## Spring on Jekyll Island Encore Symposium: May 24-27, 2027
## Learner Assessment and Program Evaluation

**Name:**

**AANA ID#:**

| **Indicate your level of achievement for each learner objective on the rating scale.**<br>Rate on the following scale: 1=Poor, 2=Below Average, 3=Average, 4=Above Average, 5=Excellent | **Rating 1 to 5** |
|---|---|
| **Lecture 01 - The Integration of Artificial Intelligence, Predictive Analytics, and Robotics in Perioperative Care - M. Talon** | |
| Define the role of machine learning and predictive analytics (e.g., hypotension prediction indices) in enhancing real-time intraoperative clinical decision-making. | |
| Review the clinical utility and safety profiles of closed-loop anesthetic delivery systems and robotic-assisted procedural interventions. | |
| State the ethical and practical implications of "black box" algorithms, addressing issues of algorithmic bias and the transition toward ambient clinical documentation. | |
| Discuss immediate feedback and detailed rationales from iterative micro-assessments to refine the application of AI-driven risk stratification in complex patient populations. | |
| Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture. | |
| **Lecture 02 - Foundations of Anesthetic Pharmacology and Multimodal Pain Management: An Approach to Clinical Mastery - M. Talon** | |
| Review the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic profiles of commonly used inhalation agents, intravenous induction drugs, and neuromuscular blockers to tailor anesthetic delivery. | |
| Explain the neurobiology of acute and chronic pain to implement effective multimodal analgesic strategies that minimize opioid reliance and enhance patient recovery. | |
| Discuss clinical indications, contraindications, and potential adverse effects of local anesthetics and adjunct medications in the context of regional and neuraxial anesthesia. | |
| Synthesize immediate feedback and evidence-based rationales from micro-assessments to correct clinical misconceptions and reinforce foundational anesthetic principles. | |
| Utilize longitudinal performance data to identify specific content areas for improvement, facilitating a targeted professional development plan that aligns with national certification standards. | |
| Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture. | |
| **Lecture 03 - GLP-1- Drugs and the Anesthesia Implications – S. Wooden** | |
| Identify 3 targets of current GLP-1 drugs. | |
| Describe what makes GLP-1 drugs a risk during anesthesia. | |
| Identify ways to mitigate the risks of GLP-1 drugs during anesthesia. | |
| Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture. | |
| **Lecture 04 - Management of Anaphylactic Reactions – S. Wooden** | |
| Discuss the common triggers leading to anaphylaxis in anesthesiology. | |
| Review the pathophysiology of anaphylaxis. | |
| Review pharmacology and other modalities to best treat an anaphylactic reaction. | |
| Identify the pharmacologic options for the high-risk patient will be reinforced. | |
| Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture. | |
| **Lecture 05 - Deliberate Design for Superior Outcomes – K. Driscoll** | |
| Define attributes of high functioning teams. | |
| Construct an assessment of surgical. | |
| Define deliberate design as it relates to patient safety and superior outcomes. | |
| Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture. | |

| **Indicate your level of achievement for each learner objective on the rating scale.**<br>Rate on the following scale: 1=Poor, 2=Below Average, 3=Average, 4=Above Average, 5=Excellent | **Rating 1 to 5** |
|---|---|
| **Lecture 06 - The Nuts and Bolts of Understanding, Searching, and Enrolling in Clinical Trials - K. Driscoll** | |
| Outline the history of clinical trials. | |
| Demonstrate an effective clinical trials search. | |
| Define the gatekeepers to enrolling in a clinical trial. | |
| Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture. | |
| **Lectures 07 - What is the Future of Medicine 2027 Update - K. Driscoll** | |
| Review background to medical research and clinical trials. | |
| Describe cancer treatment advances and pharmacologic interventions. | |
| Define Pharmacological Sequela related to treatment. | |
| Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture. | |
| **Lectures 08 - New Drugs: What the Anesthesia Provider Should Know - K. Driscoll** | |
| Discuss several recently approved novel drugs that are (relatively) new to patient care. | |
| Describe the unique mechanisms of action of these new drugs. | |
| Discuss the clinical indications for use of these new drugs. | |
| Discuss the impact these drugs may have on anesthetic care. | |
| Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture. | |
| **Lecture 09 - Patient Centered Approach to Pain Management – S. Wooden** | |
| Identify two common anesthetic/pain management pharmaceutical agents that might help prevent chronic pain. | |
| List at least three substances that are released when tissue is damaged. | |
| Describe how opioid and non-opioid pain pharmaceutical agents can be used to interrupt the progression of "windup". | |
| Identify the key difference between neuropathic and non-neuropathic pain. | |
| Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture. | |
| **Lecture 10 - NPO: Or Why We Starve Our Patients Before Surgery – S. Wooden** | |
| Define Mendelson's syndrome. | |
| Identify treatments for Mendelson's syndrome. | |
| Discuss the risks of NPO prior to anesthesia. | |
| Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture. | |
| **Lecture 11 - Pediatric Crisis Management: A Review of Critical Medical and Surgical Emergencies or Anesthesia Providers - M. Talon** | |
| Describe the anatomical and physiological factors (e.g., higher oxygen consumption and airway resistance) that predispose pediatric patients to rapid deterioration during respiratory emergencies like croup, epiglottitis, and status asthmaticus. | |
| Discuss the clinical presentation and immediate anesthetic management for pediatric medical emergencies, including the recognition of septic shock, management of status epilepticus, and stabilization of major trauma. | |
| Identify safe perioperative strategies for pediatric surgical emergencies such as intussusception, the acute abdomen in newborns, and the high-risk "bleeding tonsil". | |
| Discuss immediate feedback and detailed rationales from iterative micro-assessments to bridge knowledge gaps and reinforce evidence-based protocols for pediatric resuscitation. | |
| Review longitudinal performance data to identify personal "Content Areas for Improvement" in high-stakes, low-frequency pediatric scenarios, ensuring ongoing readiness for emergency call. | |
| Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture. | |

| **Indicate your level of achievement for each learner objective on the rating scale.**<br>Rate on the following scale: 1=Poor, 2=Below Average, 3=Average, 4=Above Average, 5=Excellent | **Rating**<br>**1 to 5** |
|---|---|
| **Lecture 12 - The Ethical Anesthetist: A Review of Applied Bioethics, Law, and Professional Integrity - M. Talon** | |
| Discuss current controversial topics in patient care. | |
| Discuss case scenarios. | |
| Develop a collaborative plausible approach to deal with ethical scenarios. | |
| Review common ethical and legal terms. | |
| Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture. | |
| **Lecture 13 - Alternative Pain Management Techniques - S. Wooden** | |
| Identify an Oral Na channel blocker that is available today. | |
| Explain the goal of ablative therapy. | |
| List at least two nutraceutical agents available for pain. | |
| Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture. | |
| **Lecture 14 - Perioperative Management of Renal, Hepatic, and Hematologic Disorders: Clinical Update - M. Talon** | |
| Review the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic alterations of anesthetic agents in patients with varying degrees of renal and hepatic impairment to optimize drug selection and dosing. | |
| Discuss current evidence-based guidelines for the management of complex hematologic disorders and coagulopathies to mitigate perioperative bleeding and thrombotic risks. | |
| Discuss clinical data from longitudinal assessment modules to identify individual knowledge gaps and apply targeted rationales to improve patient safety outcomes. | |
| Design comprehensive anesthetic plans for patients with multi-system organ dysfunction, incorporating iterative feedback and performance data to refine clinical decision-making. | |
| Demonstrate proficiency in interpreting diagnostic laboratory values (e.g., GFR, LFTs, TEG/ROTEM) as part of a continuous knowledge-reinforcement cycle aimed at reducing perioperative complications. | |
| Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture. | |
| **Lecture 15 - Perioperative Complications: A Closed Claims Approach - M. Talon** | |
| Describe the most common errors that occur in anesthesia. | |
| Describe the outcome of those complications. | |
| Identify methods to avoid complications. | |
| Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture. | |
| **Lecture 16 - PONV: What is the Evidence - K. Driscoll** | |
| Describe the various pharmacologic and non-pharmacologic modalities to PONV. | |
| Outline an understanding to an Evidence Based approach to PONV. | |
| Review rationale for pre-emptive treatment. | |
| Discuss utilization of Pre-emptive PONV coverage and what are the current guidelines. | |
| Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture. | |
| **Lecture 17 - Legal Conundrum from a CRNA Witness: Pharmacologic Interventions and Documentation - K. Driscoll** | |
| Outline two common closed claims database events for CRNAs. | |
| Explain the pathophysiology of each event. | |
| Outline Pharmacologic interventions. | |
| Describe pharmacologic and documentation standards to ensure quality care. | |
| Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture. | |

| **Indicate your level of achievement for each learner objective on the rating scale.**<br>Rate on the following scale: 1=Poor, 2=Below Average, 3=Average, 4=Above Average, 5=Excellent | **Rating**<br>**1 to 5** |
|---|---|
| **Lecture 18 - Airway Management: What Could Possibly Go Wrong? - K. Driscoll** | |
| List at least three methods to determine proper ET tube placement. | |
| Describe the most common causes for "lost Airways". | |
| Describe the classes of airways. | |
| Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture. | |
| **Lecture 19 - The Business of Anesthesia: Know your Value - S. Wooden** | |
| Identify who in the facility controls your value. | |
| Describe how to calculate your value. | |
| Define “appliance nurse”. | |
| Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture. | |
| **Lecture 20 - Dangerous Anesthesia Agents - S. Wooden** | |
| Identify at least three former anesthetic agents that are banded for use in the US today. | |
| List at least two anesthetic agents that are explosive. | |
| Identify the most dangerous anesthetic agent still in use today. | |
| Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture. | |
| **Lecture 21 - Advanced Endocrine Considerations: Navigating Metabolic and Hormonal Complexity in Clinical Practice - M. Talon** | |
| Describe the pathophysiology of major endocrine disorders, including diabetes mellitus, adrenal insufficiency, and thyroid dysfunction, to identify their impact on perioperative homeostasis. | |
| Review current pharmacological management strategies for endocrine-related medications, with a focus on preoperative GLP-1 agonist (Semaglutide) holding guidelines and intravenous insulin infusion protocols. | |
| Develop tailored anesthesia management plans for patients with autonomic neuropathy, "stiff joint syndrome," and other metabolic complications that increase the risk of difficult airway and hemodynamic instability. | |
| Differentiate between the clinical presentations of acute endocrine crises, such as thyroid storm, pheochromocytoma crisis, and diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), to ensure rapid and accurate intervention. | |
| Discuss (Synthesize) evidence-based strategies for the anesthetic management of pituitary and parathyroid dysfunction, including the correction of acute electrolyte imbalances like hypercalcemia. | |
| Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture. | |
| **Lecture 22 - Patient Safety: Avoiding Medication Errors - M. Talon** | |
| Explain the definitions related to medical errors. | |
| Examine the types of medical errors. | |
| Compare avoidance techniques to decrease medical errors. | |
| Identify the impact of medical error. | |
| Overall rating of topic and facilitator during this lecture. | |

**Overall Assessment**

| **Indicate your level of achievement for each statement on the rating scale.**<br>Rate on the following scale: 1=Poor, 2=Below Average, 3=Average, 4=Above Average, 5=Excellent | **Rating 1 to 5** |
|---|---|
| The facilitators were effective in presenting the material. | |
| Teaching methods were effective. | |
| The program content was related to the objectives. | |
| My personal learning objectives were met. | |
| Physical facilities facilitated learning. | |

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

_____

_____

_____

**State any barriers to implement this change.**

_____

_____

_____

**What future topics would you like presented?**

_____

_____

_____