:00)****Eisenhower****Psychology**

|                      |   |
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| <b>9:20 to 9:40</b>  | "Implementation and Evaluation of an Acute Agitation Order Set at an Academic Medical Center"<br><b>Caroline Simari (PGY1), The University of Kansas Health System-Kansas City, KS</b>    |
| <b>9:40 to 10:00</b> | "Tools for population management of lithium laboratory monitoring: a medication use evaluation"<br><b>Holly Dorscheid (PGY1), VA Nebraska-Western Iowa Health Care System-Lincoln, NE</b> |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Identify a mechanism to decrease BRTs at an academic medical center.
2. Describe strategies used to aid prescribers in adhering to clinical practice guidelines regarding laboratory monitoring of lithium therapy for patients with bipolar disorder.

**Session 6E (9:20 to 10:00)****Grant****Critical Care**

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| <b>9:20 to 9:40</b>  | "Safety of Ketamine and Propofol When Used for Sedation in Mechanical Ventilation in a Trauma ICU"<br><b>Tori Adams (PGY1), Wesley Medical Center-Wichita, KS</b>  |
| <b>9:40 to 10:00</b> | "Utilization of 4-factor prothrombin complex concentrate for reversal of oral factor Xa inhibitor associated acute major bleeding: A case series"<br><b>Tessa Reynolds (PGY2), Wesley Medical Center-Wichita, KS</b> |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Compare the incidence of adverse effects related to ketamine and propofol when used for sedation in the mechanically-ventilated trauma population.
2. Discuss current FXa inhibitor reversal strategies with 4PCC and its efficacy and safety in patients with acute major bleeding.

**Session 6F (9:20 to 10:00)****Ford****Transplant**

|                      |  |
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| <b>9:20 to 9:40</b>  | "Assessment of myelosuppression and mycophenolate exposure among kidney transplant recipients"<br><b>Adley Lemke (PGY2), Hennepin Healthcare-Hopkins, MN</b> |
| <b>9:40 to 10:00</b> | "Routine Kidney Screening of Underserved Patients at a Student-Run Free Clinic"<br><b>Lindsay Laird (PGY1), Hennepin Healthcare-Minneapolis, MN</b>          |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Identify the rate of leukopenia and neutropenia in a kidney transplant population and explain how mycophenolate exposure could contribute to the observed toxicities.
2. Identify a more efficient method for screening underserved patients for chronic kidney disease in order to improve awareness and education.

**Session 6G (9:20 to 10:00)****Clark****Primary/Ambulatory Care**

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| <b>9:20 to 9:40</b>  | "Effects of standardized order set modification and pharmacist education on opioid use and prescribing postpartum"<br><b>Tami Oberheim (PGY1), Ascension Via Christi-Wichita, KS</b>                       |
| <b>9:40 to 10:00</b> | "Impact of physician-pharmacist collaboration for disease state management on patient outcomes"<br><b>Melissa Norton (PGY2), Ascension Via Christi/University of Kansas School of Pharmacy-Wichita, KS</b> |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Discuss the impact of pharmacist intervention on opioid use and prescribing postpartum.
2. Recognize the impact of physician-pharmacist collaboration on diabetes outcomes in primary care.

**Session 6H (9:20 to 10:00)****Flanagan****Hematology/Oncology**

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| <b>9:20 to 9:40</b>  | "Chemotherapy Patient Education Assessment and Quality Improvement in an Academic Center Oncology Outpatient Clinic"<br><b>Samantha Brongiel (PGY1), CHI Health Creighton University Medical Center-Bergan Mercy-Omaha, NE</b> |
| <b>9:40 to 10:00</b> | "Characterization of the current state of oral antineoplastic utilization within an academic health system"<br><b>Mollie Michel (PGY1), Fairview Southdale Hospital-Edina, MN</b>  |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Assess the efficacy of current chemotherapy education in the academic outpatient clinic by surveying current chemotherapy patients.
2. Describe the utilization of oral antineoplastic agents within an academic health system.

**Session 6I (9:20 to 10:00)****Dakota****Pharmacy Practice**

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| <b>9:20 to 9:40</b>  | "Implementation and Assessment of a Pharmacy-led Inpatient Transition of Care Program"<br><b>David Evans (PGY1), UAMS Medical Center-Little Rock, AR</b>               |
| <b>9:40 to 10:00</b> | "Who's at Risk Characterizing Patients Who Experience Hospital-Acquired Venous Thromboembolism"<br><b>Kelsie Hundley (PGY2), Saint Luke's Hospital-Kansas City, MO</b> |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Discuss pharmacy implementation in an inpatient transition of care pilot program.
2. Review the commonalities of patients who experience hospital-acquired venous thromboembolism.

**Session 6J (9:20 to 10:00)****Nebraska****Infectious Disease**

|                      |   |
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| <b>9:20 to 9:40</b>  | "Antibiotic Dosing in the Obese Population"<br><b>Kathryn Jeffy (PGY1), United Hospital - Allina Health-St. Paul, MN</b>  |
| <b>9:40 to 10:00</b> | "Needs Assessment and Protocol Development Designed to Improve Procalcitonin Utilization at Park Nicollet Methodist Hospital"<br><b>Jena Stallsmith (PGY1), Park Nicollet Methodist Hospital-St. Louis Park, MN</b> |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Describe available evidence-based antibiotic dosing recommendations in the obese population and assess the effectiveness of them.
2. Define appropriate use of procalcitonin in lower respiratory tract infections.

**Session 6K (9:20 to 10:00)****Lewis****Pharmacy Practice**

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>9:20 to 9:40</b>  | "Errors avoided: Pharmacist led discharge medication reconciliation"<br><b>Stefanie Stock (PGY1), Allina Health - Mercy Hospital-Coon Rapids, MN</b> |
| <b>9:40 to 10:00</b> | "Evaluation of pediatric medication safety at a community based hospital"<br><b>Megan Nelson (PGY2), Mercy Hospital-Coon Rapids, MN</b>              |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Define pharmacist-led discharge medication reconciliation, review its value and identify barriers implementing this process.
2. Identify opportunities for pediatric medication safety enhancement.

**Session 7A (10:20 to 12:00)**

**Winnebago**

**Infectious Disease**

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>10:20 to 10:40</b> | "Identification of Risk Factors Associated with Hospital-Acquisition of Extended-Spectrum $\beta$ -Lactamase Producing Enterobacteriaceae (HA-ESBL)"<br><b>Hanh Huynh (PGY1), Hennepin County Medical Center-Minneapolis, MN</b> |
| <b>10:40 to 11:00</b> | "Incidence of Acute Kidney Injury with Concomitant Use of Vancomycin and Piperacillin-Tazobactam"<br><b>Brita Jensen (PGY1), Hennepin Healthcare-Minneapolis, MN</b>   |
| <b>11:00 to 11:20</b> | "Evaluation of Procalcitonin Use in a Community Hospital System"<br><b>Sarah Smith (PGY1), Mayo Clinic Health System - Mankato-Mankato, MN</b>   |
| <b>11:20 to 11:40</b> | "Evaluation of Piperacillin-Tazobactam for Antibiotic Prophylaxis in Traumatic Open Fractures"<br><b>Casey O'Connell (PGY1), Mayo Clinic Hospital - Rochester-Rochester, MN</b>  |
| <b>11:40 to 12:00</b> | "Potential Utility of MRSA Nasal Swab Screening in the Discontinuation of Empiric Vancomycin Pneumonia Therapy"<br><b>Seth Tuter (PGY1), The University of Kansas Health System-Kansas City, KS</b>                              |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Identify risk factors associated with hospital-acquisition of extended-spectrum  $\beta$ -lactamase-producing Enterobacteriaceae (HA-ESBL).
2. Recognize the incidence of acute kidney injury with the combination of vancomycin and piperacillin-tazobactam and utilize alternative agents, if needed.
3. Identify current practices and knowledge gaps related to procalcitonin monitoring.
4. Discuss the impact of antibiotic prophylaxis selection on infection rates in patients with traumatic open fractures.
5. Describe current vancomycin utilization for empiric pneumonia therapy at TUKHS and discuss potential impact of MRSA nasal swab screening protocol.

**Session 7B (10:20 to 12:00)**

**Capitol/Dodge**

**Critical Care**

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>10:20 to 10:40</b> | "Glucose dysregulation disparity between American Indians and Non-American Indian patients hospitalized with traumatic injury"<br><b>Ryan Gumbleton (PGY2), Sanford Health-Fargo, ND</b>                    |
| <b>10:40 to 11:00</b> | "Implementing a pharmacy-driven therapy management program for ambulatory patients utilizing specialty pharmacy medications: a qualitative study"<br><b>Nicole Stenzel (PGY1), Sanford Health-Fargo, ND</b> |
| <b>11:00 to 11:20</b> | "Safety and efficacy of abcximab versus eptifibatid in neurointerventional procedures"<br><b>Whitney Richman (PGY1), Sanford Medical Center Fargo-Fargo, ND</b>   |
| <b>11:20 to 11:40</b> | "Evaluation of Analgesic Usage and Control of Acute Pain Before and After Implementation of a Ketamine Protocol"<br><b>Nicole Schaberg (PGY1), UnityPoint Health Allen Memorial Hospital-Waterloo, IA</b>   |
| <b>11:40 to 12:00</b> | "Efficacy of alteplase 1 mg in restoring function to central venous access devices"<br><b>Hogan Nguyen (PGY1), CHI Health St. Elizabeth-Lincoln, NE</b>   |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Describe disparities in trauma populations between American Indians and all other populations.
2. Describe potential roadblocks and potential benefit of incorporating a PGY1 pharmacy resident into specialty pharmacy therapy management activities.
3. Describe the role of antiplatelet therapy during neurointerventional procedures.
4. Compare and contrast the use of opioid analgesics versus low-dose ketamine in the setting of acute pain.
5. Discuss the appropriate dose of alteplase for restoring patency to occluded central venous access devices.

**Session 7C (10:20 to 12:00)**

**Iowa**

**Pharmacy Practice**

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>10:20 to 10:40</b> | "Implementation of a Pharmacy Resident Code Response Program"<br><b>Christopher Clayton (PGY1), University of Missouri Health Care-Columbia, MO</b>   |
| <b>10:40 to 11:00</b> | "Evaluation of Pain Control Prescribing Practices by Emergency Room Providers for Long Bone Fractures"<br><b>Mica Henry (PGY1), Freeman Health System-Joplin, MO</b>  |
| <b>11:00 to 11:20</b> | "Evaluation of Pharmacy-Managed Heart Failure Education Program"<br><b>Connor Flanagan (PGY1), Olathe Health-Olathe, KS</b>   |
| <b>11:20 to 11:40</b> | "Comparative analysis of the effect of a new symptom managed alcohol withdrawal protocol on critical care unit (CCU) admission at a community hospital"<br><b>Jamie Reynolds (PGY1), Olathe Medical Center-Olathe, KS</b> |
| <b>11:40 to 12:00</b> | "Comparison of sugammadex to neostigmine/glycopyrrolate after administration of neuromuscular blocking agents during surgical procedures"<br><b>Nicole Huynh (PGY1), Nebraska Methodist Hospital-Omaha, NE</b>            |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Describe the process for implementing a code response training program for PGY-1 and PGY-2 pharmacy residents.
2. Evaluate appropriate use of opioids and multi-modal pain control methods.
3. Describe the impact of a pharmacy-managed heart failure education program at a non-profit community hospital.
4. Describe the impact of an innovative alcohol withdrawal protocol implementation on critical care admissions.
5. Compare safety, efficacy, and cost of sugammadex versus neostigmine/glycopyrrolate in patients receiving rocuronium or vecuronium during surgical procedures.

**Session 7D (10:20 to 11:20)**

**Eisenhower**

**Pediatrics/Neonatology**

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>10:20 to 10:40</b> | "Evaluation of Vancomycin Dosing in Premature and Term Neonates"<br><b>Mackenzie Leal (PGY1), UnityPoint Health - Iowa Methodist Medical Center-Des Moines, IA</b>   |
| <b>10:40 to 11:00</b> | "Gentamicin Dosing Protocol for Neonatal Early-Onset Sepsis Evaluation"<br><b>Nicholas Kayser (PGY1), UnityPoint Health - Iowa Methodist Medical Center-Des Moines, IA</b>                                     |
| <b>11:00 to 11:20</b> | "Development of Parenteral Nutrition Associated Liver Disease and Other Adverse Effects in neonates Receiving SMOFlipid or Intralipid"<br><b>Katelynn Doran (PGY1), Wesley Children's Hospital-Wichita, KS</b> |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Identify variables impacting subtherapeutic neonatal vancomycin trough values.
2. Recognize the impact that creatinine has on gentamicin trough values in neonates.
3. Discuss the incidence of parenteral nutrition associated liver disease in neonates who received SMOFlipid versus Intralipid.

**Session 7E (10:40 to 12:00)**

**Grant**

**Critical Care**

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>10:40 to 11:00</b> | "Impact of a Standardized Trauma Admission Order Set on Time to Venous Thromboembolism Prophylaxis in a Level I Trauma Center"<br><b>Dalena Vo (PGY2), Truman Medical Center-Kansas City, MO</b>              |
| <b>11:00 to 11:20</b> | "Impact of an Antimicrobial Stewardship Program on Community-Acquired Urinary Tract Infections at an Urban Academic Medical Center"<br><b>Thanh-Nhi Nguyen (PGY1), Truman Medical Centers-Kansas City, MO</b> |
| <b>11:20 to 11:40</b> | "The Benefits of a Multimodal Approach to In-Hospital Cardiac Arrest Response in a Level 1 Trauma Center"<br><b>Kenneth Gorseger (PGY2), Regions Hospital-Saint Paul, MN</b>                                  |
| <b>11:40 to 12:00</b> | "Evaluation of Phenobarbital for the Treatment of Alcohol Withdrawal"<br><b>Eric Berg (PGY1), Regions Hospital-St. Paul, MN</b>   |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Explain the significance of initiating appropriate venous thromboembolism prophylaxis in trauma patients.
2. Discuss the impact of an antimicrobial stewardship program on a specific disease state.
3. Review whether the use of interdisciplinary simulation center learning and annual code blue competency training improves code blue response, adherence to ACLS guidelines, and patient outcomes for in-hospital cardiac arrest.
4. Describe the potential impact of phenobarbital on the treatment of alcohol withdrawal.

**Session 7F (10:20 to 11:20)**

**Ford**

**Pharmacy Practice**

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>10:20 to 10:40</b> | "Comparison of nephrotoxicity potential of standard versus high weight-based vancomycin dosing"<br><b>Nicole Louden (PGY1), University of Minnesota Medical Center, Fairview-Minneapolis, MN</b> |
| <b>10:40 to 11:00</b> | "Re-Implementation of Anywhere RN at a Large Community Hospital"<br><b>Kong Khang (PGY1), Abbott Northwestern Hospital-Minneapolis, MN</b>   |
| <b>11:00 to 11:20</b> | "Optimizing the Use of Automated Dispensing Cabinets through a Multifaceted Approach"<br><b>Andrew Tarleton (PGY2), Abbott Northwestern Hospital-Minneapolis, MN</b>                             |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Compare rates of nephrotoxicity between standard versus high weight-based vancomycin dosing.
2. Identify current practices aimed to reduce medication errors.
3. Review inventory management strategies that can be used to minimize waste, reduce the number of medications restocked, and decrease stockout rates and understand the impact of performing a multifaceted optimization of automated dispensing cabinets at a large quaternary care center.

**Session 7G (10:20 to 12:00)**

**Clark**

**Primary/Ambulatory Care**

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>10:20 to 10:40</b> | "Evaluation of Vitamin B12 Monitoring Process in Metformin-Treated Veterans with Type 2 Diabetes"<br><b>Astrid Thio (PGY1), Veterans Health Administration-Omaha, NE</b>   |
| <b>10:40 to 11:00</b> | "Assessing Pharmacists Impact on Appropriate Fluoroquinolone Use in Outpatient Clinics within Veterans Affairs Health Care System"<br><b>Andrew Sankey (PGY1), Veterans Health Administration-Omaha, NE</b>            |
| <b>11:00 to 11:20</b> | "Evaluation of Academic Detailing to Increase Naloxone Distribution to High Risk Opioid Patients within a Veterans Affairs Health Care System"<br><b>Leanne Ertle (PGY1), Veterans Health Administration-Omaha, NE</b> |
| <b>11:20 to 11:40</b> | "Impact of Medication Therapy Management (MTM) on Internal Prescription Capture at a Large Self-Insured Health System"<br><b>Stephanie Walek (PGY1), Allina Health-Minneapolis, MN</b>                                 |
| <b>11:40 to 12:00</b> | "Empagliflozin compared to liraglutide for weight loss among patients with type 2 diabetes"<br><b>Natalie Koury (PGY1), VA Eastern Kansas Healthcare System-Topeka, KS</b>   |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Discuss the importance of routine monitoring of vitamin B12 levels in metformin treated type 2 diabetes patients.
2. List indications that should be considered when prescribing fluoroquinolones to evaluate risk vs. benefit & discuss possible pharmacist interventions to improve prescribing patterns of fluoroquinolones.
3. Identify factors that increase risk of opioid overdose.
4. Describe the impact of an ambulatory care pharmacist-led intervention on prescription filling patterns at Allina Health Pharmacies.
5. Describe the weight loss effects of empagliflozin compared to liraglutide.

**Session 7H (10:20 to 12:00)**

**Flanagan**

**Hematology/Oncology**

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>10:20 to 10:40</b> | "Retrospective Analysis of Germline and Somatic Aberrations and Corresponding Outcomes Associated with the Use of Poly (ADP-RIBOSE) Polymerase (PARP) Inhibitors"<br><b>Crystal Wright (PGY2), Avera Cancer Institute-Sioux Falls, SD</b>                        |
| <b>10:40 to 11:00</b> | "Daily electrolyte replacement and the impact on count recovery in autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation"<br><b>Anna Boyd (PGY2), Avera McKennan-Sioux Falls, SD</b>  |
| <b>11:00 to 11:20</b> | "Assessing the Need for Neurokinin-1 Receptor Antagonists in Patients Receiving Carboplatin Doses with High Emetic Potential"<br><b>Kaitlyn Bailey (PGY1), Avera McKennan-Sioux Falls, SD</b>  |
| <b>11:20 to 11:40</b> | "Electrolyte abnormalities and the associated risk of developing atrial fibrillation in patients following autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplant"<br><b>Natalie Schulze (PGY1), Avera McKennan Hospital and University Health Center-Sioux Falls, SD</b> |
| <b>11:40 to 12:00</b> | "Implementation and Impact Analysis of a Pharmacist-Managed Renal and Hepatic Dysfunction Dose Adjustment Guideline for Anti-Cancer Agents"<br><b>Binh Nguyen (PGY1), MercyOne North Iowa Medical Center-Mason City, IA</b>                                      |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Describe patient populations which may have improved outcomes with poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) inhibitor therapy based on germline and somatic aberrations.
2. Identify the rationale and process for a prospective study of electrolyte replacement in autologous stem cell transplant recipients.
3. Identify appropriate antiemetic therapy regimens for patients receiving carboplatin with an AUC ≥ 4.
4. Identify whether the development of electrolyte abnormalities following autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplant serves as a risk factor for the development of atrial fibrillation post-transplant.
5. Discuss the potential clinical impact of renal/hepatic dysfunction dose adjustment guideline for cancer patients.

**Session 7I (10:20 to 12:00)**

**Dakota**

**Internal Medicine**

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>10:20 to 10:40</b> | "Retrospective Review of Insulin Dose Reduction Required on Hospital Admission"<br><b>Kathryn Johnson (PGY1), North Memorial Health Hospital-Robbinsdale, MN</b>  |
| <b>10:40 to 11:00</b> | "Coadministration of vancomycin and piperacillin-tazobactam and the incidence of acute kidney injury in pediatric patients as compared to vancomycin monotherapy"<br><b>Kennedy Bateman (PGY1), Nebraska Medicine-Omaha, NE</b> |
| <b>11:00 to 11:20</b> | "Incidence of Thrombotic Events in Obese Patients Treated with Direct-Acting Oral Anticoagulants (DOACS)"<br><b>Michael Weise (PGY1), Mosaic Life Care-St Joseph, MO</b>  |
| <b>11:20 to 11:40</b> | "Safety of standard dose vs reduced dose apixaban in severe chronic kidney disease patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation"<br><b>Lee Amaya (PGY1), Nebraska Medicine-Omaha, NE</b>                                      |
| <b>11:40 to 12:00</b> | "Intravenous Acetaminophen Use as Adjunctive Pain Management in Post-Operative Cesarean Section: a Retrospective Review"<br><b>Alyson Williamson (PGY1), AdventHealth Shawnee Mission-Shawnee Mission, KS</b>                   |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Identify the risks of continuing prior to admission basal insulin upon admission and discuss the implications of empirically reducing a patient's home dose.
2. Describe the incidence of AKI in pediatric patients receiving vancomycin and piperacillin-tazobactam as compared to vancomycin monotherapy.
3. Discuss how DOAC use in obese patients could potentially lead to an increased risk of thrombotic events due to pharmacokinetic differences.
4. Describe the safety of standard dose versus reduced dose apixaban in severe chronic kidney disease patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation.
5. Discuss intravenous acetaminophen administration in Cesarean section patients and effect on opioid utilization.

**Session 7J (10:20 to 12:00)**

**Missouri**

**Infectious Disease**

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>10:20 to 10:40</b> | "An Evaluation of Antimicrobial Therapy for Community-Acquired Pneumonia at the KCVA"<br><b>Marian Lyford (PGY1), Kansas City VA Medical Center-Kansas City, MO</b>   |
| <b>10:40 to 11:00</b> | "Evaluation of aztreonam prescribing patterns for patients with sepsis and beta-lactam allergies in the emergency department"<br><b>Elyse Brenner (PGY1), Mercy Hospital Springfield-Springfield, MO</b>                  |
| <b>11:00 to 11:20</b> | "Oral Step-Down Therapy for Gram-Negative Blood Stream Infections From a Urinary source: Fluoroquinolones vs. Beta-Lactams"<br><b>Brent Beckner (PGY1), CHI St. Elizabeth-Lincoln, NE</b>                                 |
| <b>11:20 to 11:40</b> | "Impact of a Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus Polymerase Chain Reaction Testing Protocol on Duration of Vancomycin Therapy"<br><b>Angela Kaucher (PGY1), North Kansas City Hospital-North Kansas City, MO</b>  |
| <b>11:40 to 12:00</b> | "Effectiveness of education on impacting the rates of inappropriate Pseudomonas double coverage in patients with suspected hospital-acquired pneumonia"<br><b>Joseph Campbell (PGY1), Stormont Vail Health-Topeka, KS</b> |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Identify risk factors for multidrug-resistant organisms in community-acquired pneumonia.
2. Describe the importance of appropriate prescribing patterns of aztreonam for patients with sepsis and beta-lactam allergies.
3. Discuss the appropriateness of using beta-lactam antibiotics as oral-step down therapy for bacteremia caused by Enterobacteriaceae.
4. Review the impact of a MRSA PCR nasal screen protocol on empiric vancomycin use and safety in individuals with suspected pneumonia at a Midwestern metropolitan community hospital.
5. Identify the impact of education on improving appropriate antibiotic use in patients with hospital-acquired pneumonia.

**Session 7K (10:20 to 12:00)**

**Nebraska**

**Cardiology**

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>10:20 to 10:40</b> | "A Descriptive Analysis of Intravenous Loop Diuretic Modalities and In-hospital Mortality Risk in Patients with Acute Decompensated Heart Failure"<br><b>Prutha Patel (PGY1), CoxHealth-Springfield, MO</b> |
| <b>10:40 to 11:00</b> | "Heparin Resistance: Identification of Risk Factors"<br><b>Arwa Omary (PGY1), Saint Luke's Hospital of Kansas City-Kansas City, MO</b>  |
| <b>11:00 to 11:20</b> | "A comparison of two heparin protocols for use in extended percutaneous mechanical circulatory support"<br><b>Ethan Wood (PGY1), Saint Luke's Hospital of Kansas City-Kansas City, MO</b>                   |
| <b>11:20 to 11:40</b> | "A Quality Assessment of Direct Oral Anticoagulants in an Academic Medical Center: A Retrospective Analysis"<br><b>Alison Miller (PGY1), CHI Health-Omaha, NE</b>   |
| <b>11:40 to 12:00</b> | "Guideline-Directed Medical Therapy in Long-Term Care Facility Patients with Heart Failure"<br><b>Cassidy Latusek (PGY1), CHI Health Creighton University Medical Center - Bergan Mercy-Omaha, NE</b>       |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Describe the patterns of loop diuretic prescribing based on patient in-hospital mortality risk.
2. Discuss the risk factors associated with heparin resistance in the general thromboembolic patient population.
3. Evaluate the safety and effectiveness of different heparin protocols for extended Impella support.
4. Describe the appropriateness of Direct Oral Anticoagulant dosing in relation to indication, renal function, and concomitant interacting medications.
5. Recognize the importance of reviewing long-term care (LTC) facility patients' medication regimens with reduced ejection fraction heart failure (HFrEF) to ensure they are on guideline-directed medical therapy (GDMT) to improve outcomes.

**Session 7L (10:20 to 12:00)**

**Lewis**

**Clinical Services Management**

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>10:20 to 10:40</b> | "Evaluation of Pharmacist Renal Dose Adjustments and Planning for Future Evaluation of Pharmacist Services"<br><b>Beth Swanson (PGY1), HealthEast St. Joseph's Hospital-St. Paul, MN</b> |
| <b>10:40 to 11:00</b> | "Incorporating a Pharmacist into a Rapid Response Team"<br><b>Trace Steckler (PGY1), Sanford USD Medical Center-Sioux Falls, SD</b>  |
| <b>11:00 to 11:20</b> | "A Clinical Pharmacist's Impact in the Care of Bariatric Surgery Patients"<br><b>Shannon Miller (PGY1), Sanford USD Medical Center-Hartford, SD</b>                                      |
| <b>11:20 to 11:40</b> | "Optimizing the Impact of Pharmacist-led Medication Histories in a Community Hospital"<br><b>Samantha Wheeler (PGY1), Covenant Medical Center-Waterloo, IA</b>                           |
| <b>11:40 to 12:00</b> | "Clinical Pharmacists as Members of a Rapid Response Team in a Rural Health Center"<br><b>Allison Rosa (PGY1), Salina Regional Health Center-Salina, KS</b>                              |

**Program Objectives:**

1. Describe the potential benefits of evaluating clinical pharmacist services for pharmacy departments, interdisciplinary teams, and patients.
2. Evaluate the impact a pharmacist has within a rapid response team.
3. Evaluate the impact of adding a pharmacist to a bariatric surgery team.
4. Define Best Possible Medication History.
5. Identify the clinical benefit of pharmacist involvement in a rapid response team activation.