

College of Pharmacy Program Learning Outcomes (PLOs)

Program Learning Outcomes (PLOs), which follow the educational outcomes outlined by the Center for the Advancement of Pharmacy Education (CAPE) 2013, have been mapped across the College of Pharmacy curriculum and aligned to all Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs) within course syllabi.

1. Learner (Learner)

Develop, integrate, and apply knowledge from the foundational sciences (i.e., pharmaceutical, social/behavioral/administrative, and clinical sciences) to evaluate the scientific literature, explain drug action, solve therapeutic problems, and advance population health and patient centered care.

2. Patient-centered care (Caregiver)

Provide patient-centered care as the medication expert (collect and interpret evidence, prioritize, formulate assessments and recommendations, implement, monitor and adjust plans, and document activities).

3. Medication use systems management (Manager)

Manage patient healthcare needs using human, financial, technological, and physical resources to optimize the safety and efficacy of medication use systems.

4. Health and wellness (Promoter)

Design prevention, intervention, and educational strategies for individuals and communities to manage chronic disease and improve health and wellness.

5. Population-based care (Provider)

Describe how population-based care influences patient centered care and influences the development of practice guidelines and evidence-based best practices.

6. Problem Solving (Problem Solver)

Identify problems; explore and prioritize potential strategies; and design, implement, and evaluate a viable solution.

7. Educator (Educator)

Educate all audiences by determining the most effective and enduring ways to impart information and assess understanding.

8. Patient Advocacy (Advocate)

Assure that patients' best interests are represented.

9. Interprofessional collaboration (Collaborator)

Actively participate and engage as a healthcare team member by demonstrating mutual respect, understanding, and values to meet patient care needs.

10. Cultural sensitivity (Includer)

Recognize social determinants of health to diminish disparities and inequities in access to quality care.

11. Communication (Communicator)

Effectively communicate verbally and nonverbally when interacting with an individual, group, or organization.

12. Self-awareness (Self-aware)

Examine and reflect on personal knowledge, skills, abilities, beliefs, biases, motivation, and emotions that could enhance or limit personal and professional growth.

13. Leadership (Leader)

Demonstrate responsibility for creating and achieving shared goals, regardless of position.

14. Innovation and Entrepreneurship (Innovator)

Engage in innovative activities by using creative thinking to envision better ways of accomplishing professional goals.

15. Professionalism (Professional)

Exhibit behaviors and values that are consistent with the trust given to the profession by patients, other healthcare providers, and society.