Chapter 35:

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

On completion of this chapter, the reader will be able to:

1. Identify the most prevalent etiologies of both acute and chronic hypercalcemia.
2. List the signs and symptoms most commonly associated with hypercalcemia.
3. Develop appropriate treatment plans for hypercalcemia based on acuity and symptoms manifested.
4. Distinguish benefits versus risks among therapeutic agents used to treat hypercalcemia.
5. Recommend appropriate treatment for nephrolithiasis associated with hypercalcemia and hypercalciuria.
6. Identify the most common manifestations of hypocalcemia.
7. Explain the pathophysiology of hypocalcemia involving vitamin D and parathyroid hormone.
8. Formulate a treatment plan for a patient with acute hypocalcemia.
9. List the most common causes of hyperphosphatemia.
10. Describe symptoms associated with hyperphosphatemia.
11. Recommend drug therapy based on duration, efficacy, and adverse effects.
12. Identify the patient populations that are most likely to develop hypophosphatemia.
13. Describe the mechanisms by which hypophosphatemia leads to the clinical symptoms manifested.
14. Identify other concomitant electrolyte disorders that may be present in a patient with hypophosphatemia.
15. Recommend appropriate phosphorus replacement based on clinical data on acuity of hypophosphatemia and profile of other electrolytes.