

**Family Medicine Rotation Information (including Rotation Learning Outcomes,  
Instructional Objectives, the Preceptor Evaluation of Student Form, and the rotation-  
specific curriculum integration table)**

**Instructor of Record for Family Medicine Rotation:**

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**Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics**

**Cardiovascular System**

Cardiomyopathy: Dilated, Hypertrophic, Restrictive, Stress

Conduction disorders/dysrhythmias: Atrial fibrillation, Atrial flutter, Atrial tachycardia, Atrioventricular block, Bradycardia, Bundle branch block, Idioventricular rhythm, Junctional, Premature contractions, QT prolongation, Sick sinus syndrome, Sinus arrhythmia, Torsades de pointes, Ventricular fibrillation, Ventricular tachycardia

Congenital heart disease: Atrial septal defect, Coarctation of aorta, Patent ductus arteriosus, Tetralogy of Fallot, Transposition of the great vessels, Ventricular septal defect

Coronary artery disease: Acute myocardial infarction, Angina pectoris, Non–ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction, ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction, Unstable angina, Atherosclerosis

Heart failure

Hypertension: Primary hypertension, Secondary hypertension, Hypertensive emergencies,

Hypotension: Orthostatic hypotension, Vasovagal hypotension

Lipid disorder

Shock: Cardiogenic, Distributive, Hypovolemic, Obstructive

Traumatic, infectious, and inflammatory heart conditions: Cardiac tamponade, Infective endocarditis, Myocarditis, Pericardial effusion, Pericarditis

Valvular disorders: Aortic, Mitral, Pulmonary, Tricuspid

Vascular disease: Aortic aneurysm/dissection, Arterial embolism/thrombosis, Arteriovenous malformation, Deep vein thrombosis, Giant cell arteritis, Peripheral artery disease,

Phlebitis/thrombophlebitis, Varicose veins, Venous insufficiency

**Dermatologic System**

Acneiform eruptions: Acne vulgaris, Folliculitis, Perioral dermatitis, Rosacea

Desquamation: Erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, Toxic epidermal necrolysis

Diseases/disorders of the hair and nails: Alopecia, Onychomycosis, Paronychia/felon

Envenomations and arthropod bite reactions

Exanthems: Erythema infectiosum (fifth disease), Hand-foot-and-mouth disease, Measles

Infectious diseases

Bacterial: Cellulitis, Erysipelas, Impetigo

Fungal: Candidiasis, Dermatophyte infections

Parasitic: Lice, Scabies

Viral: Condyloma acuminatum, Exanthems, Hand-foot-and-mouth disease, Herpes simplex, Molluscum contagiosum, Varicella-zoster virus infections, Verrucae  
Keratotic disorders: Actinic keratosis, Seborrheic keratosis  
Neoplasms: Benign, Malignant, Premalignant  
Papulosquamous disorders: Atopic dermatitis, Contact dermatitis, Drug eruptions, Eczema, Lichen planus, Pityriasis rosea, Psoriasis, Seborrheic dermatitis  
Pigment disorders: Melasma, Vitiligo  
Skin integrity: Burns, Lacerations, Pressure ulcers  
Vascular abnormalities: Cherry angioma, Hemangiomas, Purpura, Stasis dermatitis, Telangiectasia  
Vesiculobullous disease: Pemphigoid, Pemphigus  
Other dermatologic disorders: Acanthosis nigricans, Hidradenitis suppurativa, Lipomas/epidermal inclusion cysts, Photosensitivity reactions, Pilonidal disease, Urticaria

### **Endocrine System**

Adrenal disorders: Cushing syndrome, Pheochromocytoma, Primary adrenal insufficiency  
Diabetes mellitus: Type 1, Type 2  
Hypogonadism  
Neoplasms: Multiple endocrine neoplasia, Neoplastic syndrome, Primary endocrine malignancy  
Parathyroid disorders: Hyperparathyroidism, Hypoparathyroidism  
Pituitary disorders: Acromegaly/gigantism, Cushing disease, Diabetes insipidus, Dwarfism, Pituitary adenoma, Prolactinoma, SIADH  
Thyroid disorders: Goiter, Hyperthyroidism, Hypothyroidism, Thyroid nodules, Thyroiditis

### **Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat**

#### Eye disorders

Conjunctivitis  
Corneal disorders, Cataract, Corneal ulcer, Infectious, Keratitis, Pterygium  
Inflammatory disorders: Iritis, Scleritis, Uveitis  
Lacrimal disorders: Dacryoadenitis, Dacryocystitis, Dacrostenosis, Keratoconjunctivitis sicca  
Lid disorders: Blepharitis, Chalazion, Ectropion, Entropion, Hordeolum  
Neuro-ophthalmologic disorders: Nystagmus, Optic neuritis, Papilledema  
Orbital disorders: Orbital cellulitis, Periorbital cellulitis  
Retinal disorders: Macular degeneration, Retinal detachment, Retinopathy  
Retinal vascular occlusion  
Vision abnormalities: Amaurosis fugax, Amblyopia, Glaucoma, Strabismus, Presbyopia

#### Ear disorders

External ear: Cerumen impaction, Otitis externa  
Inner ear: Acoustic neuroma, Dysfunction of eustachian tube, Labyrinthitis, Vertigo  
Middle ear: Cholesteatoma, Otitis media, Otosclerosis, Tympanic membrane perforation  
Hearing impairment: Conductive, Sensorineural  
Other abnormalities of the ear: Mastoiditis, Meniere disease, Tinnitus  
Foreign bodies of the eyes, ears, nose, and throat: Barotrauma of the ear, Blowout fracture, Corneal abrasion, Globe rupture, Hyphema  
Neoplasms: Benign, Malignant

Nose/sinus disorders: Epistaxis, Nasal polyps, Rhinitis, Sinusitis

Oropharyngeal disorders

Infectious/inflammatory disorders: Angioedema, Aphthous ulcers, Candidiasis, Deep neck infection, Dental abscess, Dental caries, Epiglottitis, Gingivitis, Laryngitis, Peritonsillar abscess, Pharyngitis

Salivary disorders: Parotitis, Sialadenitis

Other oropharyngeal disorders: Leukoplakia

### **Gastrointestinal System/Nutrition**

Biliary disorders: Acute cholecystitis, Chronic cholecystitis, Cholangitis, Cholelithiasis

Colorectal disorders: Abscess/fistula, Anal fissure, Constipation, Diverticular disease, Fecal impaction/incontinence, Hemorrhoids, Ileus, Inflammatory bowel disease, Irritable bowel syndrome, Ischemic bowel disease, Obstruction, Polyp, Rectal prolapse, Toxic megacolon  
Diarrhea

Esophageal disorders: Esophagitis, Gastroesophageal reflux disease, Mallory-Weiss tear,

Motility disorders, Strictures, Varices, Zenker diverticulum

Gastric disorders: Gastritis, Gastroparesis, Peptic ulcer disease, Pyloric stenosis

Gastrointestinal bleeding

Hepatic disorders: Acute hepatitis, Chronic hepatitis, Cirrhosis, Fatty liver, Portal hypertension

Hernias

Hyperemesis

Ingestion of toxic substances and foreign bodies

Metabolic disorders: Phenylketonuria, Rickets

Neoplasms: Benign, Malignant

Nutritional and vitamin disorders: Food allergies and food sensitivities,

Hypervitaminosis/hypovitaminosis, Malabsorption, Refeeding syndrome

Obesity

Pancreatic disorders: Acute pancreatitis, Chronic pancreatitis

Small intestine disorders: Appendicitis, Celiac disease, Intussusception, Obstruction, Polyps

### **Genitourinary System**

Benign prostatic hypertrophy

Bladder disorders: Incontinence, Overactive bladder, Prolapse

Congenital and acquired abnormalities: Cryptorchidism, Peyronie disease, Trauma,

Vesicoureteral reflux

Infectious disorders: Cystitis, Epididymitis, Fournier gangrene, Orchitis, Prostatitis,

Pyelonephritis, Urethritis

Neoplasms: Bladder, Penile, Prostate, Testicular

Nephrolithiasis/urolithiasis

Penile disorders: Erectile dysfunction, Hypospadias/epispadias, Paraphimosis/phimosis, Priapism

Testicular disorders: Hydrocele/varicocele, Testicular torsion

Urethral disorders: Prolapse, Stricture

### **Hematologic System**

Autoimmune disorders

Coagulation disorder: Clotting factor disorders, Thrombocytopenias

Cytopenias: Anemia, Leukopenia

Cytoses: Polycythemia, Thrombocytosis

Hemoglobinopathies: G6PD deficiency, Hemochromatosis, Sickle cell disease, Thalassemia

Immunologic disorders: Transfusion reaction

Neoplasms, premalignancies, and malignancies: Acute/chronic lymphocytic leukemia, Acute/chronic myelogenous leukemia, Lymphoma, Multiple myeloma, Myelodysplasia

Transfusion Reaction

### **Infectious Diseases**

Bacterial diseases: Bartonella, Botulism, Campylobacter jejuni infection, Chancroid, Chlamydia, Cholera, Clostridioides difficile infection, Diphtheria, Gonococcal infections, Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus infection, Rheumatic fever, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, Salmonellosis, Shigellosis, Tetanus

Fungal diseases: Blastomycosis, Candidiasis, Coccidiomycosis, Cryptococcosis, Histoplasmosis, Pneumocystis

Mycobacterial diseases: Atypical mycobacterial disease, Tuberculosis

Parasitic diseases: Amebiasis, Giardiasis, Helminth infestations, Malaria, Pinworms, Toxoplasmosis, Trichomoniasis

Perinatal transmission of disorders: Congenital varicella, Herpes simplex virus, Human papillomavirus, Zika virus, Group B streptococcus

Prion diseases

Sepsis/systemic inflammatory response syndrome

Spirochetal diseases: Lyme disease, Syphilis

Viral diseases: Coronavirus infections, Cytomegalovirus infections, Epstein-Barr virus infection, Erythema infectiosum, Herpes simplex virus infections, HIV/AIDS, Human papillomavirus infections, Influenza, Measles, Mumps, Polio, Rabies, Roseola, Rubella, Varicella-zoster virus infections

### **Musculoskeletal System**

Chest/rib disorders: Deformities, Fractures

Compartment syndrome

Degenerative diseases: Osteoarthritis

Infectious diseases: Osteomyelitis, Septic arthritis

Lower extremity disorders: Avascular necrosis, Developmental dysplasia, Extensor mechanism injuries, Fractures/dislocations, Osgood-Schlatter disease, Slipped capital femoral epiphysis, Soft-tissue injuries

Neoplasms: Benign, Malignant, Paget disease of bone

Rheumatologic disorders: Connective tissue diseases, Fibromyalgia, Gout/pseudogout, Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, Osteoporosis, Polyarteritis nodosa, Polymyalgia rheumatica, Polymyositis, Reactive arthritis, Rheumatoid arthritis, Sjögren syndrome, Systemic lupus erythematosus, Systemic sclerosis (Scleroderma)

Spinal disorders: Ankylosing spondylitis, Herniated nucleus pulposus, Kyphosis, Scoliosis,

Spinal stenosis, Spondylolistheses, Spondylolysis, Sprain/strain, Torticollis, Trauma

Thoracic outlet syndrome

Upper extremity disorders: Fractures/dislocations, Soft-tissue injuries

## **Neurologic System**

Cerebrovascular disorders: Arteriovenous malformation, Cerebral aneurysm, Coma, Hydrocephalus, Intracranial hemorrhage, Stroke, Syncope, Transient ischemic attack  
Closed head injuries: Concussion, Post-concussion syndrome, Traumatic brain injury  
Cranial nerve palsies  
Encephalopathic disorders  
Headaches: Cluster headache, Migraine, Tension headache  
Infectious disorders: Encephalitis, Meningitis  
Movement disorders: Essential tremor, Huntington disease, Parkinson disease, Restless leg syndrome, Tourette disorder, Tardive dyskinesia  
Neoplasms: Benign, Malignant  
Nerve disorders: Complex regional pain syndrome, Guillain-Barre syndrome, mononeuropathies, peripheral neuropathies  
Neurocognitive disorders: Cognitive impairment, Delirium  
Neuromuscular disorders: Cerebral palsy, Multiple sclerosis, Myasthenia gravis  
Seizure disorders: Focal seizure, Generalized seizures, Status epilepticus  
Spinal cord syndromes: Cauda equina syndrome, Epidural abscess, Spinal cord injuries

## **Psychiatry/Behavioral Science**

Abuse and neglect: Child abuse, Elder abuse, Intimate partner violence, Physical abuse, Psychological abuse, Sexual abuse  
Anxiety disorders: Generalized anxiety disorder, Panic disorder, Phobias  
Bipolar and related disorders  
Depressive disorders: Major depressive disorder, Persistent depressive disorder (dysthymia), Premenstrual dysphoric disorder, Suicidal/homicidal behaviors  
Disruptive, impulse-control, and conduct disorders  
Dissociative disorders  
Feeding and eating disorders  
Human sexuality and gender dysphoria  
Neurodevelopmental disorders: Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, Autism spectrum disorder  
Obsessive-compulsive and related disorders  
Personality disorders  
Psychogenic nonepileptic seizure  
Schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders  
Sleep-wake disorders  
Somatic symptom and related disorders  
Substance-related and addictive disorders  
Trauma- and stressor-related disorders: Adjustment disorders, Bereavement, Post-traumatic stress disorder

## **Pulmonary System**

Acute respiratory distress syndrome  
Foreign body aspiration  
Hyaline membrane disease  
Infectious disorders:

Acute bronchiolitis  
Acute bronchitis  
Acute epiglottitis  
Croup  
Empyema  
Influenza  
Pertussis  
Pneumonias: Bacterial, Fungal, HIV-related, Viral  
Respiratory syncytial virus infection  
Tuberculosis  
Neoplasms: Benign, Malignant, Carcinoid tumors  
Obesity hypoventilation syndrome  
Obstructive pulmonary diseases: Asthma, Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, Cystic fibrosis  
Pleural diseases  
Pulmonary circulation: Cor pulmonale, Pulmonary edema, Pulmonary embolism, Pulmonary hypertension  
Restrictive pulmonary diseases: Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, Pneumoconiosis, Sarcoidosis  
Sleep apnea

### **Renal System**

Acid base disorders  
Acute kidney injury and acute renal failure: Intrinsic, Prerenal, Postrenal  
Chronic kidney disease/end-stage renal disease  
Congenital or structural renal disorders: Horseshoe kidney, Hydronephrosis, Polycystic kidney disease  
Electrolyte disorders  
Fluid imbalances  
Neoplasms: Renal cell carcinoma, Wilms tumor  
Renal vascular disease  
Rhabdomyolysis

### **Reproductive System**

Breast disorders: Abscess, Fibroadenoma, Fibrocystic changes, Galactorrhea, Gynecomastia, Mastitis  
Cervical disorders: Cervicitis, Dysplasia  
Contraceptive methods  
Human sexuality and gender identity  
Infertility  
Menopause  
Menstrual disorders  
Neoplasms of the breast and reproductive tract: Benign, Malignant  
Ovarian disorders: Cysts, Polycystic ovarian syndrome, Torsion  
Pelvic inflammatory disease  
Pregnancy: Abruptio placentae, Breech presentation, Cervical insufficiency, Cesarean and operative delivery, Classifications of abortion, Ectopic pregnancy, Gestational diabetes, Gestational trophoblastic disease, Hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, Labor/delivery, Multiple

gestation, Placenta previa, Postnatal/postpartum care, Postpartum hemorrhage, Postpartum pituitary disorders, Postpartum psychiatry disorders, Preconception/prenatal care, Prelabor rupture of membranes, Rh incompatibility, Shoulder dystocia, Umbilical cord prolapse  
Trauma in pregnancy: Physical, Psychological, Sexual  
Uterine disorders: Endometriosis, Leiomyoma, Prolapse  
Vaginal/vulvar disorders: Bartholin gland cysts, Cystocele, Prolapse, Rectocele, Vaginitis

## **Pediatrics**

Dermatology: Acne vulgaris, Androgenetic alopecia, Atopic dermatitis, Burns, Contact Dermatitis, Dermatitis (diaper, perioral), Drug eruptions, Erythema multiforme, Exanthems, Impetigo, Lice, Lichen planus, Pityriasis rosea, Scabies, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, Tinea, Toxic epidermal necrolysis, Urticaria, Verrucae  
ENOT/Ophthalmology: Acute otitis media, Acute pharyngotonsillitis, Allergic rhinitis, Conjunctivitis, Epiglottitis, Epistaxis, Hearing impairment, Mastoiditis, Oral candidiasis, Orbital cellulitis, Otitis externa, Peritonsillar abscess, Strabismus, Tympanic membrane perforation  
Infectious Disease: Atypical mycobacterial disease, Epstein-Barr disease, Erythema infectiosum, Hand-foot-and-mouth disease, Herpes simplex, Influenza, Measles, Mumps, Pertussis, Pinworms, Roseola, Rubella, Varicella infection  
Pulmonology: Acute bronchiolitis, Asthma, Croup, Cystic fibrosis, Foreign body, Hyaline membrane disease, Pneumonia (bacterial, viral), Respiratory syncytial virus  
Cardiovascular: Acute rheumatic fever, Atrial septal defect, Coarctation of the aorta, Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, Kawasaki disease, Patent ductus arteriosus, Syncope, Tetralogy of Fallot, Ventricular septal defect  
Gastrointestinal/Nutritional System: Appendicitis, Colic, Constipation, Dehydration, Duodenal atresia, Encopresis, Foreign body, Gastroenteritis, Gastroesophageal reflux disease, Hepatitis, Hirschsprung disease, Inguinal hernia, Intussusception, Jaundice, Lactose intolerance, Niacin deficiencies, Pyloric stenosis, Umbilical hernia, Vitamin A deficiency, Vitamin C deficiency, Vitamin D deficiency  
Neurology/Developmental: Anticipatory guidance, Down syndrome, Febrile seizure, Immunization guidelines, Meningitis, Normal growth and development, Seizure disorders, Teething, Turner syndrome  
Psychiatry/Behavioral Medicine: Anxiety disorders, Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, Autism spectrum disorder, Child abuse and neglect, Disruptive/impulse-control/and conduct disorders, Feeding or eating disorders, Suicide, Depressive disorders  
Orthopedics/Rheumatology: Avascular necrosis of the proximal femur, Congenital hip dysplasia, Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, Neoplasia of the musculoskeletal system, Nursemaid elbow, Osgood-Schlatter disease, Scoliosis, Slipped capital femoral epiphysis  
Endocrinology: Diabetes mellitus, Hypercalcemia, Hyperthyroidism, Hypothyroidism, Obesity, Short stature  
Hematology: Anemia, Bleeding disorders, Brain tumors, Hemophilia, Lead poisoning, Leukemia, Lymphoma, Neutropenia  
Urology/Renal: Cryptorchidism, Cystitis, Enuresis, Glomerulonephritis, Hydrocele, Hypospadias, Paraphimosis, Phimosis, Testicular torsion, Vesicourethral reflux

## **Family Medicine Rotation Learning Outcomes**

Upon completion of the family medicine clinical rotation,

1. Students will demonstrate medical knowledge of the pathophysiology, etiology, epidemiology, patient presentation, differential diagnosis, diagnostic work-up, patient management, health promotion, and disease prevention for common conditions (listed in Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics above) encountered in family medicine for patients seeking outpatient medical care for the following age populations: infants, children, adolescents, adults, and elderly.
2. Students will elicit a detailed and accurate patient history, perform an appropriate physical examination (including male genital and inguinal hernia, rectal, and fundoscopic exam), appropriately use and interpret diagnostic testing and laboratory studies, and formulate differential diagnoses and assessment plans for symptoms/conditions (listed in Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics above) commonly encountered in infant, children, adolescents, adult, and elderly patients seeking acute, chronic, and preventive care in an outpatient setting.
3. Students will demonstrate technical skills common to family medicine, including (a) performing a preprocedural checklist, (b) performing a finger stick, (c) obtaining a throat swab, (d) interpreting diagnostic tests, including a CBC, CMP, lipid panel, UA, and urine culture.
4. Students will obtain and document information clearly and appropriately for the following types of outpatient encounters: (a) well-infant and preventive care encounters, (b) well-child and preventive care encounters, (c) well-adolescent and preventive care encounters, (d) adult wellness and preventive encounters, (e) elderly wellness and preventive encounters, (f) acute problem-focused encounters, and (g) chronic disease follow-up encounters.
5. Students will listen empathetically and effectively, communicate clearly, and utilize shared decision-making for patients seeking outpatient care in family medicine.
6. Students will facilitate difficult health care conversations in an outpatient setting.
7. Students will demonstrate compassion, integrity, respect, patient responsiveness, and accountability while providing outpatient care to patients in a family medicine setting.
8. In an outpatient setting students will (a) seek, implement, and accept feedback, (b) reflect on performance and develop plans for self-improvement, and (c) locate, appraise, and integrate evidence-based studies related to family medicine.
9. In an outpatient setting students will (a) promote a safe environment for patients seeking care in a family medicine setting, (b) demonstrate knowledge of quality improvement methodologies and metrics, (c) recognize the unique role of PAs and other health professions in family medicine, (d) work effectively with other health professionals to provide collaborative, patient-centered family medicine care, (e) work effectively in an outpatient health delivery setting, (f) incorporate considerations of cost awareness and funding into patients seeking care in a family medicine setting, and (g) describe basic health payment systems and practice models for family medicine.

### **Family Medicine Instructional Objectives**

1. **Family Medicine Rotation Learning Outcome #1:** Students will demonstrate medical knowledge of the pathophysiology, etiology, epidemiology, patient presentation, differential diagnosis, diagnostic work-up, patient management, health promotion, and disease prevention for common conditions (listed in Family Medicine Clinical Rotation



Topics above) encountered in family medicine for patients seeking outpatient medical care for the following age populations: infants, children, adolescents, adults, and elderly.

- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Explain the pathophysiology of the acute and chronic clinical presentations of conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in adult and elderly patients (MK-PLO3)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Explain the pathophysiology of the acute and chronic clinical presentations of conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in infant, child, and adolescent patients (MK-PLO3)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Describe major age-related changes in body composition and function that affect the pharmacokinetic process in adult and elderly patients. (MK-PLO2)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Describe major age-related changes in body composition and function that affect the pharmacokinetic process in infants, children, and adolescents. (MK-PLO2)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Distinguish normal aging from pathologic process. (MK-PLO3)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Discuss the etiology of the acute and chronic clinical conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in adult and elderly patients (MK-PLO3)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Discuss the etiology of the acute and chronic clinical conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in infant, child, and adolescent patients. (MK-PLO3)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Describe the epidemiology of the acute and chronic clinical conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in adult and elderly patients. (MK-PLO2)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Describe the epidemiology of the acute and chronic clinical conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in infant, child, and adolescent patients. (MK-PLO2)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Identify the acute and chronic patient presentation of conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in adult and elderly patients. (MK-PLO3)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Identify the acute and chronic patient presentation of conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in infant, child, and adolescent patients. (MK-PLO3)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Differentiate how acute and chronic disease processes of conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) may present in the infant, child, adolescent, adult, and elderly populations. (MK-PLO3)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Formulate a differential diagnosis for the acute and chronic patient presentation of conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in adult and elderly patients. (MK-PLO3)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Formulate a differential diagnosis for the acute and chronic patient presentation of conditions listed in the Family Medicine

Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in infant, child, and adolescent patients. (MK-PLO3)

- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Describe the presentation, diagnosis, and management (medical and surgical) of conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) that require surgical management, including pre-operative, intra-operative, and postoperative care for adult and elderly patients. (MK-PLO2)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Describe the presentation, diagnosis, and management (medical and surgical) of conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) that require surgical management, including pre-operative, intra-operative, and postoperative care for infant, child, and adolescent patients. (MK-PLO2)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Describe the presentation, diagnosis, and management of conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) that require inpatient management for adult and elderly patients. (MK-PLO2)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Describe the presentation, diagnosis, and management of conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) that require inpatient management for infant, child, and adolescent patients. (MK-PLO2)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Explain the appropriate diagnostic work up of the acute and chronic clinical conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in adult and elderly patients. (MK-PLO3)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Explain the appropriate diagnostic work up of the acute and chronic clinical conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in infant, child, and adolescent patients. (MK-PLO3)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Compare and contrast the risks and benefits of diagnostic studies and treatment plans for acute and chronic conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in adult and elderly populations. (MK-PLO3)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Compare and contrast the risks and benefits of diagnostic studies and treatment plans for acute and chronic conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in infant, child, and adolescent populations. (MK-PLO3)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Summarize the indications and contraindications of procedures commonly used in the outpatient treatment of conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above). (MK PLO-2)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Compare and contrast the risks and benefits of procedures indicated for acute and chronic conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) for adult and elderly patients. (MK PLO-3)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Compare and contrast the risks and benefits of procedures indicated for acute and chronic conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) for infant, child, and adolescent patients. (MK PLO-3)

- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Outline the appropriate outpatient management of the acute and chronic clinical conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in adult and elderly patients. (MK-PLO3)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Outline the appropriate outpatient management of the acute and chronic clinical conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in infant, child, and adolescent patients. (MK-PLO3)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Identify the common medication problems specific to the adult and elderly populations, including polypharmacy, potential toxic interactions of drugs, compliance issues, and the complexity of new medication prescribing. (MK-PLO3)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Identify the common medication problems specific to infant, child, and adolescent populations, including dosing, potential toxic effects of drugs, compliance issues, and the complexity of new medication prescribing. (MK-PLO3)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Describe health promotion in relation to the management of the acute and chronic clinical conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in adult and elderly patients. (MK-PLO3)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Describe health promotion in relation to the management of the acute and chronic clinical conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in infant, child, and adolescent patients. (MK-PLO3)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Describe disease prevention for the acute and chronic clinical conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in adult and elderly patients. (MK-PLO3)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Describe disease prevention for the acute and chronic clinical conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in infant, child, and adolescent patients. (MK-PLO3)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Identify national screening guidelines for adult and elderly patients for the applicable clinical conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above). (MK-PLO2)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Identify national screening guidelines for infant, child, and adolescent patients for the applicable clinical conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above). (MK-PLO2)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Interpret and apply immunization guidelines for adult and elderly patients. (MK PLO-3)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Interpret and apply immunization guidelines for infant, child, and adolescent patients. (MK PLO-3)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Identify signs of abuse and how to report suspected abuse in adult and elderly patients. (MK PLO-3)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Identify signs of abuse and how to report suspected abuse in infant, child, and adolescent patients. (MK PLO-3)

- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Recognize when it is appropriate to obtain informed consent for adult and elderly patients in an outpatient setting.
  - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Recognize when it is appropriate to obtain informed consent for infant, child, and adolescent patients in an outpatient setting. (MK-PLO3)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Interpret and apply healthcare guidelines for asthma, COPD, Diabetes, Hypertension, Hyperlipidemia, Heart Failure, Stable Angina, and Pneumonia in adult and elderly patients. (MK PLO-3)
  - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Interpret and apply healthcare guidelines for asthma, Diabetes, and Pneumonia, in infant, child, and adolescent patients. (MK PLO-3)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Discuss medications commonly used in the outpatient treatment of conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above), including indications, contraindications, possible drug interactions, mechanism of action, most common side effects, need for laboratory monitoring, and appropriate dosage for adult and elderly patients. (MK PLO-3)
  - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Discuss medications commonly used in the outpatient treatment of conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above), including indications, contraindications, possible drug interactions, mechanism of action, most common side effects, need for laboratory monitoring, and appropriate dosage for infant, child, and adolescent patients. (MK PLO-3)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Observe ordering and prescribing medications for acute and chronic conditions (MK PLO-3)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Select appropriate prescription medication(s) and dosing for the treatment of acute and chronic conditions in adult and elderly patients in an outpatient setting. (MK PLO-3)
  - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Select appropriate prescription medication(s) and dosing for the treatment of acute and chronic conditions in infant, child, and adolescent patients in an outpatient setting. (MK PLO-3)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Actively participate in the management of acute, chronic, and preventive care of adult and elderly patients. (MK- PLO3)
  - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Actively participate in the management of acute and chronic care of adult and elderly patients. (MK- PLO3)
2. **Family Medicine Rotation Learning Outcome #2:** Students will elicit a detailed and accurate patient history, perform an appropriate physical examination (including male genital and inguinal hernia, rectal, and fundoscopic exam), appropriately use and interpret diagnostic testing and laboratory studies, and formulate differential diagnoses and assessment plans for symptoms/conditions (listed in Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics above) commonly encountered in infant, children, adolescent, adult, and elderly patients seeking acute, chronic, and preventive care in an outpatient setting.
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Demonstrate an age-appropriate history and physical exam for acute and chronic conditions on an infant less than 1 year of age. (PC-PLO1, PC-PLO2)

- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Demonstrate an age-appropriate history and physical exam for acute and chronic conditions on children 1-10 years of age. (PC-PLO1, PC-PLO2)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Demonstrate an age-appropriate history and physical exam for acute and chronic conditions on an adolescent 11-17 years of age. (PC-PLO1, PC-PLO2)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Demonstrate an age-appropriate preventive well-child history and physical on an infant, child, and adolescent. (PC-PLO1, PC-PLO2)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Demonstrate an age-appropriate preventive history and physical exam for an adult patient 18-64 years of age. (PC-PLO1, PC-PLO2)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Demonstrate an age-appropriate problem-focused history and physical exam for acute and chronic conditions in an adult patient 18-64 years of age. (PC-PLO2)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Demonstrate an age-appropriate preventive history and physical exam for an elderly patient >65 years of age. (PC-PLO1, PC-PLO2)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Demonstrate an age-appropriate problem-focused history and physical exam for acute and chronic conditions in an elderly patient >65 years of age. (PC-PLO2)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Select appropriate preventative exams and screening tests for adults and the elderly. (PC-PLO4)
- **Pediatrics instructional objective:** Select appropriate preventative exams and screening tests for infants, children, adolescents. (PC-PLO4)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Perform male genital and inguinal hernia exams under the supervision of the clinical provider. (PC-PLO1, PC-PLO2)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Perform rectal exam under the supervision of the clinical provider. (PC-PLO2)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Perform fundoscopic examination (PC-PLO2).
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Demonstrate ability to perform a pediatric otoscopic examination (PC-PLO2).
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Choose and interpret appropriate diagnostic and laboratory studies related to preventive, acute, and chronic care for conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in adult and elderly patients. (PC-PLO3)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Choose and interpret appropriate diagnostic and laboratory studies related to preventive, acute, and chronic care for conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in infant, child, and adolescent patients. (PC-PLO3)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Formulate an appropriate differential diagnosis for acute and chronic conditions based on history, physical examination, and diagnostic data for adult and elderly patients. (PC-PLO4)

- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Formulate an appropriate differential diagnosis for acute and chronic conditions based on history, physical examination, and diagnostic data for infant, child, and adolescent patients. (PC-PLO4)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Determine an appropriate medical decision regarding work-up, treatment, and disposition of adult and elderly patients, given all pertinent medical data, including history, physical exam, laboratory, and diagnostic data. (PC-PLO4)
  - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Determine an appropriate medical decision regarding work-up, treatment, and disposition of infant, child, and adolescent patients, given all pertinent medical data, including history, physical exam, laboratory, and diagnostic data. (PC-PLO4)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Construct an appropriate assessment plan for acute and chronic conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) based on history, physical exam, and diagnostic data for adult and elderly patients. (PC-PLO4)
  - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Construct an appropriate assessment plan for acute and chronic conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) based on history, physical exam, and diagnostic data for infant, child, and adolescent patients. (PC-PLO4)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Actively participate in the management of adult and elderly patients with acute and chronic conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above). (PC- PLO4)
  - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Actively participate in the management of infant, child, and adolescent patients with acute and chronic conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above). (PC- PLO4)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Appraise a patient's health with preventive screening exams that follow appropriate medical guidelines for adult and elderly patients related to conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above). (PC PLO-4)
  - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Appraise a patient's health with preventive screening exams that follow appropriate medical guidelines for infant, child and adolescent patients related to conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above). (PC PLO-4)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Recommend diagnostic testing and treatment plan for conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) for adult and elderly patients. (PC PLO-4)
  - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Recommend diagnostic testing and treatment plan for pediatric conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) for infant, child, and adolescent patients. (PC PLO-4)
3. **Family Medicine Rotation Learning Outcome #3:** Students will demonstrate technical skills common to family medicine, including (a) performing a preprocedural checklist, (b) performing a finger stick, (c) obtaining a throat swab, (d) interpreting diagnostic tests, including a CBC, CMP, lipid panel, UA, and urine culture (PLO#3).

- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Understand the importance of preprocedural checklists in ensuring patient safety and procedural accuracy. (PC-PLO5)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Perform a preprocedural checklist, verifying patient identification, procedure consent, relevant medical history, and allergy status on an infant, child, adolescent, adult, and/or elderly patient. (PC-PLO5)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Explain the rationale and indications for performing a finger stick procedure, including blood glucose monitoring and point-of-care testing. (PC-PLO5)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Select and assemble necessary equipment, including lancets, alcohol swabs, and glucose meters, in accordance with infection control guidelines. (PC-PLO5)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Perform a finger stick accurately and safely, obtaining an adequate blood sample for testing while minimizing patient discomfort and injury on an infant, child, adolescent, adult, and/or elderly patient. (PC-PLO5)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Interpret finger stick test results promptly, recognizing normal ranges and potential implications for patient management. (PC-PLO5)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Perform a throat swab on an infant, child, and/or adolescent patient (PC-PLO3, PC-PLO5)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Prepare and position the patient appropriately for the throat swab procedure, optimizing visualization and access to the oropharynx.
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Perform throat swab collection using appropriate techniques, ensuring adequate specimen sampling and preservation for microbiological analysis.
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Label and transport the throat swab specimen promptly and correctly to the laboratory for processing.
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Interpret a CBC results including red blood cell indices, white blood cell counts, and platelet counts, in context of a patient's history and physical exam. (PC-PLO3)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Interpret a CMP findings, including electrolyte levels, renal function markers, liver enzymes, and glucose, to assess metabolic status and organ function in context of a patient's history and physical exam. (PC-PLO3)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Interpret a lipid panel including cholesterol, triglycerides, and lipoprotein levels, to assess cardiovascular risk in context of a patient's history and physical exam. (PC-PLO3)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Interpret a urinalysis (UA) including urine specific gravity, pH, protein, glucose, ketones, blood, and leukocyte esterase, in context of a patient's history and physical exam. (PC-PLO3).
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Interpret a urine culture including microbial growth and antimicrobial susceptibility patterns, to guide antibiotic

selection and management of urinary tract infections in context of a patient's history and physical exam. (PC-PLO3)

4. **Family Medicine Rotation Learning Outcome #4:** Students will obtain and document information clearly and appropriately for the following types of outpatient encounters: (a) well-infant and preventive care encounters, (b) well-child and preventive care encounters, (c) well-adolescent and preventive care encounters, (d) adult wellness and preventive encounters, (e) elderly wellness and preventive encounters, (f) acute problem-focused encounters, and (g) chronic disease follow-up encounters.
  - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Prepare a well-child preventive care note for an infant. (ICS-PLO2)
  - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Prepare a well-child preventive care note for a child. (ICS-PLO2)
  - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Prepare a well-child preventive care note for an adolescent. (ICS-PLO2)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Prepare wellness preventive care note for an adult patient. (ICS-PLO2)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Prepare wellness preventive care note for an elderly patient. (ICS-PLO2)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Prepare an acute problem-focused medical note for infant, child, adolescent, adult, and/or elderly patients. (ICS-PLO2)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Prepare a chronic problem-focused medical note for infant, child, adolescent, adult, and/or elderly patients. (ICS-PLO2)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Document information clearly and accurately at an appropriate level for patients, colleagues, and teachers. (ICS-PLO2)
5. **Family Medicine Rotation Learning Outcome #5:** Students will listen empathetically and effectively, communicate clearly, and utilize shared decision-making for patients seeking outpatient care in family medicine.
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Utilize open-ended questions to encourage adult and elderly patients to express their thoughts and feelings more fully. (ICS-PLO1)
  - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Utilize open-ended questions to encourage child and adolescent patients to express their thoughts and feelings more fully. (ICS-PLO1)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Demonstrate patience and attentiveness by allowing adult and elderly patients to speak without interruption, giving them the opportunity to fully articulate their concerns. (ICS-PLO1)
  - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Demonstrate patience and attentiveness by allowing child and adolescent patients to speak without interruption, giving them the opportunity to fully articulate their concerns. (ICS-PLO1)



- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Exhibit nonverbal cues of empathy such as facial expressions and body language that convey understanding and support. (ICS-PLO1)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Communicate complex medical information clearly and comprehensively, using plain language and avoiding medical jargon or technical terms that may confuse or intimidate adult and elderly patients. (ICS-PLO3)
- **Pediatrics instructional objective:** Communicate complex medical information clearly and comprehensively, using plain language and avoiding medical jargon or technical terms that may confuse or intimidate the child and adolescent patients. (ICS-PLO3)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Deliver clear and concise oral case presentations for adult and elderly patients, effectively conveying relevant information to your preceptor. (ICS-PLO3)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Deliver a clear and concise oral case presentation for infant, child, and adolescent patients, effectively conveying relevant information to your preceptor. (ICS-PLO3)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Select written patient education handouts to address a health promotion issue using the most up-to-date, evidence-based medical data for adult and elderly patients. (ICS PLO-3)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Select written patient (family) education handouts to address a health promotion issue using the most up-to-date, evidence-based medical data for infant, child, and adolescent patients. (ICS PLO-3)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Explain possible risks and benefits of diagnostic studies and treatment plans to adult and elderly patients as approved by the supervising provider. (ICS-PLO3)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Explain possible risks and benefits of diagnostic studies and treatment plans to infant, child, and adolescent patients and their caregivers as approved by the supervising provider. (ICS-PLO3)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Describe health promotion and disease prevention for acute and chronic clinical conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) at the appropriate level for adult and elderly patients. (ICS-PLO3)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Describe health promotion and disease prevention for acute and chronic clinical conditions listed in the Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics (above) at the appropriate level for infant, child, and adolescent patients and their caregivers. (ICS-PLO3)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Identify communication barriers with different patient populations. (ICS PLO-3)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Identify communication barriers with different patient populations. (ICS PLO-3)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Adapt communication style and information context to the individual patient interaction. (ICS PLO-3)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Adapt communication style and information context to the individual patient interaction. (ICS PLO-3)

- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Collaborate with the patient and/or family members to identify realistic goals and develop a shared understanding of the diagnosis, prognosis, and available treatment options. (ICS PLO-5)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Explore patients' understanding of their health conditions and treatment options, clarify misconceptions, and address concerns or fears. (ICS PLO-5)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Elicit patient preferences, values, and goals regarding treatment outcomes and healthcare decisions through open-ended questioning and active listening. (ICS PLO-5)
6. **Family Medicine Rotation Learning Outcome #6:** Students will facilitate difficult health care conversations in an outpatient setting.
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Establish rapport and trust with the patient and their family members by demonstrating empathy, active listening, and respect for their perspectives and concerns. (ICS PLO-4)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Create a supportive environment conducive to open and honest dialogue, ensuring that the patient and their family feels comfortable expressing their thoughts, emotions, and preferences. (ICS PLO-4)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Acknowledge and validate the patient's emotions and concerns, expressing empathy and understanding while maintaining professionalism and objectivity. (ICS PLO-4)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Demonstrate sensitivity and cultural competence in addressing sensitive topics, such as end-of-life care, advance directives, or difficult treatment decisions. (ICS PLO-4)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Provide emotional support and resources to help the patient and their family cope with difficult emotions and navigate the healthcare system effectively. (ICS PLO-4)
7. **Family Medicine Rotation Learning Outcome #7:** Students will demonstrate compassion, integrity, respect, patient responsiveness, and accountability while providing outpatient care to patients in a family medicine setting.
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Demonstrate empathy and understanding towards patients' emotions, concerns, and experiences. (P-PLO1)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Respect patient confidentiality and privacy, ensuring that sensitive information is handled appropriately. (P-PLO1)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Use inclusive language and cultural sensitivity when interacting with patients and their families. (P-PLO1)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Demonstrate sensitivity and responsiveness to patients' culture, gender, age, and disabilities. (P-PLO1)
  - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Demonstrate sensitivity and responsiveness to patients' culture, gender, age, and disabilities. (P-PLO1)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Practice professionally in a working situation with other healthcare team members, including appropriate dress, punctual attendance, and professional attitude. (P-PLO1)

- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Show sensitivity to the emotional, social, developmental, and ethnic background of patients and their families. (P-PLO1)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Show sensitivity to the emotional, social, developmental, and ethnic background of patients and their families. (P-PLO1)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Apply a professional attitude in such areas as attendance, dress code, and performance in the outpatient medical setting. (P-PLO1)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Prioritize patient care over personal comfort or preferences, demonstrating a willingness to adjust schedules or extend work hours to accommodate patient needs. (P-PLO2)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Demonstrate flexibility and adaptability in responding to unexpected changes in an outpatient care setting. (P-PLO2)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Evaluate community resources for adult and elderly patients to implement in outpatient care. (P PLO-3)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Evaluate community resources for infant, child, and adolescent patients to implement in outpatient care. (P PLO-3)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Demonstrate motivation and desire to learn. (P PLO-3)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Demonstrate knowledge of the legal and regulatory requirements of the role of a physician assistant. (P-PLO4)

8. **Family Medicine Rotation Learning Outcome #8:** In an outpatient setting students will (a) seek, implement, and accept feedback, (b) reflect on performance and develop plans for self-improvement, and (c) locate, appraise, and integrate evidence-based studies related to family medicine.

- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Proactively seek feedback from their preceptor on clinical performance, communication skills, and professional behavior. (PBL PI-PLO1)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Demonstrate an openness to receive constructive criticism. (PBL PI-PLO1)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Develop action plans based on feedback including specific goals and timelines for implementation. (PBL PI-PLO1)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Recognize limitations and locate assistance from supervising preceptors and appropriate reference material to address areas identified for improvement. (PBL PI-PLO1)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Monitor progress towards goals over time, adjusting action plans as necessary based on ongoing reflection and feedback. (PBL PI PLO-2)
- **Family instructional objective:** Develop the ability to learn from practice. (PBL PI PLO-2)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Recognize personal limitations and where to access help personally and professionally. (PBL PI PLO-2)

- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Interpret independent outside readings concerning preventive, acute, and chronic outpatient care for adults and elderly patients. (PBL PI-PLO3)
  - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Interpret independent outside readings concerning preventive, acute, and chronic outpatient care for infant, child, and adolescent patients. (PBL PI-PLO3)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Show ability to understand and apply decision-making tools used in outpatient care. (PBL PI PLO-3)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Recognize the importance of lifelong learning in the medical field. (PBL PI PLO-3)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Assess medical evidence related to outpatient medicine and communicate it to patients and colleagues. (PBL PI PLO-3)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Apply information technology to access online medical information and continue personal education. (PBL PI PLO-3)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Use medical information technology in decision-making, patient care, and patient education. (PBL PI PLO-3)
9. **Family Medicine Rotation Learning Outcome #9:** In an outpatient setting students will (a) promote a safe environment for patients seeking care in a family medicine setting, (b) demonstrate knowledge of quality improvement methodologies and metrics, (c) recognize the unique role of PAs and other health professions in family medicine, (d) work effectively with other health professionals to provide collaborative, patient-centered family medicine care, (e) work effectively in an outpatient health delivery setting, (f) incorporate considerations of cost awareness and funding into patients seeking care in a family medicine setting, and (g) describe basic health payment systems and practice models for family medicine.
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Encourage a culture of safety within the healthcare team, promoting open communication, error reporting, and continuous improvement initiatives. (SBP PLO-1)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Operate under the rules of HIPAA to preserve adult and elderly patient confidentiality in an outpatient setting. (SBP PLO-1)
  - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Operate under the rules of HIPAA to preserve infant, child, and adolescent patient confidentiality in an outpatient setting. (SBP PLO-1)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Practice according to policy and procedures set forth by the health care facility. (SBP PLO-1)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Identify barriers and challenges to implementing quality improvement initiatives in an outpatient health care setting. (SBP PLO-2)
  - **Family medicine instructional objective:** Discuss appropriate use of controlled substances and statewide tracking systems. (SBP PLO-2)

- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Demonstrate understanding of the scope of practice and responsibilities of PAs and other healthcare professionals working in outpatient settings. (SBP-PLO3)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Communicate openly and transparently with PAs and other healthcare professionals, fostering a culture of mutual respect and collaboration within an outpatient healthcare team. (SBP-PLO3)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Identify steps of the outpatient referral process for adult and elderly patients and roles of other professions in the participation of your patient's care. (SBP-PLO3)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Identify steps of the outpatient referral process for infant, child, and adolescent patients and roles of other professions in the participation of your patient's care. (SBP-PLO3)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Employ a professional relationship with the preceptors and other health care team members. (SBP-PLO4)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Efficiently manage patient flow and clinic scheduling to optimize access to care and minimize wait times for patients seeking care. (SBP-PLO5)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Communicate effectively with administrative staff, medical assistants, and other members of the healthcare team to coordinate patient care activities and ensure smooth clinic operations. (SBP-PLO4, SBP-PLO5)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Evaluate cost-effective healthcare for outpatient care resources that do not compromise the quality of care for adult and elderly patients. (SBP PLO-6)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Evaluate cost-effective healthcare resources for outpatient care that do not compromise the quality care for infants, child, and adolescent patients. (SBP PLO-6)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Assess the impact poverty or location may have on your treatment plan. (SBP-PLO6)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Discuss treatment options for outpatient care with patients in an unbiased manner, considering both clinical effectiveness and cost implications, and involving patients in shared decision-making. (SBP PLO-6)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Educate patients about potential out-of-pocket expenses, insurance coverage limitations, and available resources for financial assistance or cost savings programs. (SBP PLO-6)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Describe common practice models in outpatient medicine, such as solo practice, group practice, community health centers, and accountable care organizations. (SBP PLO-6)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Discuss the role of primary care PAs in managing population health, coordinating care across the continuum, and reducing healthcare costs through preventive services and chronic disease management. (SBP PLO-6)

- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Choose the appropriate code for billing the responsible payment service under the direct supervision of the preceptor. (SBP-PLO7)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Choose the appropriate code for billing the responsible payment service under the direct supervision of the preceptor. (SBP-PLO7)
- **Family medicine instructional objective:** Identify the funding sources and payment systems that provide coverage for patient care. (SBP-PLO7)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Identify the funding sources and payment systems that provide coverage for patient care. (SBP-PLO7)
- **Family Medicine instructional objective:** Identify eligible patient populations for Medicare coverage. (SBP-PLO7)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Identify eligible patient populations for Medicaid coverage. (SBP-PLO7)

**Family Medicine Rotation Curriculum Integration Table**

<b>Family Medicine Rotation Learning Outcome</b>	<b>Assessment Method (Benchmark Requirements)</b>	<b>PAS Program Goal</b>	<b>PAS Program Learning Outcome (ARC-PA)/Student Learning Outcomes (GVSU)</b>
Students will demonstrate medical knowledge of the pathophysiology, etiology, epidemiology, patient presentation, differential diagnosis, diagnostic work-up, patient management, health promotion, and disease prevention for common conditions (listed in Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics above) encountered in family medicine for patients seeking outpatient medical care for the following age populations: infants, children, adolescents, adults, and elderly.	Preceptor Evaluation (80% average score on Medical Knowledge competency section)	Medical Knowledge and Competence in Patient Care	MK #2 MK #3
	<a href="#">End of rotation examination</a> (≥70%)		
Students will elicit a detailed and accurate patient history, perform an appropriate physical	Preceptor Evaluation (80% average score on	Medical Knowledge and Competence in	PC #1 PC #2 PC #3

examination (including male genital and inguinal hernia, rectal, and fundoscopic exam), appropriately use and interpret diagnostic testing and laboratory studies, and formulate differential diagnoses and assessment plans for symptoms/conditions (listed in Family Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics above) commonly encountered in infant, children, adolescent, adult, and elderly patients seeking acute, chronic, and preventive care in an outpatient setting.	Patient Care competency section)	Patient Care	PC #4
Students will demonstrate technical skills common to family medicine, including (a) performing a preprocedural checklist, (b) performing a finger stick, (c) obtaining a throat swab, (d) interpreting diagnostic tests, including a CBC, CMP, lipid panel, UA, and urine culture.	Preceptor Evaluation (80% average score on Patient Care competency section) <a href="#">Clinical Skills Checklist</a> (Pass/Fail)	Medical Knowledge and Competence in Patient Care	PC #5
Students will obtain and document information clearly and appropriately for the following types of outpatient encounters: (a) well-infant and preventive care encounters, (b) well-child and preventive care encounters, (c) well-adolescent and preventive care encounters, (d) adult wellness and preventive encounters, (e) elderly wellness and preventive encounters, (f) acute problem-focused encounters (g) chronic disease follow-up encounters.	Preceptor Evaluation (80% average score on Interpersonal and Communication Skills competency section)	Medical Knowledge and Patient Care	ICS#2
Students will listen empathetically and effectively, communicate clearly, and utilize shared	Preceptor Evaluation (80% average score on	Medical Knowledge and Patient Care	ICS #1

decision-making for patients seeking outpatient care in family medicine.	Interpersonal and Communication Skills competency section)	Collaborative Practice	ICS #3 ICS #5
Students will facilitate difficult health care conversations in an outpatient setting.	Preceptor Evaluation (80% average score on Interpersonal and Communication Skills competency section)	Collaborative Practice	ICS #4
Students will demonstrate compassion, integrity, respect, patient responsiveness, and accountability while providing outpatient care to patients in a family medicine setting.	Preceptor Evaluation (80% average score on Professionalism competency section)	Professionalism	P #1 P #2 P #3
In an outpatient setting students will (a) seek, implement, and accept feedback, (b) reflect on performance and develop plans for self-improvement, and (c) locate, appraise, and integrate evidence-based studies related to family medicine.	Preceptor Evaluation (80% average score on Practice-Based Learning and Proficiency Improvement competency section)	Lifelong Learning	PBLPI #1 PBLP #2 PBLP #3
In an outpatient setting students will (a) promote a safe environment for patients seeking care in a family medicine setting, (b) demonstrate knowledge of quality improvement methodologies and metrics, (c) recognize the unique role of PAs and other health professions in family medicine, (d) work effectively with other health professionals to provide collaborative, patient-centered family medicine care, I work effectively in an outpatient health delivery setting, (f) incorporate considerations of cost awareness and funding into patients seeking care in a family medicine setting, and (g) describe basic health	Preceptor Evaluation (80% average score on Systems-Based Practice competency section)	Medical Knowledge and Patient Care	SBP #1 SBP #6
		Lifelong Learning	SBP #2
		Collaborative Practice	SBP #3 SBP #4 SBP #5 SBP #7



payment systems and practice models for family medicine.			
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## Family Medicine Preceptor Evaluation of the Student

1. What is your group and/or site name (i.e., Corewell Health Greenville Hospital Multispecialty Center - Oak St, Family Medicine)
2. Medical Knowledge: This section evaluates the student's ability to demonstrate medical knowledge, clinical reasoning, and problem-solving ability of sufficient breadth and depth to practice medicine as an entry-level physician assistant

	60% (Failing)	70% (D+/ C-)	80% (C+/ B)	90% (B+/ A-)	100% (A)
Student demonstrates medical knowledge in pathophysiology, etiology, and epidemiology for patients seeking outpatient medical care for common conditions encountered in family medicine in the following age populations (MK#2, 3):					
Infants					
Children					
Adolescents					
Adults					
Elderly					
Student demonstrates medical knowledge of patient presentations for common conditions encountered in an outpatient family medicine setting for the following age populations (MK#2,3):					
Infants					
Children					
Adolescents					

Adults					
Elderly					
Student demonstrates medical knowledge of differential diagnosis and diagnostic work-up for patients seeking outpatient medical care for common conditions encountered in family medicine in the following age populations (MK#2,3)					
Infants					
Children					
Adolescents					
Adults					
Elderly					
Student demonstrates medical knowledge of patient management strategies for patients seeking outpatient medical care for common conditions encountered in family medicine in the following age populations (MK#2,3):					
Infants					
Children					
Adolescents					
Adults					
Elderly					

Student demonstrates medical knowledge of health promotion and disease prevention for patients seeking outpatient medical care for common conditions encountered in family medicine in the following age populations (MK#2, 3)					
Infants					
Children					
Adolescents					
Adults					
Elderly					
Additional Comments:					

3. Patient Care: This section evaluates the student's ability to provide person-centered care that includes patient- and setting-specific assessment, evaluation, management, and health promotion.

	60% (Failing)	70% (D+/ C-)	80% (C+/ B)	90% (B+/ A-)	100% (A)
Elicit a detailed and accurate history and perform an appropriate physical examination for the following populations encountered in outpatient family medicine (PC#1):					
Infant					
Children					
Adolescents					

Adult					
Elderly					
Elicit a detailed and accurate history and perform an appropriate physical examination for patients encountered in outpatient family medicine seeking (PC#1):					
Acute care					
Chronic care					
Preventive care					
Student demonstrates knowledge of the appropriate use and interpretation of diagnostic testing and laboratory studies commonly used for outpatients seeking (PC#3):					
Acute care					
Chronic care					
Preventive care					
Student organizes information from the interview, diagnostic testing, and physical examination to formulate differential diagnoses for patients seeking (PC#4):					
Acute care					
Chronic care					
Preventive care					

Student organizes information from the interview, diagnostic testing, and physical examination to formulate assessment plans for symptoms/conditions commonly encountered in patients seeking outpatient (PC#4):					
Acute care					
Chronic care					
Preventive care					

Demonstrate basic technical skills common to family medicine including (PC#5):						
	60% (Failing)	70% (D+/ C-)	80% (C+/ B)	90% (B+/ A-)	100% (A)	N/A
Performing a preprocedural checklist						
Performing a finger stick						
Obtaining a throat swab						
Interpret a CBC						
Interpret a CMP						
Interpret a lipid panel,						
Interpret a UA						

Interpret a urine culture						
Additional Comments:						

4. Interpersonal and Communication Skills: This section evaluates the student's ability to demonstrate verbal and non-verbal communication skills needed to have respectful, compassionate, and effective conversations with patients, patients' families, and health professionals to exchange information and make medical decisions in an outpatient setting.

	60% (Failing)	70% (D+/ C-)	80% (C+/ B)	90% (B+/ A-)	100% (A)
Listen empathetically and effectively to patients seeking outpatient care in family medicine (ICS#1)					
Obtain and document information clearly and accurately at an appropriate level the following types of outpatient encounters (ICS#2):					
Well-infant and preventive care encounters					
Well-child and preventive care encounters					
Well-adolescent and preventive care encounters					
Adult wellness and preventive encounters					
Elderly wellness and preventive encounters					
Acute problem-focused encounters					
Well-woman and preventive care encounters					

Chronic disease follow-up encounters					
Communicate information clearly to patients, families, colleagues, and teams as appropriate across a broad range of socioeconomic and cultural backgrounds to provide outpatient care in family medicine (ICS#3)					
Facilitate difficult health care conversations in an outpatient setting (ICS#4):					
Utilize shared-decision making to promote patient-centered communication by eliciting and incorporating patient preferences in an outpatient setting (ICS#5)					
Additional Comments:					

5. Professionalism: This section evaluates the student's ability to demonstrate commitment to carrying out professional responsibilities and adhering to ethical principles and practices in an outpatient setting.

	60% (Failing)	70% (D+/ C-)	80% (C+/ B)	90% (B+/ A-)	100% (A)
Demonstrate compassion, integrity, and respect for patients seeking outpatient care in a family medicine setting (P#1)					
Demonstrate responsiveness to patient needs that supersede self-interest while providing outpatient care in a family medicine setting (P#2)					
Show accountability to patients, society, and the profession while providing outpatient care in a family medicine setting (P#3)					
Demonstrate leadership and advocacy for the PA profession (P#4)					



Additional Comments:

6. **Practice-Based Learning and Proficiency Improvement:** This section evaluates the student's ability to acquire, appraise, and apply evidence-based medicine to patient care, and accurately assess and improve clinical performance based on constant self-evaluation and lifelong learning in an outpatient setting.

	60% (Failing)	70% (D+/ C-)	80% (C+/ B)	90% (B+/ A-)	100% (A)
Seek, implement, and accept feedback (PBLPI#1)					
Reflect on performance to identify strengths and deficiencies in one's knowledge and expertise and develop a plan for self-improvement (PBLPI#2)					
Locate, appraise, and integrate evidence-based studies related to family medicine (PBLPI#3)					
Additional Comments:					

7. **Systems-Based Practice:** This section evaluates the student's ability to engage with other healthcare professionals in a manner that optimizes outpatient care within the context of the larger healthcare system.

	60% (Failing)	70% (D+/ C-)	80% (C+/ B)	90% (B+/ A-)	100% (A)
Promote a safe environment for patients seeking outpatient care in a family medicine setting (SBP#1)					
Demonstrate knowledge of quality improvement methodologies and metrics in outpatient care (SBP#2)					
Recognize the unique roles of PAs and those of other healthcare professions in outpatient care (SBP#3)					

Work effectively with other health professionals to provide collaborative, patient-centered family medicine care (SBP#4)					
Work effectively in an outpatient health delivery setting (SBP#5)					
Incorporate considerations of cost awareness and funding sources into patients seeking outpatient care in a family medicine setting (SBP#6)					
Describe basic health payment systems and practice models for family medicine (SBP#7)					
Additional Comments:					

8. Did the student have any absences during the rotation?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
  - c. If yes, please indicate dates and reason for absence:
9. Please write a short note commenting on this student's particular strengths.
10. Please write a short note commenting on this student's particular areas for improvement.
11. Was this evaluation discussed with the student?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
  - c. Additional comments:
12. Preceptor Signature: