

Elective Pediatric Emergency Medicine Rotation Information and Instructional Objectives

Instructor of Record for Elective Pediatric Emergency Medicine Rotation:

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Elective Pediatric Emergency Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics

Cardiovascular System

Cardiomyopathy: Dilated, Hypertrophic, Restrictive

Conduction disorders/dysrhythmias: Atrial fibrillation/flutter, Atrioventricular block, Bundle branch block, Paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia, Premature beats, 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, Ventricular septal defect

Heart failure

Hypertension: Hypertensive emergencies, Secondary hypertension

Hypotension: Cardiogenic shock, Orthostatic hypotension, Vasovagal hypotension

Traumatic, infectious, and inflammatory heart conditions: Acute and subacute bacterial endocarditis, Acute pericarditis, Cardiac tamponade, Pericardial effusion

Valvular disorders: Aortic, Mitral, Pulmonary, Tricuspid

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

Dermatologic System

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

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, Herpes simplex, Molluscum contagiosum, Varicella-zoster virus infections, Verrucae

Papulosquamous disorders: Contact dermatitis, Drug eruptions, Eczema, Lichen planus,

Pityriasis rosea, Psoriasis

Skin integrity: Burns, Lacerations, Pressure ulcers

Vesiculobullous disease: Pemphigoid, Pemphigus

Other dermatologic disorders: Hidradenitis suppurativa, Lipomas/epidermal inclusion cysts,

Photosensitivity reactions, Pilonidal disease, Urticaria

Endocrine System

Adrenal disorders: Primary adrenal insufficiency, Cushing syndrome

Diabetes mellitus: Type 1, Type 2

Hypogonadism

Neoplasms: Multiple endocrine neoplasia, Neoplastic syndrome, Primary endocrine malignancy, Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH)

Parathyroid disorders: Hyperparathyroidism, Hypoparathyroidism

Pituitary disorders: Acromegaly/gigantism, Diabetes insipidus, Dwarfism, Pituitary adenoma

Thyroid disorders: Hyperthyroidism, Thyroiditis

Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat

Eye disorders

Conjunctival disorders: Conjunctivitis

Corneal disorders, Cataract, Corneal ulcer, Infectious, Keratitis, Pterygium

Lacrimal disorders: Dacryocystitis

Lid disorders: Blepharitis, Chalazion, Ectropion, Entropion, Hordeolum

Neuro-ophthalmologic disorders: Nystagmus, Optic neuritis, Papilledema

Orbital disorders: Orbital cellulitis

Retinal disorders: Retinal detachment, Retinopathy

Traumatic disorders: Blowout fracture, Corneal abrasion, Globe rupture, Hyphema

Vascular disorders: Retinal vascular occlusion

Vision abnormalities: Amaurosis fugax, Amblyopia, Glaucoma, Scleritis, Strabismus

Ear disorders

External ear: Cerumen impaction, Otitis externa, Trauma

Inner ear: Acoustic neuroma, Barotrauma, Dysfunction of eustachian tube, Labyrinthitis, Vertigo

Middle ear: Cholesteatoma, Otitis media, Tympanic membrane perforation

Hearing impairment

Other abnormalities of the ear: Mastoiditis, Meniere disease, Tinnitus

Foreign bodies

Neoplasms: Benign, Malignant

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

Oropharyngeal disorders

Diseases of the teeth/gums

Infectious/inflammatory disorders: Aphthous ulcers, Candidiasis, Deep neck infection, Epiglottitis, Herpes simplex, Laryngitis, Peritonsillar abscess, Pharyngitis

Salivary disorders: Sialadenitis, Parotitis

Trauma

Other oropharyngeal disorders: Leukoplakia

Gastrointestinal System/Nutrition

Biliary disorders: Acute/chronic cholecystitis, Cholangitis, Cholelithiasis

Colorectal disorders: Abscess/fistula, Anal fissure, Constipation, Diverticulitis, Fecal impaction, Hemorrhoids, Inflammatory bowel disease, Irritable bowel syndrome, Ischemic bowel disease, Obstruction, Polyp, Toxic megacolon

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

Food allergies and food sensitivities: Gluten intolerance, Lactose intolerance, Nut allergies

Gastric disorders: Gastritis, Peptic ulcer disease, Pyloric stenosis

Hepatic disorders: Acute/chronic hepatitis, Cirrhosis
Hernias
Infectious diarrhea
Ingestion of toxic substances and foreign bodies
Metabolic disorders: G6PD deficiency, Paget disease, Phenylketonuria, Rickets
Neoplasms: Benign, Malignant
Nutritional and vitamin disorders: Hypervitaminosis/hypovitaminosis, Obesity
Pancreatic disorders: Acute/chronic pancreatitis
Small intestine disorders: Appendicitis, Celiac disease, Intussusception, Obstruction, Polyps

Genitourinary System (Male and Female)

Bladder disorders: Incontinence
Congenital and acquired abnormalities: Cryptorchidism, Peyronie disease, Trauma, Vesicoureteral reflux
Human sexuality
Infectious disorders: Cystitis, Epididymitis, Orchitis, Prostatitis, Pyelonephritis, Urethritis
Neoplasms: Bladder cancer, Penile cancer, Testicular cancer
Nephrolithiasis/urolithiasis
Penile disorders: Hypospadias/epispadias, Paraphimosis/phimosis
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: 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

Infectious Diseases

Bacterial diseases: Botulism, Campylobacter jejuni infection, Chlamydia, Cholera, Diphtheria, Gonococcal infections, Gonorrhea, Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus infection, Rheumatic fever, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, Salmonellosis, Shigellosis, Tetanus
Fungal diseases: Candidiasis, Cryptococcosis, Histoplasmosis, Pneumocystis
Mycobacterial diseases: Atypical mycobacterial disease, Tuberculosis
Parasitic diseases: Helminth infestations, Malaria, Pinworms, Toxoplasmosis, Trichomoniasis
Prenatal transmission of disorders: Congenital varicella, Herpes simplex virus, Human papillomavirus, Zika virus
Sepsis/systemic inflammatory response syndrome
Spirochetal diseases: Lyme disease, Syphilis
Viral diseases: Cytomegalovirus infections, Epstein-Barr virus infection, Erythema infectiosum, Herpes simplex virus infections, HIV infection, Human papillomavirus infections, Influenza, Measles, Mumps, Rabies, Roseola, Rubella, Varicella-zoster virus infections

Musculoskeletal System

Chest/rib disorders: Deformities, Fractures

Compartment syndrome

Infectious diseases: Osteomyelitis, Septic arthritis

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

Neoplasms: Benign, Malignant

Rheumatologic disorders: 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, Cauda equina syndrome, Herniated nucleus pulposus, Kyphosis, Scoliosis, Spinal stenosis, Sprain/strain, Thoracic outlet syndrome, Torticollis,

Trauma

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

Neurologic System

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, Tourette disorder

Neoplasms: Benign, Malignant

Neurocognitive disorders: Delirium, Major/mild neurocognitive disorders

Neuromuscular disorders: Cerebral palsy, Multiple sclerosis, Myasthenia gravis

Peripheral nerve disorders: Carpal tunnel syndrome, Complex regional pain syndrome, Guillain-Barré syndrome, Peripheral neuropathy

Seizure disorders: Focal seizure, Generalized seizures, Status epilepticus

Vascular disorders: Arteriovenous malformation, Cerebral aneurysm, Intracranial hemorrhage, Stroke, Syncope, Transient ischemic attack

Psychiatry/Behavioral Science

Abuse and neglect: Child 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: Conduct disorder

Dissociative disorders

Feeding and eating disorders

Human sexuality

Obsessive-compulsive and related disorders

Neurodevelopmental disorders: Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, autism spectrum disorder

Personality disorders
Schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders
Sleep-wake disorders: Narcolepsy, Parasomnias
Somatic symptom and related disorders
Substance-related and addictive disorders
Trauma- and stressor-related disorders: Adjustment disorders, Post-traumatic stress disorder

Pulmonary System

Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases: Chronic bronchitis, Emphysema

Infectious disorders:

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

Pleural diseases: Pleural effusion, Pneumothorax

Pulmonary circulation: Cor pulmonale, Pulmonary embolism, Pulmonary hypertension

Sleep apnea/Obesity hypoventilation syndrome

Other pulmonary disorders: Acute respiratory distress syndrome, Asthma, Cystic fibrosis, foreign body aspiration, Hyaline membrane disease

Renal System

Acute disorders: Glomerulonephritis, Nephrotic syndrome, Pyelonephritis

Acute kidney injury (acute renal failure)

Chronic kidney disease

Congenital or structural renal disorders: Horseshoe kidney, Hydronephrosis, Polycystic kidney disease, Renal vascular disease

End-stage renal disease

Fluid and electrolyte disorders: Acid-base disorders, Dehydration, Hyperkalemia/hypokalemia, Hypervolemia, Hyponatremia

Neoplasms: Renal cell carcinoma, Wilms tumor

Reproductive System (Male and Female)

Menstrual disorders

Ovarian disorders: Cysts, Polycystic ovarian syndrome, Torsion

Sexually transmitted infections/Pelvic inflammatory disease

Trauma: Physical assault, Sexual assault

Vaginal/vulvar disorders: Prolapse, Vaginitis

Elective Pediatric Emergency Medicine Rotation Learning Outcomes

Upon completion of the elective Pediatric Emergency 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 Pediatric Emergency Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics above) encountered in Pediatric Emergency Medicine for patients seeking medical care for the following age populations: infants, children, and/or adolescents.
2. Students will 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 Pediatric Emergency Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics above) commonly encountered in patients seeking emergent Pediatric Emergency Medicine and acute Pediatric Emergency Medicine care.
3. Students will demonstrate technical skills common to Pediatric Emergency Medicine.
4. Students will obtain and document information clearly and appropriately for the following types of patient encounters: (a) emergent problem-focused encounters and (b) acute problem-focused encounters.
5. Students will listen empathetically and effectively, communicate clearly, and utilize shared decision-making for patients seeking care in Pediatric Emergency Medicine.
6. Students will facilitate difficult health care conversations in Pediatric Emergency Medicine.
7. Students will demonstrate compassion, integrity, respect, patient responsiveness, and accountability while providing care to patients in a Pediatric Emergency Medicine setting.
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 Pediatric Emergency Medicine.
9. Students will (a) promote a safe environment for patients seeking care in an emergency department setting, (b) demonstrate knowledge of quality improvement methodologies and metrics in an emergency department, (c) recognize the unique roles of PAs and those of other healthcare professions in an emergency department, (d) work effectively with other health professionals to provide collaborative, patient centered emergency medicine care, (e) work effectively in an emergency department health care delivery setting, (f) incorporate considerations of cost awareness and funding sources into patients seeking care in an emergency department setting, and (g) describe basic health payment systems and practice models for an emergency department.

Elective Pediatric Emergency Medicine Instructional Objectives

Upon completion of the elective Pediatric Emergency Medicine clinical rotation,

1. Elective Pediatric Emergency 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 Pediatric Emergency Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics above) encountered in Pediatric

Emergency Medicine for patients seeking medical care for the following age populations: infants, children, and/or adolescents.

- **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Evaluate the common disease process found in Pediatric Emergency Medicine using suggested readings and course study guide. (MK-PLO2)
- **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Identify the etiology, pathophysiology, and clinical presentation of conditions listed in the clinical topics for this rotation. (MK-PLO3)
- **Pediatric Emergency Medicine Rotation instructional objective:** Select appropriate treatment plans for patients using all pertinent medical data, including history, physical examination, and diagnostic data, under the preceptor's supervision. (MK-PLO3)
- **Pediatric Emergency Medicine Rotation instructional objective:** Identify medications commonly used in Pediatric Emergency Medicine, including the indication, contraindication, mechanism of action, most common side effects, and appropriate dosage for age. (MK-PLO2)
- **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Contrast possible risks and benefits of diagnostic studies and treatment plans. (MK-PLO3)
- **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Recommend appropriate screening tests and immunizations based on current standards. (MK-PLO3)
- **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Contrast the risks and benefits of procedures that must be performed on your patient. (MK PLO-3)
- **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Interpret and apply setting appropriate healthcare guidelines. (MK PLO-3)

2. **Elective Pediatric Emergency Medicine Rotation Learning Outcome #2:** Students will 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 Pediatric Emergency Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics above) commonly encountered in patients seeking emergent Pediatric Emergency Medicine and acute Pediatric Emergency Medicine.

- **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Demonstrate an age and setting appropriate history and physical exam for a patient less than 1 year of age. (PC-PLO1, PC-PLO2)
- **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Demonstrate an age and setting appropriate history and physical exam for a patient 1-10 years of age. (PC-PLO1, PC-PLO2)
- **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Demonstrate an age and setting appropriate history and physical exam for a patient 11-17 years of age. (PC-PLO1, PC-PLO2)
- **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Choose appropriate diagnostic tests to identify an abnormality. (PC-PLO3)

- **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Interpret diagnostic studies related to the patient's medical condition. (PC-PLO3)
 - **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Formulate an appropriate differential diagnosis based on history, physical examination, and diagnostic study data. (PC-PLO4)
 - **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Construct an appropriate treatment plan based on history, physical exam, and diagnostic data. (PC-PLO4)
 - **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Actively participate in the management of emergent and acute patient conditions. (PC- PLO4)
3. **Elective Pediatric Emergency Medicine Rotation Learning Outcome #3:** Students will demonstrate technical skills common to Pediatric Emergency Medicine.
 4. **Elective Pediatric Emergency Medicine Rotation Learning Outcome #4:** Students will obtain and document information clearly and appropriately for the following types of patient encounters: (a) emergent problem-focused encounters and (b) acute problem-focused encounters.
 5. **Elective Pediatric Emergency Medicine Rotation Learning Outcome #5:** Students will listen empathetically and effectively, communicate clearly, and utilize shared decision-making for patients seeking care in Pediatric Emergency Medicine.
 - **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Describe health promotion and disease prevention to your patients. (ICS-PLO3)
 - **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Adapt communication style and information context to the individual patient interaction. (ICS-PLO3)
 - **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Identify communication barriers with different patient populations. (ICS PLO-3)
 - **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Compose an oral case presentation and present it to the preceptor. (ICS-PLO3)
 - **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Explain possible risks and benefits of diagnostic studies and treatment plans to your patient as approved by the supervising provider. (ICS-PLO3)
 - **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** 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 Pediatric Emergency Medicine Rotation Learning Outcome #6:** Students will facilitate difficult health care conversations in Pediatric Emergency Medicine.
 7. **Elective Pediatric Emergency Medicine Rotation Learning Outcome #7:** Students will demonstrate compassion, integrity, respect, patient responsiveness, and accountability while providing care to patients in a Pediatric Emergency Medicine setting.
 - **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Practice professionally in a working situation with other healthcare team members, including appropriate dress, punctual attendance, and professional attitude. (P-PLO1)

- **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Show sensitivity to the emotional, social, developmental, and ethnic background of patients and their families on their service. (P-PLO1)
 - **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Apply professional attitude in such areas as attendance, dress code, and performance in the medical setting. (P-PLO1)
 - **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Demonstrate sensitivity and responsiveness to patients' culture, gender, age, and disabilities. (P-PLO1)
 - **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Demonstrate motivation and desire to learn. (P-PLO3)
 - **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Demonstrate knowledge of the legal and regulatory requirements of the role of a physician assistant. (P-PLO4)
8. **Elective Pediatric Emergency Medicine 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 Pediatric Emergency Medicine.
- **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Demonstrate an openness to receive constructive criticism. (PBLPI-PLO1)
 - **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Recognize limitations and locate assistance from supervising preceptors and appropriate reference material. (PBLPI-PLO1)
 - **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Develop the ability to learn from practice. (PBLPI-PLO2)
 - **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Recognize personal limitations and where to access help personally and professionally. (PBLPI-PL2)
 - **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Interpret independent outside readings concerning medical problems encountered. (PBL PI-PLO3)
 - **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Show ability to understand and apply decision-making tools. (PBL PI PLO-3)
 - **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Recognize the importance of lifelong learning in the medical field. (PBLPI-PLO3)
 - **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Assess medical evidence and communicate it to patients and colleagues. (PBLPI-PL3)
 - **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Apply information technology to access online medical information and continue personal education. (PBLPI-PL3))
 - **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Use medical information technology in decision-making, patient care, and patient education. (PBLPI-PL3)
9. **Elective Pediatric Emergency Medicine Rotation Learning Outcome #9:** Students will (a) promote a safe environment for patients seeking care in an emergency department setting, (b) demonstrate knowledge of quality improvement methodologies and metrics in an emergency department, (c) recognize the unique

roles of PAs and those of other healthcare professions in an emergency department, (d) work effectively with other health professionals to provide collaborative, patient centered emergency medicine care, (e) work effectively in an emergency department health care delivery setting, (f) incorporate considerations of cost awareness and funding sources into patients seeking care in an emergency department setting, and (g) describe basic health payment systems and practice models for an emergency department.

- **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Operate under the rules of HIPAA to preserve patient confidentiality. (SBP-PLO1)
- **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Practice according to policy and procedures set forth by the health care facility. (SBP-PLO1)
- **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Employ a professional relationship with the supervising providers and other health care team members. (SBP-PLO4)
- **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Identify the obstacles to obtaining medical care for those with financial difficulties. (SBP-PLO6)
- **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Evaluate cost-effective health care and resources that do not compromise the quality of patient care. (SBP-PLO6)
- **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Identify the funding sources and payment systems that provide coverage for the patient. (SBP-PLO7)
- **Pediatric Emergency Medicine instructional objective:** Choose the appropriate code for billing the responsible payment service under the direct supervision of the preceptor. (SBP-PLO7)

Elective Pediatric Emergency Medicine Rotation Curriculum Integration Table

Elective Pediatric Emergency Medicine Rotation Learning Outcome	Assessment Method (Benchmark Requirements)	PAS Program Goal	PAS Program Learning Outcome (ARC-PA)/Student Learning Outcomes (GVSU)
<p>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 Pediatric Emergency Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics above) encountered in Pediatric Emergency Medicine for patients seeking medical care for the following age populations: infants, children, and/or adolescents.</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 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 Pediatric Emergency Medicine Clinical Rotation Topics above) commonly encountered in patients seeking emergent Pediatric Emergency Medicine and acute Pediatric Emergency Medicine care.</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>

Students will demonstrate technical skills common to Pediatric Emergency Medicine.	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 obtain and document information clearly and appropriately for the following types of patient encounters: (a) emergent problem-focused encounters and (b) acute problem-focused 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 for patients seeking care in Pediatric Emergency Medicine.	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 facilitate difficult health care conversations in Pediatric Emergency Medicine.	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 care to patients in a Pediatric Emergency Medicine 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 Pediatric Emergency Medicine.	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 for patients seeking care in an emergency department setting, (b) demonstrate knowledge of quality improvement methodologies and metrics in an emergency department, (c) recognize the unique roles of PAs and those of other healthcare professions in an emergency department, (d) work effectively with other health professionals to provide collaborative, patient centered emergency medicine care, (e) work effectively in an emergency department health care delivery setting, (f) incorporate considerations of cost awareness and funding sources into patients seeking care in an emergency department setting, and (g) describe basic health payment systems and practice models for an emergency department.	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

Pediatric Emergency Medicine Preceptor Evaluation of the Student

1. What is your group and/or site name (i.e., Spectrum Health Family Medicine-Kentwood)
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 medical knowledge in pathophysiology, etiology, and epidemiology for patients seeking medical care for common conditions encountered in Pediatric Emergency Medicine in the following age populations (MK#2, 3):						
Infants						
Children						
Adolescents						
Student demonstrates medical knowledge of patient presentations for common conditions encountered in Pediatric Emergency Medicine for the following age populations (MK#2,3):						
Infants						
Children						
Adolescents						
Student demonstrates medical knowledge of differential diagnosis and diagnostic work-up for patients seeking medical care for common conditions encountered in Pediatric Emergency Medicine in the following age populations (MK#2,3)						
Infants						
Children						
Adolescents						
Student demonstrates medical knowledge of patient management strategies for patients seeking medical care for common conditions encountered in Pediatric Emergency Medicine in the following age populations (MK#2,3):						
Infants						
Children						
Adolescents						
Student demonstrates medical knowledge of health promotion and disease prevention for patients seeking medical care for common conditions encountered in Pediatric Emergency Medicine in the following age populations (MK#2, 3)						
Infants						
Children						
Adolescents						
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
Elicit a detailed and accurate history and perform an appropriate physical examination for the following populations encountered in pediatric emergency medicine (PC#1):						
Infants						
Children						
Adolescents						
Elicit a detailed and accurate patient history for patients encountered in Pediatric Emergency Medicine seeking (PC#1):						
Emergent care						
Acute care						
Perform appropriate physical examination for patients encountered in Pediatric Emergency Medicine seeking (PC#2):						
Emergent care						
Acute care						
Student demonstrates knowledge of the appropriate use and interpretation of diagnostic testing and laboratory studies commonly used for patients seeking (PC#3):						
Emergent care						
Acute care						
Postoperative care						
Student organizes information from the interview, diagnostic testing, and physical examination to formulate differential diagnoses for patients seeking (PC#4):						
Emergent care						
Acute care						
Student organizes information from the interview, diagnostic testing, and physical examination to formulate assessment plans for symptoms/conditions commonly encountered in patients seeking (PC#4):						
Emergent care						
Acute care						
Demonstrate basic technical skills common to Pediatric Emergency Medicine. (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 patients seeking						

care in Pediatric Emergency Medicine (ICS#1)						
Obtain and document information clearly and accurately at an appropriate level the following types of patient encounters (ICS#2):						
Emergent problem-focused encounters						
Acute problem-focused encounters						
Communicate information clearly to patients, families, colleagues, and teams as appropriate across a broad range of socioeconomic and cultural backgrounds (ICS#3)						
Facilitate difficult health care conversations in Pediatric Emergency Medicine (ICS#4):						
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 for patients seeking care in a Pediatric Emergency Medicine setting (P#1)					
Demonstrate responsiveness to patient needs that supersede self-interest while providing care in a Pediatric Emergency Medicine setting (P#2)					
Show accountability to patients, society, and the profession while providing care in a Pediatric Emergency 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.

	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 Pediatric Emergency 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 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 for patients seeking care in an emergency department setting (SBP#1)					
Demonstrate knowledge of quality improvement methodologies and metrics in an emergency department (SBP#2)					
Recognize the unique roles of PAs and those of other healthcare professions in an emergency department (SBP#3)					
Work effectively with other health professionals to provide collaborative, patient centered emergency medicine care (SBP#4)					
Work effectively in an emergency department health care delivery setting (SBP#5)					
Incorporate considerations of cost awareness and funding sources into patients seeking care in an emergency department setting (SBP#6)					

Describe basic health payment systems and practice models for an emergency department (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: