Patient Care: History

- Problem (symptom/sign) oriented HPI:
  - Chest pain
  - SOB/dyspnea
  - ARF
  - Thromboembolism
  - Abdominal pain
- Risk factors for inpatient complications:
  - Delirium
  - Thromboembolism (at presentation & while hospitalized)
- Pressure ulcers
- Stress ulcers
- Falls
- Severity assessment:
  - Community acquired pneumonia
  - COPD/asthma
  - Sepsis

Patient Care: Physical

- CAP
- Pulmonary consolidation
- Respiratory distress
- Heart failure
- Pulmonary findings
- Cardiac findings
- Vascular findings
- Delirium and dementia assessment

Indications, contraindications, technique, troubleshooting, complication management and interpretation of results (see Medical Knowledge)

- Thoracentesis
- Foley catheters
- Picc Lines
- Central Venous Catheters
- Lumbar Puncture
- Paracentesis
- Arthrocentesis

Medical Knowledge: Syndromes and Diseases

For each syndrome, the resident should identify the:

- Illness script (epidemiology, time course, clinical symptoms, physical exam)
- Pathophysiological explanation for the clinical presentation
- Diagnostic strategies
- Empiric and definitive therapy
- Natural History
- Important outcome measures indicating improvement
- Indications for hospitalization and/or discharge from the hospital

- COPD/asthma exacerbations
- Delirium/Dementia
- Sodium disorders
- Atrial fibrillation
- Thromboembolic disease
- Acute renal failure
- Congestive heart failure
- Community & hospital acquired pneumonias
- Syncope
- Cefalalgia
- Hypertensive Urgencies/Emergencies
- Perioperative Medicine
- Diabetes Inpatient Management
- Gastrointestinal Bleeding
- Nutrition

Interpersonal Skills & Communication

- Effective communication with consultants
- Effective communication and education with patients and families
- Effective communication with referring physicians
- Effective collaboration with multidisciplinary team
- Breaking bad news
- Discussion of sensitive topics
- End of life care discussions/advance care planning

Diagnostic Test Interpretation:

- Electrolyte disturbances
- EKG and Chest X-ray interpretation
- Antibiotics and sensitivities
- BNP, Troponin, d-dimer
- Anemia

Therapies (indications, contraindications, therapeutic intent [cure vs palliation] onset and duration of action, monitoring, common side effects):

- Acute and chronic anticoagulant therapy
- CHF medications
- Antibiotics for common conditions: CAP, bacteremia, UTIs
- Psychotropic drugs and nonpharmacologic therapy for delirium (appropriate use of restraints)
- Use of benzodiazepines for alcohol withdrawal
- Management of acute and chronic pain syndromes

Key EBM References

- Up To Date
- PubMed
- OVID Medline
- Cochrane Collaboration for EBM
- Prior Health Science Resources (Core 25)
- SHM Website (Society of Hospital Medicine)
- ACP Website (American College of Physicians)
- SGIM Website (Society of General Internal Medicine)
- New England Journal of Medicine

Practice Based Learning & Improvement

- Analyze practice experience and perform practice-based/quality improvement activities
- Locate, appraise, and assimilate evidence from scientific studies related to patients’ health problems
- Use information technology to manage information, access online medical information an support own education

Professionalism

- Demonstrates sensitivity and responsiveness to patients’ culture, age, gender, and disabilities
- Demonstrates respect/empathy for patients with chronic pain
- Seeks information to improve knowledge gaps
- Reliably carries out assigned/expected duties
- Appropriate documentation

Systems Based Practice

- Practice cost effective health care and resource allocation
- Assist patients in dealing with system complexities
- Transitions of care
- Knowledge of billing and coding

PCRM: