

AACRN Content Outline

I. Clinical Judgment: Epidemiology and Prevention

- A. Epidemiology
 - 1. Emergence/Recognition of Epidemic
 - 2. Basic Principles of Epidemiology
 - a. Incidence/Prevalence
 - b. Relative Risk/Odds Ratio
 - c. Epidemiologic Inquiry/Methods
 - 3. Global
 - a. Geographic Patterns of Disease Distribution
 - b. Current and Future Disease Projections
 - c. HIV-1, HIV-2, Clades
 - d. Comparison to the United States
 - 4. United States
 - a. Seroprevalence/Incidence
 - b. HIV/AIDS Case Rates
 - c. Major Routes of Transmission
 - d. Geographic Variations
 - e. Disease Projections
 - f. Other
- B. Screening
 - 1. Community Assessment and Health Education
 - 2. Individual Risk Factor Assessment
 - a. Sexual History
 - b. Substance Use History
 - c. Violence and Trauma
 - d. Occupational History
 - 1. Universal/Standard Precautions
 - 2. Personal Protective Equipment
 - 3. Post-Exposure Management
 - e. Medical History
 - 1. Blood Transfusions
 - 2. Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorders
 - 3. Other
 - f. History of Incarceration
 - g. Tattoos/Piercings
 - h. Other
- C. Disease Prevention/Risk Reduction
 - 1. Behavior Modification
 - a. Behavior Models/Theories
 - b. Harm Reduction
 - 2. Risk Reduction Interventions
 - a. Sex-Related Risk Reduction
 - 1. Safer Sex
 - 2. Treatment of Sexually Transmitted Diseases
 - 3. Partner Notification
 - 4. Post-Exposure Prophylaxis
 - 5. Prep
 - 6. Treatment for Prevention
 - b. Drug Use Related Risk Reduction
 - 1. Cleaning Drug Paraphernalia
 - 2. Drug Treatment
 - 3. Other

- c. Vertical Risk Reduction
 - 1. Pregnancy Prevention
 - 2. HIV Counseling and Testing
 - 3. Perinatal Management
 - a. ART Therapy
 - b. Intrapartum Management
 - c. Breastfeeding
 - d. Other Strategies
- d. Occupational Risk Reduction
 - 1. Universal/Standard Precautions
 - 2. Personal Protective Equipment
 - 3. Post-Exposure Management
- e. Prevention for Positives
- D. Counseling and Testing
 - 1. Test Timing
 - 2. Pretest Counseling
 - 3. Anonymous versus Confidential Testing
 - 4. Reporting Requirements
 - 5. Test Results Interpretation
 - 6. Post-Test Counseling
 - a. Wellness Strategies
 - b. Behavior Change
 - c. Crisis Intervention
 - d. Partner Intervention
 - e. Referrals
 - f. Other

II. Critical Judgment: Immunopathology/Pathophysiology

- A. Virology
 - 1. HIV Structure
 - 2. HIV Life Cycle
 - 3. Types/Subtypes
 - a. HIV-1/Clades
 - b. HIV-2/Clades
 - 4. Mutations/Resistance
- B. Immunology
 - 1. Normal Function
 - 2. HIV-Induced Immunosuppression
- C. Natural History
 - 1. Disease Progression
 - a. Usual Course
 - b. Cofactors
 - c. Biological Markers
 - 1. Viral Load
 - 2. CD4+ Lymphocytes
 - 3. Other
 - 2. Classification and Staging
 - a. WHO
 - b. CDC
 - 3. Direct Effect of HIV on Body Systems
 - 4. Clinical Studies
 - a. Multicenter AIDS Cohort Study
 - b. Women's Interagency HIV Study

- D. Diagnostic HIV Tests
 - 1. Antibody Testing
 - a. ELISA
 - b. Western Blot
 - c. Immunofluorescence Assay
 - d. Other
 - 2. Viral Testing
 - a. Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)
 - b. HIV Quantification
 - c. Other
 - 3. Resistance Testing
 - a. Genotyping/Phenotyping
 - b. Tropism
 - c. Achieve genotype
 - d. Other

III. Clinical Judgment: Manifestations and Management

- A. History and Physical
 - 1. Complete Health History
 - a. Activities of Daily Living
 - b. Nutritional
 - c. Major Illness
 - d. Medication
 - e. Psychosocial
 - f. Sexual
 - g. Substance Use
 - h. Occupational
 - i. Social
 - j. Travel
 - 2. Advanced Physical Examination
 - a. Anthropometric Measures
 - b. Mental Status
 - c. Body Systems
 - 3. Diagnostic Analysis
 - a. Laboratory
 - 1. Hematologic
 - 2. Immunologic
 - 3. Chemistry
 - 4. Virologic
 - 5. Resistance Testing
 - 6. Genetic Testing
 - 7. Serologist
 - 8. Other
 - b. Radiologic
 - c. Other
- B. Treatment Goals
 - 1. Provider-Patient Goal Setting
 - 2. Suppression of Disease Process
 - 3. Wellness Strategies
 - 4. Symptom Management
 - 5. Opportunistic Disease Management
 - a. Prophylaxis
 - b. Treatment

- 6. Co-Morbid Disease Management
 - a. Diabetes
 - b. Atherosclerosis/Hyperlipidemia
 - c. Hepatitis B
 - d. Hepatitis C
 - e. Other
- 7. Adherence
- C. Treatment of HIV Infection
 - 1. Treatment Options
 - a. Initiation of Treatment
 - b. Change of Regimen
 - c. Drug-Drug Interactions
 - d. Side Effects
 - 2. Pharmacological Management
 - a. Antiretroviral
 - 1. Fusion inhibitors
 - 2. Entry inhibitors
 - 3. NRTIs
 - 4. NNRTIs
 - 5. Integrase inhibitors
 - 6. PIs
 - 7. PK enhancer
 - b. Immune Modulators
 - c. Vaccines
 - 3. Complementary Therapies
 - a. Homeopathic/Herbal Therapies
 - b. Drug-Drug Interactions
 - c. Side Effects
- D. Opportunistic Infections
 - 1. Bacterial
 - a. Mycobacterium
 - 1. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
 - 2. *Mycobacterium avium* Complex
 - b. Other
 - 2. Fungal
 - a. *Candida albicans*
 - b. *Cryptococcus*
 - c. *Histoplasmosis*
 - d. *Pneumocystis carinii*
 - e. Other
 - 3. Protozoal
 - a. Toxoplasmosis
 - b. Cryptosporidiosis
 - c. Other
 - 4. Viral
 - a. Herpes Family
 - 1. Herpes Simplex Virus
 - 2. Cytomegalovirus
 - 3. Varicella Zoster Virus
 - 4. Other
 - b. Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)
 - c. Hepatitis A, B, C
 - d. Other

- E. Neoplasms
 - 1. AIDS Related Lymphoma
 - a. Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma
 - b. Primary CNS Lymphoma
 - 2. Kaposi's Sarcoma
 - 3. Cervical Dysplasia
 - 4. Anal Dysplasia
 - 5. Other
- F. Neurological and Neuropsychiatric Disorders
 - 1. HIV Encephalopathy
 - 2. Peripheral Neuropathy
 - 3. Psychiatric Complications of HIV Disease
 - a. Mood Disorders
 - b. Anxiety Disorders
 - c. Adjustment Disorders
 - d. Organic Mental Disorders
 - e. Personality Disorders
 - 4. Dementia
 - 5. Other
- G. Other HIV Related Conditions
 - 1. Wasting Syndrome
 - 2. Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (ITP)
 - 3. Metabolic Conditions
 - a. Insulin Resistance
 - b. Hyperlipidemia
 - c. Osteomalacia/Osteonecrosis
 - d. Mitochondrial Toxicity
 - e. Metabolic Acidosis
 - 4. Immune Reconstitution Inflammatory Syndrome (IRIS)
 - 5. Lipodystrophy
 - 6. Other
- H. Diagnosis and Management of Organ System Complications
 - 1. Cardiac
 - 2. Pulmonary
 - 3. Gastrointestinal
 - 4. Renal
 - 5. Endocrine
 - 6. Genitourinary
 - 7. Musculoskeletal
 - 8. Dermatologic
 - 9. Sensory
 - 10. Hematologic
 - a. Anemia
 - b. Neutropenia
 - c. Thrombocytopenia
 - d. Other
- I. Pain Management
 - 1. Pharmacologic Therapy
 - 2. Behavioral Interventions
 - 3. Complementary Therapies
 - 4. Chemical Dependency Issues
- J. Nutrition Management

- K. Therapeutic Symptom Management and Self-Care
 - 1. Fever
 - 2. Cough
 - 3. Dyspnea
 - 4. Diarrhea
 - 5. Nausea and Vomiting
 - 6. Anorectal/Vaginal
 - 7. Impaired Skin Integrity
 - 8. Odynophagia
 - 9. Fatigue
 - 10. Immobility
- L. Infection Control
 - 1. Venous Access Devices
 - 2. Other
- M. Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- N. Management of Special Populations
 - 1. Vertical transmission
 - 2. Pediatric/Adolescents
 - 3. Incarcerated
 - 4. Transgender
- O. Co-Morbidities
- P. Immunizations
- IV. Caring Practices**
 - A. Psychological Stages
 - 1. Initial Crisis
 - a. Shock
 - b. Denial/Disbelief
 - c. Numbness
 - d. Anger
 - e. Guilt
 - f. Blaming
 - g. Helplessness/Hopelessness
 - 2. Transitional
 - a. Relationships
 - 1. Sexual
 - 2. Family
 - 3. Work
 - b. Fears
 - 1. Disclosure
 - 2. Abandonment
 - 3. Intimacy
 - 4. Loss of Control
 - 5. Stigma
 - a. Sexual Orientation
 - b. HIV-Related
 - c. Losses
 - 1. Self-Esteem
 - 2. Body Image
 - 3. Sexuality
 - 4. Financial
 - 5. Sense of Future
 - 6. Isolation
 - 7. Other

- 3. Acceptance
 - a. Focus on Living
 - b. Active Participation in Health Care
 - c. Living in Present
 - d. Reengagement in Relationships
 - e. Preparatory
 - 1. Making Decisions
 - 2. Dealing with Unresolved Issues
- B. Social Support Systems
 - 1. Impact on Family
 - 2. Care for the Caregiver
 - 3. Community Resources
 - 4. Other
- C. Crisis Intervention
 - 1. Prevention
 - a. Suicide
 - b. Violence
 - c. Other
 - 2. Enhancing Coping Skills
 - 3. Psychiatric Referral
 - 4. Mobilizing Support Systems
 - 5. Other
- D. Addiction
 - 1. Etiologies
 - 2. Social and Environment Factors
 - 3. Impact on Behavior
 - a. Client
 - b. Care Providers
- E. Spiritual Issues
 - 1. Belief System
 - a. Client
 - b. Care Providers
 - 2. Organized religion
 - 3. Spiritual Counseling/Spiritual interventions
- F. Death and Dying
 - 1. Stages
 - 2. Bereavement
 - a. Grief
 - b. Loss
- G. Stress
 - 1. Effect of Immune System
 - 2. Stress Management Techniques
- V. Response to Diversity**
 - A. Cultural Considerations
 - 1. Belief System
 - 2. Social System
 - 3. Discrimination
 - B. Gender
 - 1. Men
 - 2. Women
 - 3. Transgender

- C. Age-related
 - 1. Pediatric
 - 2. Adolescents
 - 3. Adults
 - 4. Geriatrics
- D. Racial-Ethnic
 - 1. African-American
 - 2. Latinos/Hispanics
 - 3. Native Americans/Alaskan Natives
 - 4. Asian/Pacific Islanders/Native Hawaiians
 - 5. Other
- E. Immigrants
 - 1. Documented
 - 2. Undocumented
- F. Migrants
- G. Environmental
 - 1. Rural
 - 2. Urban
 - 3. Homeless
 - 4. Incarcerated
 - 5. Other
- H. Disabilities
 - 1. Sensory Impaired
 - 2. Psychological Disability
 - 3. Developmentally Delayed
 - 4. Physical Disability
 - 5. Other
- I. Occupational
 - 1. HIV-Positive Health Care Workers
 - 2. Commercial Sex Workers
 - 3. Other

VI. Advocacy

- A. Ethical Decision-Making
 - 1. Ethics Related to HIV Testing
 - a. Discrimination
 - b. Partner Notification
 - c. Ethics Related to Prenatal Counseling and Testing
 - d. Mandatory Testing
 - 2. Ethics Related to HIV Management
- B. Deliberate Unsafe Behaviors
- C. End-of-Life Decision Making
 - 1. Living Wills/Advance Directives
 - 2. Guardianship
 - 3. American Disability Act (ADA)
- D. Access to Care and Treatment
 - 1. Obligation to Care
 - 2. Confidentiality
 - 3. Documentation
 - 4. Duty to Warn/Due Process
 - a. Crimination
- E. Americans with Disabilities Act
 - 1. Determining Disability
 - 2. Appealing Denials

VII. Collaboration/Systems Thinking

- A. Consultation
 - 1. Consultation Theory
 - 2. Change Theory
 - 3. Communication and negotiation
 - a. Communication Techniques
 - b. Conflict Resolution
 - c. Negotiation
- B. Interdisciplinary Collaboration
 - 1. Establishing Partnerships
 - 2. Team Building
 - 3. Multidisciplinary Collaboration
- C. Organizational Theory
 - 1. Culture
 - 2. Structures
 - 3. Politics and Policy
 - 4. Principles of Leadership
 - 5. Management
 - a. Human Resource Management
 - b. Financial Management
- D. Public Policy Process
 - 1. Provider Reimbursement
 - 2. Local, State, Federal Regulations
 - a. Infection Control
 - b. OSHA
 - c. Ryan White/ADAP
- E. Case Management
 - 1. Insurance
 - 2. Public Assistance
 - a. Medicare
 - b. Medicaid
 - c. TANF
 - d. ADAP
 - e. SSI/SSDI
 - 3. Ryan White Care Act
 - 4. Community Resources
 - 5. Continuity of Care
 - 6. Coordination of Care
- F. Program Management
 - 1. Grantsmanship
 - 2. Strategic Planning
 - 3. Marketing
 - 4. Program Development and Evaluation
 - 5. Financial Management
 - 6. HIPPA Regulations
- G. Quality Improvement
 - 1. Methods of Quality Improvement
 - 2. Outcome Evaluation
 - 3. Organizational Accreditation
 - 4. Credentialing and Privileging of Providers

VIII. Clinical Inquiry/Facilitator of Learning

- A. Evidenced-Based Practice
 - 1. Design and Conduct of Research
 - a. Research Designs and Methods
 - 1. Behavioral Research
 - 2. Clinical Trials
 - 3. Outcome Evaluation
 - b. Biostatistics
 - c. Ethical Conduct of Research
 - 1. Informed Consent
 - 2. Adverse Events
 - 3. Voluntary Participation
 - 2. Applying Research Findings to Clinical Practice
 - 3. Applying Clinical Guidelines to Practice
- B. National Health Incentives
- C. Principles and Theories of Teaching-Learning
 - 1. Influence of Culture
 - 2. Developmental Status and Learning
- D. Teaching Methods
 - 1. Patient/Family
 - a. Symptom Management
 - b. Relapse Prevention
 - c. Self-Care management
 - d. Adherence
 - e. Health Literacy
 - 2. Nurse/Provider Focused
 - a. Precepting/Mentoring
 - b. Staff Development Programs