

Elective Pediatric Rotation Information and Instructional Objectives

Instructor of Record for Elective Pediatric Rotation:

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Elective Pediatric Clinical Rotation Topics

Cardiovascular System

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

Hypertension: Secondary hypertension, Hypertensive emergencies,

Hypotension: Orthostatic hypotension, Vasovagal hypotension

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, 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

Keratotic disorders: 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

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, 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

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

Diarrhea

Esophageal disorders: Esophagitis, Gastroesophageal reflux disease, Mallory-Weiss tear,
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, Refeeding syndrome
Obesity
Small intestine disorders: Appendicitis, Celiac disease, Intussusception, Obstruction, Polyps

Genitourinary System

Bladder disorders: Incontinence, Overactive bladder, Prolapse
Congenital and acquired abnormalities: Cryptorchidism, Peyronie disease, Trauma,
Vesicoureteral reflux
Infectious disorders: Cystitis, Epididymitis, Fournier gangrene, Orchitis, Pyelonephritis,
Urethritis
Neoplasms: Bladder, Penile, Prostate, 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, Multiple myeloma, 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, Paget disease of bone

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

Spinal disorders: Ankylosing spondylitis, Herniated nucleus pulposus, Kyphosis, Scoliosis, Spinal stenosis, Spondylolistheses, Spondylolysis, Sprain/strain, Torticollis, Trauma

Thoracic outlet syndrome

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

Neurologic System

Cerebrovascular disorders: Arteriovenous malformation, Cerebral aneurysm

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, Delirium

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
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: 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, 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 Pediatric Rotation Learning Outcomes

Upon completion of the elective Pediatric 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 Clinical Rotation Topics above) encountered in Pediatric 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 Clinical Rotation Topics above) commonly encountered in patients seeking preventive, emergent Pediatric, acute Pediatric, chronic Pediatric, gynecologic, preoperative, and/or behavioral/mental health care.
3. Students will demonstrate technical skills common to Pediatric.
4. Students will obtain and document information clearly and appropriately for the following types of patient encounters: (a) gynecologic evaluations, (c) emergent problem-focused encounters, (d) acute problem-focused encounters, (e) chronic disease follow-up encounters, and/or (f) preoperative encounters
5. Students will listen empathetically and effectively, communicate clearly, and utilize shared decision-making for patients seeking care in Pediatric.
6. Students will facilitate difficult health care conversations in Pediatric.
7. Students will demonstrate compassion, integrity, respect, patient responsiveness, and accountability while providing care to patients in a Pediatric 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.
9. Students will (a) promote a safe environment for patients seeking care in a Pediatric setting, (b) demonstrate knowledge of quality improvement methodologies and metrics, (c) recognize the unique role of PAs and other health professions in Pediatric, (d) work effectively with other health professionals to provide collaborative, patient centered pediatric care, (e) work effectively in an outpatient and/or inpatient health delivery settings, (f) incorporate considerations of cost awareness and funding into patients

seeking care in an Pediatric setting, and (g) describe basic health payment systems and practice models for Pediatric.

Elective Pediatric Instructional Objectives

Upon completion of the elective Pediatric clinical rotation,

1. **Elective Pediatric 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 Clinical Rotation Topics above) encountered in Pediatric for patients seeking medical care for the following age populations: infants, children, and/or adolescents.
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Evaluate the common disease process found in Pediatric using suggested readings and course study guide. (MK-PLO2)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Identify the etiology, pathophysiology, and clinical presentation of conditions listed in the clinical topics for this rotation. (MK-PLO3)
 - **Pediatric 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 Rotation instructional objective:** Identify medications commonly used in Pediatric, including the indication, contraindication, mechanism of action, most common side effects, and appropriate dosage for age. (MK-PLO2)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Recommend appropriate screening tests and immunizations based on current standards. (MK-PLO3)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Contrast the risks and benefits of procedures that must be performed on your patient. (MK PLO-3)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Interpret and apply setting appropriate healthcare guidelines. (MK PLO-3)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Describe major age-related changes in body composition and function that affect the pharmacokinetic process in children. (MK-PLO2)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Actively participate in the management of acute and chronic pediatric patient conditions. (MK- PLO3)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Contrast possible risks and benefits of diagnostic studies and treatment plans in children. (MK-PLO3)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Contrast the risks and benefits of procedures that must be performed on your pediatric patient. (MK PLO-3)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Interpret and apply healthcare guidelines for asthma, Diabetes, Pneumonia, and Child immunizations. (MK PLO-3)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Observe ordering and prescribing medications for acute and chronic pediatric conditions (MK PLO-3)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Identify signs of abuse and how to report suspected abuse. (MK PLO-3)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Review the presentation, diagnosis, and management of common surgical diseases encountered in the pediatric population. (MK-PLO2)

- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Recognize when it is appropriate to obtain informed consent.
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Formulate an appropriate differential diagnosis based on history, physical examination, and diagnostic study data. (PC-PLO4)
2. **Elective Pediatric 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 Clinical Rotation Topics above) commonly encountered in patients seeking preventive, emergent Pediatric, acute Pediatric, chronic Pediatric, gynecologic, preoperative, and/or behavioral/mental health care.
- **Pediatric 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 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 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 instructional objective:** Demonstrate an age and setting appropriate well child history and physical. (PC-PLO1, PC-PLO2)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Demonstrate an age-appropriate wellness history and physical exam for a patient 18-64 years of age. (PC-PLO1, PC-PLO2)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Demonstrate an age and setting appropriate history and physical exam for a patient 18-64 years of age. (PC-PLO2)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Demonstrate an appropriate history and physical exam on a patient greater than 65 years of age. (PC-PLO2)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Demonstrate an age and setting appropriate expanded history and physical exam on a patient greater than 65 years of age. (PC-PLO2)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Choose appropriate diagnostic tests to identify an abnormality. (PC-PLO3)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Interpret diagnostic studies related to the patient's medical condition. (PC-PLO3)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Formulate an appropriate differential diagnosis based on history, physical examination, and diagnostic study data. (PC-PLO4)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Construct an appropriate treatment plan based on history, physical exam, and diagnostic data. (PC-PLO4)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Select appropriate preventative exams and screening tests for all infants, children, adolescents, adults, and the elderly. (PC-PLO4)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Actively participate in the management of acute and chronic patient conditions. (PC- PLO4)

- Pediatric instructional objective: Recommend diagnostic testing and treatment plan for pediatric conditions listed in Pediatric Clinical Rotation Topics (above). (PC PLO-4)
3. **Elective Pediatric Rotation Learning Outcome #3:** Students will demonstrate technical skills common to Pediatric.
 4. **Elective Pediatric Rotation Learning Outcome #4:** Students will obtain and document information clearly and appropriately for the following types of patient encounters: (a) gynecologic evaluations, (b) emergent problem-focused encounters, (c) acute problem-focused encounters, (d) chronic disease follow-up encounters, and/or (e) preoperative encounters.
 5. **Elective Pediatric Rotation Learning Outcome #5:** Students will listen empathetically and effectively, communicate clearly, and utilize shared decision-making for patients seeking care in Pediatric.
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Describe health promotion and disease prevention to your patients. (ICS-PLO3)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Adapt communication style and information context to the individual patient interaction. (ICS-PLO3)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Identify communication barriers with different patient populations. (ICS PLO-3)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Compose an oral case presentation and present it to the preceptor. (ICS-PLO3)
 - **Pediatric 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 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 Rotation Learning Outcome #6:** Students will facilitate difficult health care conversations in Pediatric.
 7. **Elective Pediatric Rotation Learning Outcome #7:** Students will demonstrate compassion, integrity, respect, patient responsiveness, and accountability while providing care to patients in a Pediatric setting.
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Practice professionally in a working situation with other healthcare team members, including appropriate dress, punctual attendance, and professional attitude. (P-PLO1)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Show sensitivity to the emotional, social, developmental, and ethnic background of patients and their families on their service. (P-PLO1)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Apply professional attitude in such areas as attendance, dress code, and performance in the medical setting. (P-PLO1)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Demonstrate sensitivity and responsiveness to patients' culture, gender, age, and disabilities. (P-PLO1)

- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Demonstrate motivation and desire to learn. (P-PLO3)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Demonstrate knowledge of the legal and regulatory requirements of the role of a physician assistant. (P-PLO4)
8. **Elective Pediatric 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.
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Demonstrate an openness to receive constructive criticism. (PBLPI-PLO1)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Recognize limitations and locate assistance from supervising preceptors and appropriate reference material. (PBLPI-PLO1)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Develop the ability to learn from practice. (PBLPI-PLO2)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Recognize personal limitations and where to access help personally and professionally. (PBLPI-PL2)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Interpret independent outside readings concerning medical problems encountered. (PBL PI-PLO3)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Show ability to understand and apply decision-making tools. (PBL PI PLO-3)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Recognize the importance of lifelong learning in the medical field. (PBLPI-PLO3)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Assess medical evidence and communicate it to patients and colleagues. (PBLPI-PL3)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Apply information technology to access online medical information and continue personal education. (PBLPI-PL3))
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Use medical information technology in decision-making, patient care, and patient education. (PBLPI-PL3)
9. **Elective Pediatric Rotation Learning Outcome #9:** Students will (a) promote a safe environment for patients seeking care in a Pediatric setting, (b) demonstrate knowledge of quality improvement methodologies and metrics, (c) recognize the unique role of PAs and other health professions in Pediatric, (d) work effectively with other health professionals to provide collaborative, patient centered pediatric care, (f) incorporate considerations of cost awareness and funding into patients seeking care in an Pediatric setting, and (g) describe basic health payment systems and practice models for Pediatric.
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Operate under the rules of HIPAA to preserve patient confidentiality. (SBP-PLO1)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Practice according to policy and procedures set forth by the health care facility. (SBP-PLO1)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Employ a professional relationship with the supervising providers and other health care team members. (SBP-PLO4)
 - **Pediatric instructional objective:** Identify the obstacles to obtaining medical care for those with financial difficulties. (SBP-PLO6)

- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Evaluate cost-effective health care and resources that do not compromise the quality of patient care. (SBP-PLO6)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Identify the funding sources and payment systems that provide coverage for the patient. (SBP-PLO7)
- **Pediatric instructional objective:** Choose the appropriate code for billing the responsible payment service under the direct supervision of the preceptor. (SBP-PLO7)

Elective Pediatric Rotation Curriculum Integration Table

Elective Pediatric 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 Clinical Rotation Topics above) encountered in Pediatric 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 Clinical Rotation Topics above) commonly encountered in patients seeking preventive, emergent Pediatric, acute Pediatric, chronic Pediatric, gynecologic, preoperative, and/or behavioral/mental health 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.	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) gynecologic evaluations, (b) emergent problem-focused encounters, (c) acute problem-focused encounters, (d) chronic disease follow-up encounters, (e) preoperative 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.	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.	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 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,	Preceptor Evaluation (80% average score on Practice-Based	Lifelong Learning	PBLPI #1 PBLP #2 PBLP #3

appraise, and integrate evidence-based studies related to Pediatric.	Learning and Proficiency Improvement competency section)		
Students will (a) promote a safe environment for patients seeking care in a Pediatric setting, (b) demonstrate knowledge of quality improvement methodologies and metrics, (c) recognize the unique role of PAs and other health professions in Pediatric, (d) work effectively with other health professionals to provide collaborative, patient centered pediatric care, (e) work effectively in an outpatient and/or inpatient health delivery settings, (f) incorporate considerations of cost awareness and funding into patients seeking care in an Pediatric setting, and (g) describe basic health payment systems and practice models for Pediatric.	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 (general) Preceptor Evaluation of the Student

1. What is your group and/or site name (i.e., Corwell Health Gerber Hospital Pediatrics)
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 pediatrics in the following age populations (MK#2, 3):						
Infants						
Children						
Adolescents						
Student demonstrates medical knowledge of patient presentations for common conditions encountered in pediatrics 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 pediatrics 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 pediatrics 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 pediatrics 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 pediatrics (PC#1):						
Infant						
Children						
Adolescents						
Elicit a detailed and accurate history and perform an appropriate physical examination for patients encountered in pediatrics seeking (PC#2):						
Preventive care						
Acute care						
Chronic care						
Gynecologic care						
Preoperative care						
Behavioral/mental health care						
Student demonstrates knowledge of the appropriate use and interpretation of diagnostic testing and laboratory studies commonly used for patients seeking (PC#3):						
Preventive care						
Acute care						
Chronic care						
Gynecologic care						
Preoperative care						
Behavioral/mental health care						
Student organizes information from the interview, diagnostic testing, and physical examination to formulate differential diagnoses for patients seeking (PC#4):						
Preventive care						
Acute care						
Chronic care						
Gynecologic care						
Preoperative care						
Behavioral/mental health 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):						
Preventive care						
Acute care						
Chronic care						
Gynecologic care						
Preoperative care						
Behavioral/mental health care						
Demonstrate basic technical skills common to pediatrics. (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 pediatrics (ICS#1)						
Obtain and document information clearly and accurately at an appropriate level the following types of patient encounters (ICS#2):						
Gynecologic evaluations						
Wellness and preventive encounters						
Acute problem-focused encounters						
Chronic disease follow-up encounters						
Preoperative 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 pediatrics (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 setting (P#1)					
Demonstrate responsiveness to patient needs that supersede self-interest while providing care in a pediatric setting (P#2)					
Show accountability to patients, society, and the profession while providing care in a pediatric 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 pediatrics (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 a pediatric setting (SBP#1)					
Demonstrate knowledge of quality improvement methodologies and metrics in pediatrics (SBP#2)					

Recognize the unique roles of PAs and those of other healthcare professions in pediatrics (SBP#3)					
Work effectively with other health professionals to provide collaborative, patient centered pediatric care (SBP#4)					
Work effectively in an outpatient and/or inpatient health delivery setting (SBP#5)					
Incorporate considerations of cost awareness and funding sources into patients seeking care in a pediatric setting (SBP#6)					
Describe basic health payment systems and practice models for pediatrics (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: