

Elective PA Education Rotation Information and Instructional Objectives

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Elective PA Education 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, Dacryostenosis, 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 rheumatic, 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: Abruption 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

Elective PA Education Rotation Learning Outcomes

Upon completion of the elective **PA Education** clinical rotation,

1. Students will demonstrate, through effective teaching, 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 PA Education Clinical Rotation Topics above) encountered by didactic PA students in the PA educational module.
2. Students will teach didactic PA students how to elicit a detailed and accurate patient history, perform an appropriate physical examination, appropriately use and interpret diagnostic testing and laboratory studies, and formulate differential diagnoses and assessment plans for symptoms/conditions (listed in PA Education Clinical Rotation Topics above).
3. Students will teach didactic PA students technical skills common to the PA practice.
4. Students will demonstrate to students and faculty how to obtain and document information clearly and appropriately for the following types of patient encounters: (a) prenatal evaluations, (b) gynecologic evaluations, (c) emergent problem-focused encounters, (d) acute problem-focused encounters, (e) chronic disease follow-up encounters, (f) preoperative encounters, (g) intraoperative encounters, and/or (h) post-operative encounters.
5. Students will listen empathetically and effectively, communicate clearly, and utilize shared decision-making with students and faculty during their PA Education rotation.
6. Students will demonstrate compassion, integrity, respect, student responsiveness, and accountability while rotating in a PA Education setting.
7. 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 PA Education.
8. Students will (a) promote a safe environment in a PA Education setting, (b) demonstrate knowledge of quality improvement methodologies and metrics, (c) recognize the unique role of PAs and other health professions in PA Education, (d) work effectively with other educators, (e) work effectively in an academic settings, (f) incorporate considerations of cost awareness and funding to the PA Education setting, and (g) describe basic practice models for specific module for their PA Education rotation.

Elective PA Education Instructional Objectives

Upon completion of the elective **PA Education** clinical rotation,

1. **Elective PA Education Rotation Learning Outcome #1:** Students will demonstrate, through effective teaching, 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 PA Education Clinical Rotation Topics above) encountered by didactic PA students in the PA Education rotation.
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Instruct students regarding the common disease process of conditions listed in the clinical topics for this rotation using suggested readings and course study guide. (MK-PLO2)

- **PA Education instructional objective:** Instruct students regarding the etiology, pathophysiology, and clinical presentation of conditions listed in the clinical topics for this rotation. (MK-PLO3)
 - **PA Education Rotation instructional objective:** Instruct students regarding how to develop appropriate treatment plans for patients using all pertinent medical data, including history, physical examination, and diagnostic data, under the preceptor's supervision. (MK-PLO3)
 - **PA Education Rotation instructional objective:** Instruct students regarding medications commonly used for medical topics listed in the clinical topics for this rotation, including the indication, contraindication, mechanism of action, most common side effects, and appropriate dosage for age. (MK-PLO2)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Instruct students regarding possible risks and benefits of diagnostic studies and treatment plans. (MK-PLO3)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Instruct students regarding how to recommend appropriate screening tests and immunizations based on current standards. (MK-PLO3)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Instruct students regarding how to contrast the risks and benefits of procedures that must be performed on their patient. (MK PLO-3)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Instruct students regarding interpretation and application of setting appropriate healthcare guidelines. (MK PLO-3)
2. **Elective PA Education Rotation Learning Outcome #2:** Students will teach didactic PA students how to elicit a detailed and accurate patient history, perform an appropriate physical examination, appropriately use and interpret diagnostic testing and laboratory studies, and formulate differential diagnoses and assessment plans for symptoms/conditions (listed in PA Education Clinical Rotation Topics above).
- **PA Education instructional objective:** Instruct students regarding how to perform an age and setting appropriate history and physical exam for a patient less than 1 year of age. (PC-PLO1, PC-PLO2)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Instruct students regarding how to perform an age and setting appropriate history and physical exam for a patient 1-10 years of age. (PC-PLO1, PC-PLO2)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Instruct students regarding how to perform an age and setting appropriate history and physical exam for a patient 11-17 years of age. (PC-PLO1, PC-PLO2)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Instruct students regarding how to perform an age and setting appropriate well child history and physical. (PC-PLO1, PC-PLO2)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Instruct students regarding how to perform an age-appropriate wellness history and physical exam for a patient 18-64 years of age. (PC-PLO1, PC-PLO2)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Instruct students regarding how to perform an age and setting appropriate history and physical exam for a patient 18-64 years of age. (PC-PLO2)

- **PA Education instructional objective:** Instruct students regarding how to perform an appropriate history and physical exam on a patient greater than 65 years of age. (PC-PLO2)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Instruct students regarding how to perform an age and setting appropriate expanded history and physical exam on a patient greater than 65 years of age. (PC-PLO2)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Instruct students regarding how to choose appropriate diagnostic tests to identify an abnormality. (PC-PLO3)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Instruct students regarding how to interpret diagnostic studies related to the patient's medical condition. (PC-PLO3)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Instruct students regarding how to formulate an appropriate differential diagnosis based on history, physical examination, and diagnostic study data. (PC-PLO4)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Instruct students regarding how to construct an appropriate treatment plan based on history, physical exam, and diagnostic data. (PC-PLO4)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Instruct students regarding how to perform appropriate preventative exams and screening tests for all infants, children, adolescents, adults, and the elderly. (PC-PLO4)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Instruct students regarding how to perform participate in the management of acute and chronic patient conditions. (PC- PLO4)
3. **Elective PA Education Rotation Learning Outcome #3:** Students will teach didactic PA students technical skills common to PA practice.
 4. **Elective PA Education Rotation Learning Outcome #4:** Students will demonstrate to students and faculty how to obtain and document information clearly and appropriately for the following types of patient encounters: (a) prenatal evaluations, (b) gynecologic evaluations, (c) emergent problem-focused encounters, (d) acute problem-focused encounters, (e) chronic disease follow-up encounters, (f) preoperative encounters, (g) intraoperative encounters, and (h) post-operative encounters.
 5. **Elective PA Education Rotation Learning Outcome #5:** Students will listen empathetically and effectively, communicate clearly, and utilize shared decision-making with students and faculty during their PA Education.
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Describe health promotion and disease prevention to students and faculty. (ICS-PLO3)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Adapt communication style and information context to the individual student and faculty interaction. (ICS-PLO3)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Identify communication barriers with different students and faculty. (ICS PLO-3)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Instruct students regarding how to compose an oral case presentation. (ICS-PLO3)

- **PA Education instructional objective:** Instruct students regarding how to explain possible risks and benefits of diagnostic studies and treatment plans to their patients. (ICS-PLO3)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Instruct students regarding how to select written patient education handouts to address a health promotion issue using the most up-to-date, evidence-based medical data. (ICS PLO-3)
6. **Elective PA Education Rotation Learning Outcome #7:** Students will demonstrate compassion, integrity, respect, student responsiveness, and accountability while rotating in a PA Education setting.
- **PA Education instructional objective:** Practice professionally in a working situation with other students and faculty, including appropriate dress, punctual attendance, and professional attitude. (P-PLO1)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Show sensitivity to the emotional, social, developmental, and ethnic background of students. (P-PLO1)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Apply professional attitude in such areas as attendance, dress code, and performance in a PA educational setting. (P-PLO1)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Demonstrate sensitivity and responsiveness to students' culture, gender, age, and disabilities. (P-PLO1)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Demonstrate motivation and desire to learn. (P-PLO3)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Demonstrate knowledge of the legal and regulatory requirements of the role of a physician assistant. (P-PLO4)
7. **Elective PA Education Rotation Learning Outcome #8:** 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 PA Education.
- **PA Education instructional objective:** Demonstrate an openness to receive constructive criticism. (PBLPI-PLO1)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Recognize limitations and locate assistance from faculty and appropriate reference material. (PBLPI-PLO1)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Develop the ability to learn from practice. (PBLPI-PLO2)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Recognize personal limitations and where to access help personally and professionally. (PBLPI-PL2)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Interpret independent outside readings concerning medical and academic problems encountered. (PBL PI-PLO3)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Show ability to understand and apply decision-making tools. (PBL PI PLO-3)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Recognize the importance of lifelong learning in the medical and academic field. (PBLPI-PLO3)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Assess medical evidence and communicate it to students and faculty. (PBLPI-PL3)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Apply information technology to access online medical information and continue personal education. (PBLPI-PL3))

- **PA Education instructional objective:** Use medical information technology in decision-making, patient care, and patient education. (PBLPI-PL3)
8. **Elective PA Education Rotation Learning Outcome #9:** Students will (a) promote a safe environment in a PA Education setting, (b) demonstrate knowledge of quality improvement methodologies and metrics, (c) recognize the unique role of PAs and other health professions in PA Education, (d) work effectively with other educators, (e) work effectively in an academic settings, (f) incorporate considerations of cost awareness and funding into patients seeking care in an PA Education setting, and (g) describe basic practice models for PA Education.
- **PA Education instructional objective:** Operate under the rules of HIPAA to preserve patient confidentiality. (SBP-PLO1)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Practice according to policy and procedures set forth by the health care facility. (SBP-PLO1)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Employ a professional relationship with the supervising providers and other health care team members. (SBP-PLO4)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Identify the obstacles to obtaining medical care for those with financial difficulties. (SBP-PLO6)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Evaluate cost-effective health care and resources that do not compromise the quality of patient care. (SBP-PLO6)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Identify the funding sources and payment systems that provide coverage for the patient. (SBP-PLO7)
 - **PA Education instructional objective:** Choose the appropriate code for billing the responsible payment service under the direct supervision of the preceptor. (SBP-PLO7)

Elective PA Education Rotation Curriculum Integration Table

| Elective PA Education Rotation Learning Outcome | Assessment Method (Benchmark Requirements) | PAS Program Goal | PAS Program Learning Outcome (ARC-PA)/Student Learning Outcomes (GVSU) |
|--|---|---|---|
| <p>Students will demonstrate, through effective teaching, 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 PA Education Clinical Rotation Topics above) encountered by didactic PA students in the PA Education rotation.</p> | <p>Preceptor Evaluation (80% average score on Medical Knowledge competency section)</p> | <p>Medical Knowledge and Competence in Patient Care</p> | <p>MK #2 MK #3</p> |
| <p>Students will teach PA students how to elicit a detailed and accurate patient history, perform an appropriate physical examination, appropriately use and interpret diagnostic testing and laboratory studies, and formulate differential diagnoses and assessment plans for symptoms/conditions (listed in PA Education Clinical Rotation Topics above).</p> | <p>Preceptor Evaluation (80% average score on Patient competency section)</p> | <p>Medical Knowledge and Competence in Patient Care</p> | <p>PC #1 PC #2 PC #3 PC #4</p> |

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|--|---|--|--------------------------------|
| Students will demonstrate technical skills common to the PA Education module to students and faculty. | Preceptor Evaluation (80% average score on Patient competency section) | Medical Knowledge and Competence in Patient Care | PC #5 |
| | Clinical Skills Checklist (Pass/Fail) | | |
| Students will demonstrate to students and faculty how to obtain and document information clearly and appropriately for the following types of patient encounters: (a) prenatal evaluations, (b) gynecologic evaluations, (c) emergent problem-focused encounters, (d) acute problem-focused encounters, (e) chronic disease follow-up encounters, (f) preoperative encounters, (g) intraoperative encounters, and (h) post-operative 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 decision-making with students and faculty during their PA Education rotation. | Preceptor Evaluation (80% average score on Interpersonal and Communication Skills competency section) | Medical Knowledge and Patient Care | ICS #1 |
| | | Collaborative Practice | ICS #3 ICS #5 |
| Students will demonstrate compassion, integrity, respect, student responsiveness, and accountability while providing while rotating in a PA Education setting. | Preceptor Evaluation (80% average score on Professionalism competency section) | Professionalism | P #1 P #2 P #3 |
| 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 PA Education. | Preceptor Evaluation (80% average score on Practice-Based Learning and Proficiency) | Lifelong Learning | PBLPI #1 PBLP #2 PBLP #3 |

| | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Improvement competency section) | | |
| Students will (a) promote a safe environment in a PA Education setting, (b) demonstrate knowledge of quality improvement methodologies and metrics, (c) recognize the unique role of PAs and other health professions in PA Education, (d) work effectively with educators, (e) work effectively in an academic setting, (f) incorporate considerations of cost awareness and funding to the PA Education setting, and (g) describe basic health practice models for PA Education. | 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 |

Physician Assistant Education Preceptor Evaluation of the Student

1. What is your group and/or site name (i.e., GVSU PA Program)
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) | N/A |
|--|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|-----|
| Student demonstrates, through effective teaching, medical knowledge in pathophysiology, etiology, and epidemiology for patients seeking medical care for common conditions encountered in PA Education in the following age populations to students and faculty (MK#2, 3): | | | | | | |
| Infants | | | | | | |
| Children | | | | | | |
| Adolescents | | | | | | |
| Adults | | | | | | |
| Elderly | | | | | | |
| Student demonstrates, through effective teaching, medical knowledge of patient presentations for common conditions encountered in PA Education for the following age populations to students and faculty (MK#2,3): | | | | | | |
| Infants | | | | | | |
| Children | | | | | | |
| Adolescents | | | | | | |
| Adults | | | | | | |
| Elderly | | | | | | |
| Student demonstrates, through effective teaching, medical knowledge of differential diagnosis and diagnostic work-up for patients seeking medical care for common conditions encountered in PA Education in the following age populations to students and faculty (MK#2,3) | | | | | | |
| Infants | | | | | | |
| Children | | | | | | |
| Adolescents | | | | | | |
| Adults | | | | | | |
| Elderly | | | | | | |
| Student demonstrates, through effective teaching, medical knowledge of patient management strategies for patients seeking medical care for common conditions encountered in PA Education in the following age populations to students and faculty (MK#2,3): | | | | | | |
| Infants | | | | | | |
| Children | | | | | | |
| Adolescents | | | | | | |
| Adults | | | | | | |
| Elderly | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Student demonstrates, through effective teaching, medical knowledge of health promotion and disease prevention for patients seeking medical care for common conditions encountered in PA Education in the following age populations to students and faculty (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) | N/A |
|--|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----|
| Student teaches PA students how to elicit a detailed and accurate history and perform an appropriate physical examination for the following populations encountered in PA Education to students and faculty (PC#1): | | | | | | |
| Infant | | | | | | |
| Children | | | | | | |
| Adolescents | | | | | | |
| Adult | | | | | | |
| Elderly | | | | | | |
| Student teaches PA students how to elicit a detailed and accurate history and perform an appropriate physical examination for patients encountered in PA Education seeking the following types of care to students and faculty (PC#2): | | | | | | |
| Preventive care | | | | | | |
| Emergent care | | | | | | |
| Acute care | | | | | | |
| Chronic care | | | | | | |
| Gynecologic care | | | | | | |
| Preoperative care | | | | | | |
| Intraoperative care | | | | | | |
| Postoperative care | | | | | | |
| Behavioral/mental health care | | | | | | |
| Student teaches PA students how to use and interpret diagnostic testing and laboratory studies commonly used for patients seeking the following types of care to students and faculty (PC#3): | | | | | | |
| Preventive care | | | | | | |
| Emergent care | | | | | | |
| Acute care | | | | | | |
| Chronic care | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Gynecologic care | | | | | | |
| Preoperative care | | | | | | |
| Intraoperative care | | | | | | |
| Postoperative care | | | | | | |
| Behavioral/mental health care | | | | | | |
| Student teaches PA students how to organize information from the interview, diagnostic testing, and physical examination to formulate differential diagnoses for patients seeking the following types of care to students and faculty (PC#4): | | | | | | |
| Preventive care | | | | | | |
| Emergent care | | | | | | |
| Acute care | | | | | | |
| Chronic care | | | | | | |
| Gynecologic care | | | | | | |
| Preoperative care | | | | | | |
| Intraoperative care | | | | | | |
| Postoperative care | | | | | | |
| Behavioral/mental health care | | | | | | |
| Student teaches PA students how to organize information from the interview, diagnostic testing, and physical examination to formulate assessment plans for symptoms/conditions commonly encountered in patients seeking the following types of care to students and faculty (PC#4): | | | | | | |
| Preventive care | | | | | | |
| Emergent care | | | | | | |
| Acute care | | | | | | |
| Chronic care | | | | | | |
| Gynecologic care | | | | | | |
| Preoperative care | | | | | | |
| Intraoperative care | | | | | | |
| Postoperative care | | | | | | |
| Behavioral/mental health care | | | | | | |
| Demonstrate basic technical skills common to PA Education to students and faculty. (PC#5): | | | | | | |
| 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.

| | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----|
| | 60% (Failing) | 70% (D+/ C-) | 80% (C+/ B) | 90% (B+/ A-) | 100% (A) | N/A |
|--|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----|

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Listen empathetically and effectively to students and faculty in PA Education (ICS#1) | | | | | | |
| Students will demonstrate to students and faculty how to obtain and document information clearly and appropriately for the following types of patient encounters: | | | | | | |
| Prenatal evaluations | | | | | | |
| Gynecologic evaluations | | | | | | |
| Wellness and preventive encounters | | | | | | |
| Emergent problem-focused encounters | | | | | | |
| Acute problem-focused encounters | | | | | | |
| Chronic disease follow-up encounters | | | | | | |
| Preoperative encounters | | | | | | |
| Intraoperative encounters | | | | | | |
| Post-operative encounters | | | | | | |
| Communicate information clearly to students and faculty across a broad range of socioeconomic and cultural backgrounds (ICS#3) | | | | | | |
| Student demonstrates how to utilize shared-decision making to promote patient-centered communication by eliciting and incorporating patient preferences (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.

| | 60% (Failing) | 70% (D+/ C-) | 80% (C+/ B) | 90% (B+/ A-) | 100% (A) |
|--|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Demonstrate compassion, integrity, and respect in a PA Education setting (P#1) | | | | | |
| Demonstrate responsiveness to student's needs (P#2) | | | | | |
| Show accountability to patients, society, and the profession in a PA Education 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.

| | 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 PA Education (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 patient 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 in a PA Education setting (SBP#1) | | | | | |
| Demonstrate knowledge of quality improvement methodologies and metrics in PA Education (SBP#2) | | | | | |
| Recognize the unique roles of PAs and those of other healthcare professions in PA Education (SBP#3) | | | | | |
| Work effectively with other educators (SBP#4) | | | | | |
| Work effectively in a PA Education setting (SBP#5) | | | | | |
| Incorporate considerations of cost awareness and funding sources in a PA Education setting (SBP#6) | | | | | |
| Describe basic practice models for PA Education (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: