Objectives

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Department of Physician Assistant Studies Exit Objectives

Upon completion of the program, a student will have developed the skills to provide competent and compassionate care, as well as skills that promote lifelong learning. These include, but are not limited to:

- The development of a strong, broad biomedical and psychosocial knowledge base.
- The utilization of the bio-psycho-social paradigm in patient care.
- The utilization of self-directed lifelong learning skills
- The development of self-assessment skills and personal reflection to further advance the therapeutic relationship with patients.
- The utilization and critical review of professional literature and other resources necessary to expand knowledge and clinical evaluative skills.
- The on-going enhancement of applied professional skills.
- The demonstration of professional communication, comportment, leadership, duty and altruism in the service of others.

Behavioral Objectives

The physician assistant student

- responds to faculty, staff and peers readily and tactfully
- uses body posture and gestures that suggest attentiveness, approachability and acceptance
- refrains from revealing negative feelings through tone of voice or body language
- recognizes effects of own non-verbal communication upon others
- adjusts verbal and non-verbal communications to others
- reacts in a positive manner to questions, suggestions, and/or constructive criticism
- recognizes that once a negotiated decision has been reached, further discussion or actions may be non-productive
- demonstrates a positive attitude toward learning
- is on time for all scheduled classes and labs, including timely return from breaks
- relies on personal resources before approaching others for help
- demonstrates cooperation with and mutual respect for peers

Overview of Learning Objectives - Cardiovascular System

Given any of the following, discuss the presenting signs and symptoms, pathophysiology, diagnosis (including diagnostic testing), and patient management (including, but not limited to, pharmacotherapeutics, therapeutic procedures, patient education and preventive measures):

Cardiomyopathy

- Dilated
- Hypertrophic
- Restrictive

Conduction Disorders

- Atrial fibrillation/flutter
- Atrioventricular block
- Bundle branch block
- Paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia
- Premature beats
- Ventricular tachycardia
- Ventricular fibrillation/flutter

Congenital Heart Disease

- Atrial septal defect
- Coarctation of aorta
- Patent ductus arteriosus
- Tetralogy of Fallot
- Ventricular septal defect

Congestive Heart Failure

Hypertension

- Essential
- Secondary
- Malignant

Hypotension

- Cardiogenic shock
- Orthostatis/postural

Ischemic Heart Disease

- Acute myocardial infarction
- Angina pectoris
 - Stable
 - Unstable
 - Prinzmetal's/variant

Vascular Disease

- Acute rheumatic fever
- Aortic aneurysm/dissection
- Arterial embolism/thrombosis
- Chronic/acute arterial occlusion
- Giant cell arteritis
- Peripheral vascular disease
- Phlebitis/thrombophlebitis
- Venous thrombosis
- Varicose veins

Valvular Disease

- Aortic stenosis/insufficiency
- Mitral stenosis/insufficiency
- Mitral valve prolapse
- Tricuspid stenosis/insufficiency
- Pulmonary stenosis/insufficiency

Other Forms of Heart Disease

- Acute and subacute bacterial endocarditis
- Acute pericarditis
- Cardiac tamponade
- Pericardial effusion

Overview of Learning Objectives - Pulmonary System

Given any of the following, discuss the presenting signs and symptoms, pathophysiology, diagnosis (including diagnostic testing), and patient management (including, but not limited to, pharmacotherapeutics, therapeutic procedures, patient education and preventive measures):

Infectious Disorders

- Acute bronchitis
- Acute bronchiolitis
- Acute epiglottitis
- Croup
- Influenza
- Pertussis
- Pneumonias
 - Bacterial
 - Viral
 - Fungal
 - HIV-related
- Respiratory syncytial virus infection
- Tuberculosis

Neoplastic Disease

- Bronchogenic carcinoma
- Carcinoid tumors
- Metastatic tumors
- Pulmonary nodules

Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

- Asthma
- Bronchiectasis
- Chronic bronchitis
- Cystic fibrosis
- Emphysema

Pleural Diseases

- Pleural effusion
- Pneumothorax
 - Primary
 - Secondary
 - Traumatic
 - Tension

Pulmonary Circulation

- Pulmonary embolism
- Pulmonary hypertension
- Cor pulmonale

Restrictive Pulmonary Disease

- Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis
- Pneumoconiosis
- Sarcoidosis

Other Pulmonary Disease

- Acute respiratory distress syndrome
- Hyaline membrane disease
- Foreign body aspiration

Overview of Learning Objectives - Gastrointestinal System/Nutrition

Given any of the following, discuss the presenting signs and symptoms, pathophysiology, diagnosis (including diagnostic testing), and patient management (including, but not limited to, pharmacotherapeutics, therapeutic procedures, patient education and preventive measures):

Esophagus

- Esophagitis
- Motor disorders
- Mallory-Weiss tear
- Neoplasms
- Strictures
- Varices

Stomach

- Gastroesophageal reflux disease
- Gastritis
- Neoplasms
- Peptic ulcer disease
- Pyloric stenosis

Gallbladder

- Acute/chronic cholecystitis
- Cholelithiasis

Liver

- Acute/chronic hepatitis
- Cirrhosis
- Neoplasms

Pancreas

- Acute/chronic pancreatitis
- Neoplasms

Small Intestine/Colon

- Appendicitis
- Constipation
- Diverticular disease
- Inflammatory bowel disease
- Intussusception
- Irritable bowel syndrome
- Ischemic bowel disease

- Neoplasms
- Obstruction
- Toxic megacolon

Rectum

- Anal fissure
- Anorectal abscess/fistula
- Fecal impaction
- Hemorrhoids
- Neoplasms
- Pilonidal disease
- Polyps

Hernia

- Hiatal
- Incisional
- Inguinal
- Umbilical
- Ventral

Infectious Diarrhea

Nutritional Deficiencies/Disorders

- Niacin
- Thiamine
- Vitamin A
- Riboflavin
- Vitamin C
- Vitamin D
- Vitamin K
- Metabolic Disorders
- Lactose intolerance
- Phenylketonuria

Overview of Learning Objectives - Musculoskeletal System

Given any of the following, discuss the presenting signs and symptoms, pathophysiology, diagnosis (including diagnostic testing), and patient management (including, but not limited to, pharmacotherapeutics, therapeutic procedures, patient education and preventive measures):

Disorders of the Shoulder

- Fractures/dislocations
- Rotator cuff disorders
- Separations
- Sprain/strain

Disorders of the Forearm/Wrist/Hand

- Fractures/dislocations
 - Boxer's
 - Colles'
 - Gamekeeper's thumb
 - Humeral
 - Nursemaid's elbow
 - Scaphoid
- Sprains/strains
- Tenosynovitis
 - Carpal tunnel syndrome
 - de Quervain's tenosynovitis
 - Elbow tendinitis
 - Epicondylitis

Disorders of Back/Spine

- Ankylosing spondylitis
- Back strain/sprain
- Cauda equine
- Herniated disk pulposis
- Kyphosis/scoliosis
- Low back pain
- Spinal stenosis

Disorders of the Hip

- Aseptic necrosis
- Fractures/dislocations
- Slipped capital femoral epiphysis

Disorders of the Knee

- Bursitis
- Fractures/dislocations
- Meniscal injuries
- Osgood-Schlatter disease
- Sprains/strains

Disorders of the Ankle/Foot

- Fractures/dislocations
- Sprains/strains

Infectious Diseases

- Acute/chronic osteomyelitis
- Septic arthritis

Neoplastic Disease

- Bone cysts/tumors
- Ganglion cysts
- Osteosarcoma

Osteoarthritis

Osteoporosis

Rheumatologic Conditions

- Fibromyalgia
- Gout/pseudogout
- Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
- Polyarteritis nodosa
- Polymyositis
- Polymyalgia rheumatica
- Reiter's syndrome
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Systemic lupus erythematosus
- Scleroderma Sjogren's syndrome

Overview of Learning Objectives - Eyes, Ears, Nose & Throat

Given any of the following, discuss the presenting signs and symptoms, pathophysiology, diagnosis (including diagnostic testing), and patient management (including, but not limited to, pharmacotherapeutics, therapeutic procedures, patient education and preventive measures):

Eye Disorders

- Blepharitis
- Blowout fracture
- Cataract
- Chalazion
- Conjunctivitis
- Corneal abrasion
- Dacryoadenitis
- Ectropion
- Entropion
- Foreign body
- Glaucoma
- Hordeolum
- Hyphema
- Macular degeneration
- Orbital cellulites
- Pterygium
- Retinal detachment
- Retinal vascular occlusion
- Retinopathy
 - Diabetic
 - Hypertensive
- Strabismus

Nose/Sinus Disorders

- Acute/chronic sinusitis
- Allergic rhinitis
- Epistaxis
- Nasal polyps

Ear Disorders

- Acute/chronic otitis media
- Barotrauma
- Cerumen impaction
- Hearing impairment
- Mastoiditis
- Meniere's disease
- Labyrinthitis
- Otitis externa
- Tympanic membrane perforation
- Vertigo

Mouth/Throat Disorders

- Acute pharyngitis
- Acute tonsillitis
- Aphthous ulcers
- Dental abscess
- Epiglottitis
- Laryngitis
- Oral candidiasis
- Oral herpes simplex
- Oral leukoplakia
- Peritonsillar abscess
- Parotitis
- Sialadenitis

Overview of Learning Objectives - Reproductive System

Given any of the following, discuss the presenting signs and symptoms, pathophysiology, diagnosis (including diagnostic testing), and patient management (including, but not limited to, pharmacotherapeutics, therapeutic procedures, patient education and preventive measures):

Uterus

- Dysfunctional uterine bleeding
- Endometrial cancer
- Endometriosis/adenomyosis
- Leiomyoma
- Metritis
- Prolapse

Ovary

- Cysts
- Neoplasms

Cervix

- Carcinoma
- Cervicitis
- Dysplasia
- Incompetent

Vagina/Vulva

- Cystocele
- Neoplasm
- Prolapse
- Rectocele
- Vaginitis

Menstrual Disorders

- Amenorrhea
- Dysmenorrhea
- Premenstrual syndrome
- Menopause

Breast

- Abscess
- Carcinoma
- Fibroadenoma
- Fibrocystic disease
- Mastitis
- Pelvic Inflammatory Disease
- Contraceptive Methods
- Infertility

Pregnancy

- Uncomplicated Pregnancy
 - Prenatal diagnosis/care
 - Normal labor/delivery
- Complicated Pregnancy
 - o Abortion
 - o Abruptio placentae
 - o Dystocia
 - o Ectopic pregnancy
 - Fetal distress
 - o Gestational diabetes
 - Gestational trophoblastic disease
 - o Molar pregnancy
 - o Multiple gestation
 - o Placenta previa
 - o Postpartum hemorrhage
 - Pregnancy-induced hypertension
 - o Premature rupture of membranes
 - Rh incompatibility

Overview of Learning Objectives - Endocrine System

Given any of the following, discuss the presenting signs and symptoms, pathophysiology, diagnosis (including diagnostic testing), and patient management (including, but not limited to, pharmacotherapeutics, therapeutic procedures, patient education and preventive measures):

Diseases of the Thyroid and Parathryroid Glands

- Hyperparathyroidism
- Hypoparathyroidism
- Hyperthyroidism
 - Graves' disease
 - Hashimoto's thyroiditis
 - Thyroid storm
- Hypothyroidism
- Thyroiditis
- Neoplastic disease

Diseases of the Adrenal Glands

- Cushing's syndrome
- Corticoadrenal insufficiency
- Diseases of the Pituitary Gland
- Acromegaly/gigantism
- Dwarfism
- Diabetes insipidus

Diabetes Mellitus

- Type 1
- Type 2
- Hypoglycemia
- Lipid Disorders

Hypercholesterolemia Hypertriglyceridemia

Overview of Learning Objectives - Neurologic System

Given any of the following, discuss the presenting signs and symptoms, pathophysiology, diagnosis (including diagnostic testing), and patient management (including, but not limited to, pharmacotherapeutics, therapeutic procedures, patient education and preventive measures):

Dementia

- Alzheimer's Disease
- Multifocal infarct dementia
- Other

Cerebral Palsy

Diseases of Peripheral Nerves

- Bell's palsy
- Diabetic peripheral neuropathy
- Guillain-Barre syndrome
- Myasthenia gravis

Headaches

- Cluster headache
- Migraine
- Tension headache

Infectious Disorders

- Encephalitis
- Meningitis

Movement Disorders

- Essential tremor
- Huntington's disease
- Parkinson's disease
- Multiple Sclerosis

Seizure Disorders

- Generalized convulsive disorder
- Generalized nonconvulsive disorder
- Status epilepticus

Vascular Diseases

- Cerebral aneurysm
- Stroke
- Transient ischemic attack

Overview of Learning Objectives - Psychiatry/Behavioral Science

Given any of the following, discuss the presenting signs and symptoms, pathophysiology, diagnosis (including diagnostic testing), and patient management (including, but not limited to, pharmacotherapeutics, therapeutic procedures, patient education and preventive measures):

Anxiety Disorders

- Panic disorder
- Generalized anxiety disorder
- Posttraumatic stress disorder
- Phobias

Attention-Deficit Disorder

Autistic Disorder

Eating Disorders

- Anorexia nervosa
- Bulimia nervosa
- Obesity

Mood Disorders

- Adjustment
- Depressive
- Dysthymic
- Bipolar

Psychoses

- Delusional disorder
- Schizophrenia
- Schizoaffective disorder

Personality Disorders

- Antisocial
- Avoidant
- Borderline
- Histrionic Narcissistic
- Obsessive-compulsive
- Paranoid
- Schizoid
- Schizotypal

Somatoform Disorders

Substance Use Disorders

- Alcohol abuse/dependence
- Drug abuse/dependence
- Tobacco use/dependence

Other Behavior/Emotional Disorders

- Acute reaction to stress
- Child/elder abuse
- Domestic violence
- Uncomplicated bereavement

Overview of Learning Objectives - Genitourinary System

Given any of the following, discuss the presenting signs and symptoms, pathophysiology, diagnosis (including diagnostic testing), and patient management (including, but not limited to, pharmacotherapeutics, therapeutic procedures, patient education and preventive measures):

Incontinence

Urinary retention

Renal Diseases

- Acute/chronic renal failure
- Glomerulonephritis
- Nephrotic syndrome
- Polycystic kidney disease

Urologic stones

- Nephrolithiasis
- Urolithiasis

Neoplastic Diseases

- Bladder carcinoma
- Prostate carcinoma
- Renal cell carcinoma
- Testicular carcinoma
- Wilms' tumor

Infectious/Inflammatory Conditions

- Cystitis
- Epididymitis
- Orchitis
- Prostatitis
- Pyelonephritis
- Urethritis

Male GU Problems

Penis

- Erectile dysfunction
- Paraphimosis/phimosis

Scrotum/Testes

- Cryptorchidism
- Hydrocele/varicocele
- Testicular torsion

Prostate

• Benign prostatic hyperplasia

Overview of Learning Objectives - Electrolyte and Acid/Base Disorders

Given any of the following, discuss the presenting signs and symptoms, pathophysiology, diagnosis (including diagnostic testing), and patient management (including, but not limited to, pharmacotherapeutics, therapeutic procedures, patient education and preventive measures):

Hypo/hypernatremia Hypo/hyperkalemia Hypo/hypercalcemia Hypomagnesemia Metabolic alkalosis/acidosis Respiratory alkalosis/acidosis Volume depletion Volume excess

Overview of Learning Objectives - Dermatologic System

Given any of the following, discuss the presenting signs and symptoms, pathophysiology, diagnosis (including diagnostic testing), and patient management (including, but not limited to, pharmacotherapeutics, therapeutic procedures, patient education and preventive measures):

Eczematous Eruptions

- Dermatitis
 - Atopic
 - Contact
 - Diaper
 - Nummular eczematous
 - Perioral
 - Seborrheic
 - Stasis
- Dyshidrosis
- Lichen simplex chronicus

Papulosquamous Diseases

- Dermatophyte infections
 - Tinea versicolor
 - Tinea corporis/pedis
- Drug eruptions
- Lichen planus
- Pityriasis rosea
- Psoriasis

Desquamation

- Stevens-Johnson syndrome
- Toxic epidermal necrolysis
- Erythema multiforme
- Vesicular Bullae
- Bullous pemphigoid

Acneiform Lesions

- Acne vulgaris
- Rosacea
- Folliculitis

Verrucous Lesions

- Seborrheic keratosis
- Actinic keratosis

Lice

- Scabies
- Spider bites

Neoplasms

- Basal cell carcinoma
- Melanoma
- Squamous cell carcinoma

Hair and Nails

- Alopecia areata
- Androgenetic alopecia
- Onycomycosis
- Paronychia

Viral Diseases

- Condyloma acuminatum
- Exanthems
- Herpes simplex
- Molluscum contagiosum
- Verrucae
- Varicella-zoster virus infections

Bacterial Infections

- Cellulitis/vasculitis
- Erysipelas
- Impetigo

Other

- Acanthosis nigricans
- Burns
- Decubitus ulcers/leg ulcers
- Hidradenitis suppurativa
- Lipomas/epithelial inclusion cysts
- Melasma
- Urticaria
- Vitiligo

Insects/Parasites

Overview of Learning Objectives - Hematologic System

Given any of the following, discuss the presenting signs and symptoms, pathophysiology, diagnosis (including diagnostic testing), and patient management (including, but not limited to, pharmacotherapeutics, therapeutic procedures, patient education and preventive measures):

Anemias

- Aplastic anemia
- Vitamin B12 deficiency
- Folate deficiency
- Iron deficiency
- G6PD deficiency
- Hemolytic anemia
- Sickle cell anemia
- Thalassemia

Coagulation Disorders

- Factor VIII disorders
- Factor IX disorders
- Factor XI disorders
- Thrombocytopenia
 - Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
 - Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura
 - Von Willebrand's disease

Malignancies

- Acute/chronic lymphocytic leukemia
- Acute/chronic myelogenous leukemia
- Lymphoma
- Multiple myeloma

Overview of Learning Objectives - Infectious Diseases

Given any of the following, discuss the presenting signs and symptoms, pathophysiology, diagnosis (including diagnostic testing), and patient management (including, but not limited to, pharmacotherapeutics, therapeutic procedures, patient education and preventive measures):

Fungal Disease

- Candidiasis
- Cryptococcosis
- Histoplasmosis
- Pneumocystis

Bacterial Disease

- Botulism
- Chlamydia
- Cholera
- Diphtheria
- Gonococcal infections
- Salmonellosis
- Shigellosis
- Tetanus

Mycobacterial Disease

- Tuberculosis
- Atypical mycobacterial disease

Spirochetal Disease

- Lyme borreliosis
 - Lyme disease
- Rocky Mountain spotted fever
- Syphilis

Parasitic Disease

- Amebiasis
- Hookworms
- Malaria
- Pinworms
- Toxoplasmosis

Viral Disease

- Cytomegalovirus infections
- Epstein-Barr virus infections
- Erythema infectiosum
- Herpes simplex
- HIV infection
- Human papillomavirus infections

- Influenza
- Mumps
- Rabies
- Roseola
- Rubella
- Measles
- Varicella-zoster virus infections

Adult Medicine Objectives

- Obtain and document an appropriate history utilizing all available information sources, e.g. patient, family, community.
- Perform and document an appropriate examination.
- Describe the following common primary care problems, including pathophysiology, diagnosis, treatment and follow-up:
 - o Infectious disease problems (e.g. bacterial, viral, fungal, protozoan diseases)
 - O Dermatologic problems (e.g. bacterial diseases, fungal diseases, viral diseases, drug reactions, common exanthems, diseases of the hair, scalp and nails, skin cancers)
 - o Immunologic/Allergic problems (e.g. urticaria, allergic rhinitis, immunodeficiency syndromes, connective tissue diseases, autoimmune diseases)
 - Hematologic/Oncologic problems (e.g. anemias, leukemias, lymphomas, bleeding disorders, platelet disorders, thrombotic disorders)
 - Ear, nose, and throat problems (e.g. otitis media, otitis externa, vertigo, hearing loss, impacted cerumen, foreign bodies of nose/ear, acute and chronic sinusitis, chronic and allergic rhinitis, acute pharyngitis, tonsillitis)
 - o Eye problems (e.g. glaucoma, cataract, conjunctivitis, blepharitis, retinal detachment, foreign body, diabetic retinopathy, hypertensive retinopathy)
 - Endocrine and metabolic problems (e.g. diabetes mellitus, hypoglycemia, hyper- and hypothyroidism, benign and malignant thyroid tumors, osteoporosis, hypercholesterolemia, malnutrition, obesity, vitamin deficiencies and excess, electrolyte disorders, acid-base disorders)
 - O Cardiovascular problems (e.g. hypertension, congestive heart failure, pulmonary edema, acute myocardial infarction, coronary artery disease, valvular heart disease, endocarditis, pericarditis, cardiomyopathies, aortic aneurysm/dissection, atherosclerosis/arteriosclerosis, peripheral vascular disease, deep venous thrombosis)
 - Respiratory problems (e.g. influenza, pneumonia, acute bronchitis, COPD, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, asthma, tuberculosis, sarcoidosis, pulmonary embolism, pleurisy, effusion, pneumothorax, respiratory distress syndrome, pneumoconioses, malignant neoplasms)
 - Gastrointestinal problems (e.g. esophageal reflux, peptic ulcer disease, enteric infections, irritable bowel syndrome, appendicitis, inflammatory bowel disease, intestinal obstruction, diverticula, constipation, hemorrhoids, anal fissure, anal/rectal abscess, pilonidal cyst, cholecystitis, hepatitis, cirrhosis, pancreatitis, hernias, malabsorptive syndromes, malignant tumors of the digestive system)
 - Renal and urologic problems (e.g. acute renal failure, chronic renal failure, glomerulonephritis, interstitial nephritis, urinary tract infections such as cystitis/urethritis/pyelonephritis, renal artery stenosis, nephrolithiasis, benign and malignant tumors of the urinary tract)
 - Reproductive problems (e.g. routine gynecologic examination, endometriosis, abnormal bleeding, male and female infertility, impotence, testicular torsion, breast/cervical/ovarian/uterine/vulvar/testicular/ prostatic benign and malignant tumors)

- Musculoskeletal problems (e.g. joint pain, joint effusion, osteoporosis, developmental/inherited bone disorders, tempomandibular joint problems, kyphosis/scoliosis, spondylosis, ruptured intervertebral disc, tendonitis, bursitis, sprains/strains, fractures, dislocations, tendon ruptures/avulsions/lacerations, benign and malignant bone and muscle tumors)
- Neurologic problems (e.g. cranial nerve disorders, Bell's palsy, epilepsy, stroke, TIA, subarachnoid hemorrhage, meningitis, abscess, encephalitis, multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, dementia, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Guillain-Barre syndrome, myasthenia gravis, benign and malignant tumors)
- O Psychiatric problems (e.g. psychoses, anxiety/mood disorders, personality disorders, eating disorders, substance abuse, domestic violence, bereavement, crises adjustment)
- Interpret diagnostic tests, including laboratory results, imaging studies, and electrophysiologic studies.
- Generate and implement an appropriate management plan, including treatment, follow-up plans and patient education and counseling.
- Discuss the appropriate use of medications related to such issues as dosage, indications, contraindications, interactions, complications, metabolism, excretion, and mutagenicity.
- Properly performs any procedures under the supervision of the preceptor (e.g. IV, ABG, foley catheter, dressing change, Pap smear, various cultures, urinalysis)
- Special considerations:
 - o Describe and discuss routine health maintenance.
 - o Describe and discuss public health issues, e.g.:
 - Adult immunizations
 - Health screenings
 - Domestic violence/abuse
 - Risk-taking behaviors (e.g. substance abuse, seatbelt and helmet use)
 - Cultural influences
 - Socioeconomic environment
 - Nutrition
 - Aging of the population
 - Chronic disease vs. acute disease
 - Describe and discuss any ethnic, religious, or cultural issues that impact the care of a patient in this setting.

Geriatric and Behavioral Medicine Objectives

- Obtain and document an appropriate psychiatric/geriatric history utilizing all available information sources, e.g. patient, family, friends, community.
- Perform and document an appropriate physical and psychiatric/geriatric examination.

- Describe the following common psychiatric/geriatric problems, including pathophysiology, diagnosis, treatment and follow-up:
 - Dementias
 - o Mental disorders due to general medical condition
 - Substance-related disorders
 - Schizophrenia
 - Other psychotic disorders (e.g. schizophreniform, schizoaffective, and delusional disorders)
 - Mood disorders
 - Anxiety disorders
 - Somatoform disorders
 - Factitious disorders
 - Sexual and gender identity disorders
 - Eating disorders
 - Sleep disorders
 - Personality disorders
 - Suicide
 - o Children's disorders (e.g. mental retardation; disorders of learning, attention-deficit, disruptive behavior)
 - O Geriatric assessment (e.g. functional assessment, environmental assessment, pain assessment, nutritional assessment)
 - Instability, Immobility, Falls
 - o End-of-Life Issues
- Interpret diagnostic tests, including laboratory results, imaging studies, and electrophysiologic studies.
- Generate and implement an appropriate management plan, including treatment, follow-up plans and patient education and counseling.
- Discuss the appropriate use of medications in the psychiatric/geriatric patient related to such issues
 as dosage, indications, contraindications, interactions, complications, metabolism, excretion, and
 mutagenicity.
- Properly select and perform any testing or procedures under the supervision of the preceptor.
- Special considerations:
 - o Describe and discuss human development throughout the life cycle.
 - o Describe and discuss various theories of human behavior as related to patient care.
 - Describe and discuss the assessment and management of psychiatric emergencies (e.g. suicide, acute psychosis, drug overdose, violent behavior).
 - o Discuss conflicting ethical principles related to the care of the psychiatric/geriatric patient.
 - Discuss the legal process and implications of committing a patient to a psychiatric hospital/long-term care facility.
 - o Describe and discuss public health issues related to psychiatry/geriatrics, such as:
 - Epidemiology of mental health problems
 - Mental health problems of the homeless
 - Access to care
 - Rural vs. urban location

- Cultural influences
- Socioeconomic environment
- Risk-taking behaviors (e.g. substance abuse, seatbelt and helmet use)
- Spouse/child/elder abuse
- Epidemiology of adolescent suicide
- Geriatric considerations and aging of the population
- O Describe and discuss any ethnic, religious, or cultural issues that impact the care of a patient in this setting.

Pediatric Objectives

- Obtain and document an appropriate pediatric history utilizing all available information sources, e.g. patient, family, community.
- Perform and document an appropriate pediatric examination.
- Describe the following common pediatric problems, including pathophysiology, diagnosis, treatment and follow-up:
 - o Management of newborn problems
 - Birth Trauma
 - Respiratory disorders (e.g. respiratory distress syndrome, transient tachypnea of the newborn, apnea of prematurity)
 - o Metabolic problems (e.g. hypothermia, hypoglycemia, hyperglycemia, hypocalcemica, hypernatremia, hypocalcemia, hyperbilirubinemia, fetal alcohol syndrome)
 - o Neonatal infections
 - Sudden infant death syndrome
 - O Congenital abnormalities (e.g. congenital heart disease, GI/GU defects, congenital eye defects, neurologic defects, musculoskeletal defects)
 - o Common feeding and gastrointestinal problems
 - o Hematologic Problems
 - o Failure to Thrive
 - o Developmental Problems
 - o Behavioral Problems
 - o Learning Disorders
 - Mental Retardation
 - o Childhood infections (e.g. ENT infections, respiratory infections, viral infections, enteric infections, skin infections)
 - Childhood tumors
 - o Orthopedic Problems
 - o Adolescent problems (e.g. delayed sexual maturation, precocious puberty, anabolic steroid abuse, eating disorders)
- Interpret diagnostic tests, including laboratory results, imaging studies, and electrophysiologic studies.
- Generate and implement an appropriate management plan, including treatment, follow-up plans and patient education and counseling.
- Discuss the appropriate use of medications in the pediatric population related to such issues as
 dosage, indications, contraindications, interactions, complications, metabolism, excretion, and
 mutagenicity.
- Properly performs any pediatric procedures under the supervision of the preceptor.
- Special considerations:

- o Describe and discuss normal and abnormal growth and development.
- o Discuss adolescent pregnancy and contraception
- o Describe and discuss public health issues related to pediatrics, e.g.:
 - Immunizations
 - Health screenings
 - Genetic/birth defect issues
 - Caretaker/day care/school issues
 - Child abuse
 - Poisonings
 - Risk-taking behaviors
 - Cultural influences
 - Socioeconomic environment
 - Nutrition
- Describe and discuss any ethnic, religious, or cultural issues that impact the care of a patient in this setting.

Women's Health Objectives

The student will demonstrate attainment of a strong knowledge base, clinical skills, self-directed learning, self-assessment, clinical reasoning, and professional behavior and team skills through the following:

- Obtain and document an appropriate gynecologic or obstetrical history utilizing all available information sources (e.g., patient, family, community).
- Perform and document the following (as appropriate to rotation site):
 - o An appropriate gynecologic examination, including breast examination
 - o Appropriate obstetrical examination
 - o Labor & delivery admission and progress
 - Vaginal delivery of newborn
 - Postpartum rounds
- Describe the following conditions or diseases, including risk factors, pathophysiology, diagnosis, treatment, follow-up, and complications:

Breast disorders

- Menstrual disorders
- o Disorders of the cervix
- o Disorders of the uterus
- o Benign lesions of the vulva, vagina, and cervix
- o Vulvar neoplasia
- Ovarian disorders
- Sexually transmitted diseases
- Infertility
- Sexual dysfunction
- o Genital and reproductive anomalies
- o Pelvic relaxation and urinary problems
- o Urinary tract infection
- o Pregnancy-induced conditions
- o Complicated/abnormal pregnancies
- o Post-partum considerations
- Interpret diagnostic tests, including laboratory results and imaging studies.
- Generate and implement appropriate gynecologic and obstetric (antepartum and postpartum) management plans, including screening, treatment, follow-up, and patient education.
- Discuss the appropriate use of medications for gynecologic and obstetrical patients including such issues as indications, contraindications, interactions, complications, dosage, metabolism, excretion, and mutagenicity.
- Properly select, perform, and document tests, procedures, and imaging under the supervision of the preceptor, such as the following:
 - o Office procedures
 - Obstetric procedures

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- Surgical procedures
- Special considerations:
 - Discuss the use of contraceptive methods, including indications, contraindications, efficacy, advantages/disadvantages, safety, mutagenicity, patient education, cost, and cultural/religious issues (e.g. abstinence, natural family planning)
 - Define and discuss the use of screening and diagnostic instruments used in obstetrics, paying particular attention to indications, timing, normal and abnormal findings, and maternal risk factors (e.g. ultrasound, 1-hour postprandial glucose tolerance test (GTT), maternal serum alpha-fetoprotein)
 - O Discuss the indications for and the correct use and administration of obstetric pharmacologic therapies (e.g. RhoGAM, magnesium sulfate)
 - o Discuss and provide rationale for the components of routine prenatal care.
 - o Describe and discuss normal embryonic/fetal development.
 - O Describe and discuss public health issues related to women's health, e.g.:
 - Immunizations (HBV, VZV, rubella, tetanus)
 - Health screening/preventive counseling
 - Genetic/birth defect counseling
 - Risk-taking behaviors (e.g. substance abuse, STDs)
 - Cultural influences
 - Socioeconomic environment
 - Nutrition
 - Spousal Abuse
 - O Describe and discuss any ethnic, religious, or cultural issues that impact the care of a patient in this setting.

Emergency Medicine Objectives

- Obtain and document an appropriate problem-focused emergency history utilizing all available information sources, e.g. patient, family, community.
- Perform and document an appropriate problem-focused yet thorough physical examination.
- Describe the following common emergency problems, including pathophysiology, diagnosis, treatment and follow-up:
 - Cardiovascular collapse
 - Shock
 - o Respiratory distress/failure
 - o Drowning
 - Aspiration of foreign body
 - Swallowed foreign body
 - o Anaphylaxis and transfusion reactions
 - Altered mental status
 - Poisoning
 - o Drug Abuse
 - Cold injuries
 - Heat injuries
 - Venoms, bites, and stings
 - Burns
 - o Traumatic injuries
 - Hemorrhage and epistaxis
 - Pneumothorax
 - Lacerations
 - o Foreign body
 - o Corneal burn or abrasion
 - Increased intracranial pressure and head trauma
 - Seizures
 - Acute abdominal pain
 - Vaginal discharge
- Interpret diagnostic tests, including laboratory results, imaging studies, and electrophysiologic studies.
- Generate and implement an appropriate management plan, including treatment, follow-up plans and patient education and counseling.
 - Discuss the appropriate use of medications in the emergency department related to such issues as
 dosage, indications, contraindications, interactions, complications, metabolism, excretion, and
 mutagenicity.

- Become familiar with the indications for appropriate IV fluid orders for emergency and acute situations.
- Properly perform any emergency procedures under the supervision of the preceptor (e.g. intravenous cannulation, phlebotomy, nasogastric tube, foley catheter, splinting/casting, dressings, wound care and suturing, CPR, endotracheal intubation)
- Special considerations:
 - o Describe and discuss the assessment and management of the following:
 - Airway management
 - Major trauma
 - Chest pain
 - Abdominal pain
 - Respiratory distress
 - Altered level of consciousness
 - Shock
 - Describe and discuss public health issues related to emergency medicine, e.g.:
 - Injury prevention
 - Spouse/child/elder abuse
 - Aging of the population
 - Epidemiology of injuries
 - Risk-taking behaviors
 - Cultural influences
 - Socioeconomic environment
 - Nutrition
 - Describe and discuss any ethnic, religious, or cultural issues that impact the care of a patient in this setting.

Surgery Objectives

- Obtain and document an appropriate surgical history utilizing all available information sources, e.g. patient, family, community.
- Perform and document appropriate physical examinations for pre-operative screening and postoperative follow-up.
- Describe the following common surgical problems, including pathophysiology, diagnosis, treatment, indications and contraindications for surgery, and follow-up:
 - o Infectious disease considerations (e.g. wound infection, dehiscence, sepsis, abscess)
 - Dermatologic problems (e.g. wound healing, lipomas, sebaceous cysts, neoplastic skin lesions)
 - o Thyroid disorders
 - o Parathyroid disorders
 - Pulmonary disorders
 - Esophageal disorders
 - Stomach disorders
 - Small intestine disorders
 - Appendicitis
 - Colorectal disorders
 - Liver disorders
 - Biliary disorders
 - Pancreatic disorders
 - o Splenic disorder/indications for therapeutic splenectomy
 - Hernias
 - Vascular disorders (e.g. pulmonary embolism, deep vein thrombosis, phlebitis, AV fistula, abdominal aortic aneurysm, thoracic aortic aneurysm, aortic dissection, femoral aneurysm, pseudoaneurysm, peripheral arterial occlusive disease, thoracic outlet syndrome, arterial trauma)
- Interpret diagnostic tests, including laboratory results, imaging studies, and electrophysiologic studies.
- Generate and implement an appropriate management plan, including treatment, follow-up plans and patient education and counseling.
- Discuss the appropriate use of medications in the surgical patient related to such issues as dosage, indications, contraindications, interactions, complications, metabolism, excretion, and mutagenicity.
 - o Pain Management
 - o Perioperative antibiotic usage
 - Chemotherapy
 - o Inpatient considerations (e.g. sleep medications, anti-emetics, laxatives)

- Properly perform/assist and document any surgical procedures under the supervision of the preceptor.
 - Office/hospital (non-operating room) procedures
 - Wound care
 - Nasogastric intubation
 - Venipuncture/Arterial Blood Gas sampling
 - o Line and tube insertion/removal
 - O General operating room procedures (e.g. scrub, gown, glove -open and closed, position patient, prep, maintain sterile technique, tie knots, suture/staple, apply dressings, properly transfer patient to and from O.R. table, hold retractors)
 - Dermatologic procedures (e.g. excision of cysts, incision and drainage, skin grafting/skin flaps)
 - Thyroidectomy
 - Parathyroidectomy
 - Thoracic procedures
 - Esophagectomy/esophagoscopy
 - Stomach/small bowel procedures
 - o Appendectomy open and laparoscopic
 - Biliary surgery
 - o Colo-rectal procedures
- Special considerations:
 - o Identify and appropriately utilize surgical instruments
 - o Discuss the importance of sterile technique in the surgical setting
 - O Describe and discuss public health issues related to surgery (e.g. socioeconomic, geographic, racial and ethnic factors in the delivery of surgical services, changes in patterns of inpatient vs. outpatient surgery, distribution of newer technologies such as laser and laparoscopic surgery, cultural attitudes toward surgery, nutritional risk factors for surgical problems, risk-taking behaviors)
 - Identify and manage problems common to peri-operative management of the surgical patient such as fluid management, DVT/ PE prophylaxis, infection, mobility and ambulation, blood conservation and replacement
 - Instruct patients regarding appropriate wound care, activities, and lifestyle changes postoperatively
 - o Given any cancer patient, utilize data to document TNM staging
 - O Discuss pediatric intraoperative considerations (e.g. cardiopulmonary, renal, hepatic, endocrine, metabolic, nutritional)
- Describe and discuss any ethnic, religious, or cultural issues that impact the care of a patient in this setting.