

<u>Diagnosis</u>	<u>Potential Goals of Medication Therapy</u> *
Constipation	Achieve and maintain normal bowel habits/patterns; Prevent fecal impaction
Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT)/Pulmonary Embolism (PE)	Acute treatment of DVT/PE; Prevent DVT/PE and associated complications (e.g., stroke)
Depression	Eliminate/prevent or reduce symptoms; Prevent suicide; Reduce risk of relapse
Diabetes Mellitus (DM)	Achieve and maintain <u>individualized</u> blood glucose goals (e.g., Hemoglobin A1c < 7); Avoid or minimize hyper- and hypoglycemia; Prevent or minimize micro- and macrovascular complications (e.g., cardiovascular, cerebrovascular, peripheral vascular disease, nephropathy, neuropathy, retinopathy)
Diarrhea: Infectious (<i>C. difficile</i> infection)	Eliminate causative organism (resulting in elimination of symptoms)
Diarrhea: Non-infectious	Eliminate or minimize symptoms
Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)/Peptic Ulcer Disease (PUD)	Eliminate or minimize reflux symptoms; Eliminate pain and/or bleeding
Glaucoma	Prevent progression of disease; reduce intraocular pressure (IOP) [IOP < 21 mmHg OPTIMAL]
Gout	Prevent, eliminate or minimize symptoms; Prevent acute attacks
Headaches (including migraine)	Eliminate or minimize symptoms; Prevent acute migraine attacks
Heart Failure (CHF, HF)	Prevent, eliminate or minimize symptoms and exacerbations; Improve or maintain quality of life and function; Improve or maintain exercise tolerance
Herpes Zoster (Shingles) and Post-Herpetic Neuralgia	Eliminate infection; Prevent, eliminate or minimize pain
Hyperlipidemia	Achieve and maintain individualized serum lipid concentration goals (e.g. LDL < 100); Prevent cardiovascular complications (e.g. myocardial infarction)

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Hypertension	Achieve and maintain individualized blood pressure goals (e.g., <140/90); Prevent vascular complications and end-organ damage (e.g., stroke, kidney disease)
Hypothyroidism	Prevent, eliminate or minimize symptoms (e.g., lethargy, cold intolerance); Maintain normal TSH level
Insomnia	Improve sleep hygiene; Prevent, eliminate or minimize daytime sleepiness
Orthostatic Hypotension	Prevent, eliminate or minimize orthostatic hypotensive episodes and falls
Osteoarthritis	Prevent, eliminate or minimize pain/stiffness; Maintain physical function and quality of life
Osteoporosis/Fracture Prevention	Prevent fractures; Prevent, eliminate or minimize bone loss
Pain Management	Prevent, eliminate or minimize pain symptoms; Improve or maintain quality of life and function; Prevent, eliminate or minimize constipation (if receiving opioids)
Parkinson's Disease	Maintain quality of life and function; Prevent or reduce symptoms (e.g., tremor, bradykinesia); Prevent or minimize falls
Peripheral Arterial Disease (PAD)	Prevent cardiovascular events (e.g., stroke); Prevent, eliminate or minimize symptoms (e.g., pain with intermittent claudication)
Prostate Cancer	Prevent disease recurrence/progression
Psychosis	Prevent, eliminate or minimize psychotic episodes and associated distressed behaviors
Recurrent UTI	Prevent or reduce recurrent infections
Rheumatoid Arthritis	Eliminate/prevent or reduce pain/stiffness; Maintain physical function and quality of life
Scabies	Eliminate scabies mites; Prevent infestation recurrence; Prevent transmission to others
Seizure Disorders/Epilepsy	Prevent, eliminate or minimize seizures
Stroke Prevention (anticoagulation/antiplatelet therapy)	Prevent/reduce risk of first or recurrent stroke; Achieve INR range of 2.0-3.0 (target 2.5) for those receiving warfarin [2.5-3.5 (target 3.0) for those receiving warfarin who have mechanical heart valves]
Urinary Incontinence	Reduce incontinence episodes; Increase volume per void; Prevent or reduce complications (e.g., wounds)
Wounds (Pressure Ulcers)	Prevent wound formation/progression; Heal active wounds; Prevent complications (e.g., infection)

***The choice of medication and goals of therapy should be determined by the prescriber, in conjunction with the multidisciplinary team, based on the individual patient characteristics and clinical situation.**