



Pediatrics Rotation

Pediatrics Rotation Information (including Rotation Learning Outcomes, Instructional Objectives, Preceptor Evaluation of Student Form, and Rotation-Specific Curriculum Integration Table)

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Pediatrics Clinical Rotation Topics

Cardiovascular System

Conduction disorders/dysrhythmias: Bradycardia, Bundle branch block, Idioventricular rhythm, Junctional, Premature contractions, QT prolongation, Sinus arrhythmia

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

Heart failure

Hypertension: Secondary hypertension, Hypertensive emergencies,

Hypotension: Orthostatic hypotension, Vasovagal hypotension

Shock: 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, Arteriovenous malformation,

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
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: Hemangiomas, Purpura
Vesiculobullous disease: Pemphigus
Other dermatologic disorders: Acanthosis nigricans, Hidradenitis suppurativa, Lipomas/epidermal inclusion cysts, Photosensitivity reactions, Pilonidal disease, Urticaria

Endocrine System

Diabetes mellitus: Type 1, Type 2
Hypogonadism
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
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: Retinal detachment, Retinopathy
Retinal vascular occlusion
Vision abnormalities: Amaurosis fugax, Amblyopia, Glaucoma, Strabismus

Ear disorders
External ear: Cerumen impaction, Otitis externa
Inner ear: Acoustic neuroma, Dysfunction of eustachian tube, Labyrinthitis, Vertigo
Middle ear: Cholesteatoma, Otitis media, 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

Colorectal disorders: Anal fissure, Constipation, Inflammatory bowel disease, Irritable bowel syndrome, Rectal prolapse

Diarrhea

Esophageal disorders: Esophagitis, Gastroesophageal reflux disease, Motility disorders,

Gastric disorders: Gastritis, Pyloric stenosis

Gastrointestinal bleeding

Hepatic disorders: Acute hepatitis

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

Obesity

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

Genitourinary System

Bladder disorders: Incontinence, Overactive bladder, Prolapse

Congenital and acquired abnormalities: Cryptorchidism, Trauma, Vesicoureteral reflux

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

Urethritis

Neoplasms: Bladder, Penile, Testicular

Nephrolithiasis/urolithiasis

Penile disorders: 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

Neoplasms, premalignancies, and malignancies: Acute/chronic lymphocytic leukemia,

Acute/chronic myelogenous leukemia, Lymphoma, Myelodysplasia

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

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

Rheumatologic disorders: Connective tissue diseases, Fibromyalgia, Gout/pseudogout, Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, Polyarteritis nodosa, 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
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, Tourette disorder, Tardive dyskinesia
Neoplasms: Benign, Malignant
Nerve disorders: Complex regional pain syndrome, Guillain-Barre syndrome, mononeuropathies, peripheral neuropathies
Neurocognitive disorders: Cognitive impairment
Neuromuscular disorders: Cerebral palsy
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, 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

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: Sarcoidosis

Sleep apnea

Renal System

Acid base disorders

Acute kidney injury and acute renal failure: Intrinsic, Prerenal, Postrenal

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: Galactorrhea, Gynecomastia, Mastitis

Contraceptive methods

Human sexuality and gender identity

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

Uterine disorders: Endometriosis

Vaginal/vulvar disorders: Bartholin gland cysts, 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

Pediatrics Clinical and Technical Skills

Pediatrics Skills	
Clinical Skills	
	Elicit a detailed and accurate patient history on infant (<1 yr), child (1-10 yrs), and adolescent (11-17 yrs) patients (RLO2)
	Perform an appropriate physical examination on infant (<1 yr), child (1-10 yrs), and adolescent (11-17 yrs) patients (RLO2)
	Select appropriate medications (RLO3)
	Select appropriate dose for medications (RLO3)
	Prescribe medications for acute and chronic conditions. (RLO3)
Technical Skills	
	Perform a fingerstick (Clinical and Technical Skills Checklist)

Pediatrics Rotation Learning Outcomes and Instructional Objectives

Rotation Learning Outcomes	Instructional Objectives
<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 Pediatrics Clinical Rotation Topics above) encountered in pediatrics for patients seeking medical care for the following age populations: infants, children, and adolescents.</p>	
	Pediatric instructional objective: Explain the pathophysiology of the clinical presentations of conditions listed in the Pediatrics Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in infants, children, and adolescents (MK-PLO3)
	Pediatric instructional objective: Discuss the etiology and epidemiology of clinical conditions listed in the Pediatrics Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in infants, children, and adolescents. (MK-PLO3)
	Pediatric instructional objective: Identify the patient presentation of conditions listed in the Pediatrics Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in infants, children, and adolescents. (MK-PLO3)
	Pediatric instructional objective: Differentiate how disease processes of conditions listed in the Pediatrics Clinical Rotation Topics (above) may present in the infant, child, adolescent populations. (MK-PLO3)
	Pediatric instructional objective: Explain the appropriate diagnostic workup of the clinical conditions listed in the Pediatrics Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in infants, children, and adolescents. (MK-PLO3)

	Pediatric instructional objective: Formulate a differential diagnosis for patient presentations of conditions listed in the Pediatrics Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in infants, children, and adolescents. (MK-PLO3)
	Pediatric instructional objective: Compare and contrast the risks and benefits of diagnostic studies and treatment plans for conditions listed in the Pediatrics Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in infant, child, and adolescent populations. (MK-PLO3)
	Pediatric instructional objective: Compare and contrast the risks and benefits of procedures indicated for conditions listed in the Pediatrics Clinical Rotation Topics (above) for infants, children, and adolescents. (MK PLO-3)
	Pediatric instructional objective: Outline the appropriate management of the clinical conditions listed in the Pediatrics Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in infants, children, and adolescents. (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)
	Pediatric instructional objective: Describe health promotion in relation to the management of clinical conditions listed in the Pediatrics Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in infants, children, and adolescents. (MK-PLO3)
	Pediatric instructional objective: Describe disease prevention for clinical conditions listed in the Pediatrics Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in infants, children, and adolescents. (MK-PLO3)
	Pediatric instructional objective: Identify national screening guidelines for infants, children, and adolescents for the applicable clinical conditions listed in the Pediatrics Clinical Rotation Topics (above). (MK-PLO2)
	Pediatric instructional objective: Interpret and apply immunization guidelines for infants, children, and adolescents. (MK PLO-3)
	Pediatric instructional objective: Recognize when it is appropriate to obtain informed consent for infants, children, and adolescents. (MK-PLO3)

	Pediatric instructional objective: Identify signs of abuse and how to report suspected abuse in infants, children, and adolescents. (MK PLO-3)
	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)
	Pediatric instructional objective: Discuss medications commonly used in the treatment of conditions listed in the Pediatrics 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 infants, children, and adolescents. (MK PLO-3)
	Pediatric instructional objective: Interpret and apply healthcare guidelines for asthma, Diabetes, and Pneumonia in infants, children, and adolescents. (MK PLO-3)
	Pediatric instructional objective: Select appropriate prescription medication(s) and dosing for the treatment of conditions in infants, children, and adolescents. (MK PLO-3)
	Pediatric instructional objective: Actively participate in the management of infants, children, and adolescents. (MK- PLO3)
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 Pediatrics Clinical Rotation Topics above) commonly encountered in infant, children, and adolescent patients seeking acute, chronic, and	

<p>preventive care in a pediatric setting.</p>	
	<p>Pediatric instructional objective: Demonstrate an age-appropriate comprehensive preventive history and physical exam for infant, child, and adolescent patients in a pediatric setting. (PC-PLO1, PC-PLO2)</p>
	<p>Pediatric instructional objective: Demonstrate an age-appropriate problem-focused history and physical exam for acute and chronic conditions in an infant, child, and adolescent in a pediatric setting. (PC-PLO1, PC-PLO2)</p>
	<p>Pediatrics instructional objective: Select appropriate preventative exams and screening tests for infants, children, and adolescents in a pediatric setting. (PC-PLO4)</p>
	<p>Pediatric instructional objective: Select and interpret appropriate diagnostic and laboratory studies related to preventive, acute, and chronic care for conditions listed in the Pediatrics Clinical Rotation Topics (above) for infants, children, and adolescents in a pediatric setting. (PC-PLO3)</p>
	<p>Pediatric instructional objective: Formulate an appropriate differential diagnosis for acute and chronic conditions based on history, physical examination, diagnostic data, and clinical reasoning for infants, children, and adolescents in a pediatric setting. (PC-PLO4)</p>
	<p>Pediatric instructional objective: Develop an appropriate assessment, management care plan, and disposition of infants, children, and adolescents, given all pertinent medical data, including history, physical exam, laboratory, and diagnostic data in a pediatric setting. (PC-PLO4)</p>
	<p>Pediatric instructional objective: Integrate acute, chronic, and preventive care needs into comprehensive, patient-centered management plans for infants, children, and adolescents in a pediatric setting. (PC-PLO4)</p>

	Pediatric instructional objective: Actively participate in the management of infants, children, and adolescents with acute and chronic conditions listed in the Pediatrics Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in a pediatric setting. (PC- PLO4)
	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 Pediatrics Clinical Rotation Topics (above) in a pediatric setting. (PC PLO-4)
Students will perform the following technical skill: perform a finger stick.	
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Explain the clinical rationale and indications for performing a finger-stick blood sample, including advantages and limitations compared to venous sampling.(PC-PLO5)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Prepare the patient and equipment appropriately, including verifying patient identity, explaining the procedure, selecting an appropriate site, and using proper infection-control measures.(PC-PLO5)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Demonstrate correct finger-stick technique, including warming the site as needed, performing the puncture safely, and using proper depth and angle to obtain an adequate sample.(PC-PLO5)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Collect the blood sample correctly, ensuring proper flow, avoiding contamination or hemolysis, and adhering to required sample volume and handling procedures.(PC-PLO5)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Employ techniques that minimize patient discomfort, such as optimal site selection, gentle handling, and efficient execution of the procedure.(PC-PLO5)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Recognize and manage common complications, such as insufficient sample, excessive bleeding, bruising, or patient anxiety.(PC-PLO5)
Students will-document information clearly and appropriately in pediatrics, including (a) wellness and	

preventive encounters, (b) acute problem-focused encounters, and (c) chronic disease follow-up encounters.	
	Pediatric instructional objective: Document a well-child preventive care note for infant, child, and adolescent patients, ensuring specific attention to the distinct needs of each age group. (ICS-PLO2)
	Pediatric instructional objective: Document an acute problem-focused medical note for infant, child, and adolescent patients, ensuring specific attention to the distinct needs of each age group. (ICS-PLO2)
	Pediatric instructional objective: Document a chronic problem-focused medical note for infant, child, and adolescent patients, ensuring specific attention to the distinct needs of each age group. (ICS-PLO2)
	Pediatric instructional objective: Demonstrate the ability to integrate documentation across preventive, acute, and chronic care encounters, ensuring continuity and accuracy of patient information in a pediatric setting. (ICS-PLO2)
Students will listen empathetically and effectively, communicate clearly, utilize shared decision-making, and provide patient education and counseling for patients seeking care in pediatrics.	
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Utilize open-ended questions, active listening, and empathetic communication to elicit patient preferences, values, goals, and concerns while providing space for patients to fully articulate their thoughts without interruption. (ICS-PLO1)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Communicate complex medical information clearly and comprehensively, using plain language and avoiding medical jargon, while tailoring the content and delivery to the patient's level of understanding and health literacy. (ICS-PLO3)

	Pediatrics instructional objective: Deliver clear, concise, and well-organized oral case presentations using a structured format, ensuring the inclusion of pertinent patient information to effectively communicate with preceptors and the healthcare team, fostering collaboration and continuity of care. (ICS-PLO3)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Identify and address communication barriers with diverse patient populations and adapt communication style and information context to ensure understanding, effective interaction, and culturally sensitive care. (ICS PLO-3)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Collaborate with the patient and family to identify realistic goals, develop a shared understanding of diagnoses and treatment options, and explain the risks and benefits of diagnostic studies and treatments, while demonstrating empathetic listening to clarify misconceptions and address concerns or fears. (ICS PLO-5)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Deliver age-appropriate patient-centered education and counseling, including health promotion, disease prevention, and evidence-based written materials tailored to the patient's needs and health literacy, to patients seeking care in pediatrics. (ICS-PLO5)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Provide patient-centered counseling that addresses emotional, psychological, and social concerns (ICS-PLO5)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Assess patient understanding of medical information and treatment plans and address any gaps in comprehension (ICS-PLO3)
Students will facilitate difficult health care conversations in pediatrics.	
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Establish rapport and trust with patients and their family members by demonstrating empathy, active listening, and respect for their emotions, perspectives, and concerns while maintaining professionalism and objectivity. (ICS PLO-4)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Create a supportive environment conducive to open and honest dialogue, ensuring that the patient and their family feel comfortable expressing their thoughts, emotions, and preferences. (ICS PLO-4)

	Pediatrics instructional objective: Demonstrate sensitivity and cultural competence in addressing sensitive topics, such as end-of-life care, advance directives, or difficult treatment decisions, while respecting diverse perspectives and values. (ICS PLO-4)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Provide emotional support and connect patients and their families with appropriate resources to help them cope with difficult emotions and navigate the healthcare system effectively. (ICS PLO-4)
Students will demonstrate compassion, integrity, respect, patient responsiveness, and accountability providing care to patients in pediatrics.	
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Demonstrate empathy, understanding, compassion, and sensitivity to the emotional, social, developmental, cultural, and diverse backgrounds of patients and their families, including age, gender, and disabilities. (P-PLO1)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Respect patient confidentiality and privacy, ensuring that sensitive information is handled appropriately and securely. (P-PLO1)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Use inclusive language and cultural sensitivity when interacting with patients and their families to foster trust and respect. (P-PLO1)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Exhibit professionalism in interactions with patients, families, and healthcare team members, including maintaining appropriate dress, punctual attendance, and a professional attitude in all clinical settings. -(P-PLO1)
	Pediatrics 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)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Demonstrate flexibility, attentiveness, and responsiveness in addressing patient concerns and unexpected changes. (P-PLO2)

	Pediatrics instructional objective: Take accountability for actions, decisions, and the quality of care provided, ensuring continuous evaluation and improvement. (P-PLO3)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Evaluate and integrate community resources to support patient care in pediatrics. (P PLO-3)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Demonstrate motivation and desire to learn. (P PLO-3)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the legal and regulatory requirements of the role of a physician assistant. (P-PLO4)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Exhibit integrity by adhering to ethical standards, acting with honesty, and maintaining professional accountability in all interactions and decisions." (P-PLO1)
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 pediatrics.	
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Proactively seek feedback from their preceptor on clinical performance, communication skills, and professional behavior, demonstrating openness to constructive criticism and willingness to apply it to improve. (PBL PI-PLO1)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Develop action plans based on feedback including specific goals and timelines for implementation. (PBL PI-PLO1)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Recognize personal and professional limitations, and locate assistance from preceptors, colleagues, and reference materials to address areas needing improvement. (PBL PI-PLO1)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Monitor progress towards goals over time, adjusting action plans as necessary based on ongoing reflection and feedback. (PBL-PI PLO-2)

	Pediatrics instructional objective: Develop the ability to learn from practice. (PBL PI PLO-2)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Demonstrate lifelong learning by interpreting independent readings, assessing medical evidence, and applying decision-making tools to provide evidence-based patient care in pediatrics. (PBL PI-PLO3)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Recognize the importance of lifelong learning in the medical field. (PBL PI PLO-3)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Assess and effectively communicate medical evidence to patients, colleagues, and healthcare teams to support shared decision-making and patient care. (PBL PI PLO-3)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Utilize medical information technology to access and appraise online medical resources, enhance personal education, support clinical decision-making, and educate patients. (PBL PI PLO-3)
In a pediatric setting, students will (a) promote a safe environment, (b) demonstrate knowledge of quality improvement methodologies and metrics, (c) recognize the unique role of PAs and other health professions, (d) work effectively with other health professionals to provide collaborative, patient-centered care, (e) incorporate considerations of cost awareness and funding, and (g) describe basic health payment systems and practice models.	
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Operate under the rules of HIPAA to preserve patient confidentiality in a pediatric setting. (SBP PLO-1)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Practice according to policy and procedures set forth by the health care facility. (SBP PLO-1)

	Pediatrics instructional objective: Identify barriers and challenges to implementing quality improvement initiatives in a pediatric setting and propose strategies to overcome them. (SBP PLO-2)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Discuss the appropriate use of controlled substances and statewide tracking systems to ensure ethical and legal patient care in a pediatric setting. (SBP PLO-2)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Encourage a culture of safety and collaboration within the healthcare team by promoting open communication, error reporting, mutual respect, and teamwork while providing patient-centered care in a pediatric setting. (SBP-PLO3)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Identify the steps of the referral process for patients and the roles of other healthcare professionals in the participation of your patient's care in a pediatric setting. (SBP-PLO3)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Employ a professional relationship with the preceptors and other healthcare team members in a pediatric setting. (SBP-PLO4)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Efficiently manage patient flow and clinic scheduling to optimize access to care and minimize wait times for patients seeking care in a pediatric setting. (SBP-PLO5)
	Pediatrics 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 in a pediatric setting. (SBP-PLO4, SBP-PLO5)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Evaluate cost-effective healthcare resources that do not compromise the quality of care for patients in a pediatric setting. (SBP PLO-6)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Discuss treatment options for patient care in an unbiased manner, considering both clinical effectiveness and cost implications and involving patients in shared decision-making in a pediatric setting. (SBP PLO-6)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Describe common practice models in a pediatric setting. (SBP PLO-6)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Demonstrate an understanding of the roles and responsibilities of PAs and other healthcare professionals in a pediatric setting. (SBP PLO-6)

	Pediatrics instructional objective: Choose appropriate billing codes for payment services under the direct supervision of the preceptor in a pediatric setting. (SBP-PLO7)
	Pediatrics instructional objective: Identify funding sources and payment systems, including eligible patient populations for Medicaid, in a pediatric setting. (SBP-PLO7)

Pediatrics Rotation Curriculum Integration Table

Rotation Learning Outcome	Assessment Method (Benchmark Requirements)	PAS Program Goal	PAS Program Learning Outcome (ARC-PA)/Student Learning Outcomes (GVSU)
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 Pediatrics Clinical Rotation Topics above) encountered in pediatrics for patients seeking medical care for the following age populations: infants, children, and adolescents.	Preceptor Evaluation (80% average score on Medical Knowledge competency section)	Medical Knowledge and Competence in Patient Care	MK #2 MK#3
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	Preceptor Evaluation (80% average score on Patient Care competency section)	Medical Knowledge and Competence in Patient Care	PC #1 PC #2 PC #3 PC #4

<p>symptoms/conditions (listed in Pediatrics Clinical Rotation Topics above) commonly encountered in infant, children, and adolescent patients seeking acute, chronic, and preventive care in a pediatric setting.</p>			
<p>Students will perform the following technical skill: perform a finger stick.</p>	<p>Preceptor Evaluation (80% average score on Patient Care competency section)</p>	<p>Medical Knowledge and Competence in Patient Care</p>	<p>PC #5</p>
<p>Students will document information clearly and appropriately in pediatrics, including (a) wellness and preventive encounters, (b) acute problem-focused encounters, and (c) chronic disease follow-up encounters.</p>	<p>Preceptor Evaluation (80% average score on Interpersonal and Communication Skills competency section)</p>	<p>Medical Knowledge and Patient Care</p>	<p>ICS#2</p>
<p>Students will listen empathetically and effectively, communicate clearly, utilize shared decision-making, and provide patient education and counseling for patients seeking care in pediatrics.</p>	<p>Preceptor Evaluation (80% average score on Interpersonal and Communication Skills competency section)</p>	<p>Medical Knowledge and Patient Care</p>	<p>ICS #1</p>
		<p>Collaborative Practice</p>	<p>ICS #3</p>
			<p>ICS #5</p>
<p>Students will facilitate difficult health care conversations in pediatrics.</p>	<p>Preceptor Evaluation (80% average score on Interpersonal and Communication Skills competency section)</p>	<p>Collaborative Practice</p>	<p>ICS #4</p>

<p>Students will demonstrate compassion, integrity, respect, patient responsiveness, and accountability providing care to patients in pediatrics.</p>	<p>Preceptor Evaluation (80% average score on Professionalism competency section)</p>	<p>Professionalism</p>	<p>P #1 P #2 P #3</p>
<p>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 pediatrics.</p>	<p>Preceptor Evaluation (80% average score on Practice-Based Learning and Proficiency Improvement competency section)</p>	<p>Lifelong Learning</p>	<p>PBLPI #1 PBLPI #2 PBLPI #3</p>
<p>In a pediatric setting, students will (a) promote a safe environment, (b) demonstrate knowledge of quality improvement methodologies and metrics, (c) recognize the unique role of PAs and other health professions, (d) work effectively with other health professionals to provide collaborative,</p>	<p>Preceptor Evaluation (80% average score on Systems-Based Practice competency section)</p>	<p>Medical Knowledge and Patient Care Lifelong Learning Collaborative Practice</p>	<p>SBP #1 SBP #6 SBP #2 SBP #3 SBP #4 SBP #5</p>

patient-centered care, (e) incorporate considerations of cost awareness and funding, and (g) describe basic health payment systems and practice models.			SBP #7
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Pediatrics Preceptor Evaluation of Student

Pediatrics Preceptor Evaluation of the Student						
What is your group and/or site name (i.e., Corewell Health Greenville Hospital Multispecialty Center - Oak St, Family Medicine)						
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%	70%	80%	90%	100%	N/A
	(Failing)	(D+/ C-)	(C+/ B)	(B+/ A-)	(A)	
Student demonstrated medical knowledge in pathophysiology, etiology, and epidemiology for patients seeking medical care for common conditions encountered in pediatrics for the following age populations (MK#2, 3):						
Infants						
Children						
Adolescents						
Student demonstrated medical knowledge of patient presentations for common conditions encountered in pediatrics for the following age populations (MK#2,3):						
Infants						
Children						
Adolescents						
Student demonstrated medical knowledge of differential diagnosis for patients seeking medical care for common conditions encountered in pediatrics for the following age populations (MK#2,3):						

Infant						
Children						
Adolescents						
Student demonstrated knowledge of the appropriate use and interpretation of laboratory studies for patients seeking (PC#3):						
Acute care						
Chronic care						
Preventive care						
Student organized information from the interview, diagnostic testing, and physical examination to formulate differential diagnoses for the following populations encountered in pediatrics (PC#4):						
Infant						
Children						
Adolescents						
Student organized 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 organized information from the interview, diagnostic testing, and physical examination to formulate assessments for symptoms/conditions commonly encountered for the following populations encountered in pediatrics (PC#4):						
Infant						
Children						
Adolescents						
Student organized information from the interview, diagnostic testing, and physical examination to formulate assessments for symptoms/conditions commonly encountered for patients seeking (PC#4):						
Acute care						

Chronic care						
Preventive care						
Student organized information from the interview, diagnostic testing, and physical examination to formulate management plans for symptoms/conditions commonly encountered for the following populations encountered in pediatrics (PC#4):						
Infant						
Children						
Adolescents						
Student organized information from the interview, diagnostic testing, and physical examination to formulate management plans for symptoms/conditions commonly encountered for patients seeking (PC#4):						
Acute care						
Chronic care						
Preventive care						
Student demonstrated basic clinical and technical skills common to pediatrics including (PC#5):						
Perform a finger stick						
Selecting appropriate medications						
Selecting appropriate medication dosages						
Prescribe medications for acute conditions						
Prescribe medications for chronic conditions						
Additional Comments:						
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%	70%	80%	90%	100%	N/A
	(Failing)	(D+/ C-)	(C+/ B)	(B+/ A-)	(A)	

Student documented information clearly and appropriately for the following encounters (ICS#2):						
Wellness preventive encounters						
Acute problem-focused encounters						
Chronic disease follow-up encounters						
Student listened empathetically and effectively to patients seeking care in pediatrics (ICS#1)						
Student communicated information clearly in pediatrics (ICS#3)						
Student utilized shared decision making for patients seeking care in pediatrics (ICS#5)						
Student provided patient education and counseling for patients seeking care in pediatrics (ICS#5)						
Student facilitated difficult health care conversations in pediatrics (ICS#4):						
Additional Comments:						
Professionalism: This section evaluates the student's ability to demonstrate commitment to carrying out professional responsibilities and adhering to ethical principles and practices in pediatrics.						
	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%	N/A
	(Failing)	(D+/ C-)	(C+/ B)	(B+/ A-)	(A)	
Student demonstrated compassion, integrity, and respect to patients seeking care in pediatrics (P#1)						
Student demonstrated patient responsiveness while providing care to patients in pediatrics (P#2)						
Student showed accountability while providing care to patients in pediatrics (P#3)						

Additional Comments:						
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%	70%	80%	90%	100%	N/A
	(Failing)	(D+/ C-)	(C+/ B)	(B+/ A-)	(A)	
Student sought, implemented, and accepted feedback related to pediatrics (PBLPI#1)						
Student reflected on their performance to identify strengths and deficiencies in their knowledge and expertise and develop a plan for self-improvement related to pediatrics (PBLPI#2)						
Student located, appraised, and integrated evidence-based studies related to pediatrics (PBLPI#3)						
Additional Comments:						
Systems-Based Practice: This section evaluates the student's ability to engage with other healthcare professionals in a manner that optimizes care within the context of the larger healthcare system.						
	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%	N/A
	(Failing)	(D+/ C-)	(C+/ B)	(B+/ A-)	(A)	
Student demonstrated knowledge of quality improvement methodologies and metrics in a pediatrics setting (SBP#2)						
Student recognized the unique roles of PAs and those of other healthcare professions in a pediatrics setting (SBP#3)						
Student worked effectively with other health professionals to provide						

collaborative, patient-centered care in a pediatrics setting (SBP#4)						
Student worked effectively in a pediatrics setting (SBP#5)						
Student incorporated considerations of cost awareness and funding sources into patients seeking care in a pediatrics setting (SBP#6)						
Student described basic health payment systems and practice models for a pediatrics setting (SBP#7)						
Additional Comments:						
<p>Did the student have any absences during the rotation?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, please indicate dates and reason for absence:</p> <p>Please write a short note commenting on this student's particular strengths.</p> <p>Please write a short note commenting on this student's particular areas for improvement.</p> <p>Was this evaluation discussed with the student?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Additional comments</p> <p>Preceptor Signature:</p>						