



Educational Goals and Objectives for Rotations on: Inpatient Admitting

PGY-1:

- Ability to take a complete medical history and perform a careful and accurate physical examination.
- Ability to write concise, accurate and informative histories, physical examinations, and progress notes.
- Define patients' medical problems and generate appropriate differential diagnosis
- Develop rational, evidence-based management strategies
- Demonstrate competence in assessing the gravity of illness.
- Recognize acutely and potentially critically ill patients, initiate management to stabilize patient, and call for senior/attending support to promote patient safety.
- Review all laboratory and diagnostic test reports.
- Accept the primary responsibility for first response to all floor calls.
- Under supervision, manage common night-time problems of hospitalized patients, including but not limited to, chest pain, shortness of breath, fever, disorientation, decreased urine output, and altered mental status.
- Effectively utilize the relatively limited resource available during the night to assure high quality patient care and patient safety.
- Ability to perform basic procedures:
 - Venipuncture,
 - Arterial puncture
 - Nasogastric intubation
- Evaluation Methods:
 - Direct observation
 - Mini CEX
 - Written evaluation through New Innovations
 - Chart review of documentation
 - End of rotation competency tool

Practice-Based Learning and Improvement:

PGY-1:

- Identify and acknowledge gaps in personal knowledge/skills in the care of hospitalized patients.
- Develop and implement strategies for filling gaps in knowledge and skills.
- Commitment to professional scholarship, including systematic and critical perusal of relevant print and electronic literature, with emphasis on integration of basic science with clinical medicine, and evaluation of information considering the principles of evidence-based medicine.
- Learn to receive feedback in a constructive manner
- Read up on diseases, drugs, treatments and tests as gaps are identified



- Evaluation Methods:
 - Direct observation
 - End of rotation competency tool

Systems-Based Practice:

PGY-1:

- Understand and utilize the multidisciplinary resources necessary to care optimally for hospitalized patients.
- Use evidence-based, cost-conscious strategies in the care of hospitalized patients.
- Understanding when to ask for help and advice from senior residents and attending physicians.
- Effective collaboration with other members of the health care team, including residents at all levels, medical students, nurses, clinical pharmacists, physical therapists, nutritionists, speech pathologists, respiratory therapists, social workers, and providers of home health services.
- Knowing when and how to request medical subspecialist consultation, and how best to utilize the advice provided.
- Knowing when and how to request ethics consultation, and how best to utilize the advice provided.
- Consideration of the cost-effectiveness of diagnostic and treatment strategies.
- Evaluation Method: End of rotation competency tool

Medical Knowledge:

PGY-1:

- Expand clinically applicable knowledge base of the basic and clinical sciences underlying the care of medical patients.
- Access and critically evaluate current medical information and scientific evidence relevant to patient care.
- Understand basic pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis and management of medical illnesses commonly seen in a hospitalized patient such as:
 - Pneumonia
 - ARF
 - Hyponatremia
 - Delirium
 - Weight loss
 - Respiratory failure
 - Chest pain
 - Abdominal pain
 - Hypertensive urgency
 - Liver failure
- Defines, recognizes and initiates diagnostic and therapeutic management for medical illnesses such as:
 - Common infectious syndromes
 - UTI/pyelonephritis
 - Pneumonia: community and hospital acquired
 - COPD/Asthma exacerbations



- DVT/PE
 - Diabetes Mellitus
 - DKA and NKHOC
 - Acute coronary syndromes
 - Non-ST Elevation MIs
 - Congestive Heart Failure
 - Atrial fibrillation with rapid ventricular response
 - Pancreatitis, cholecystitis, diverticulitis
 - Acute renal failure
 - Volume depletion
 - Delirium
 - Uncontrolled hypertension
 - Recognize the indications for and basic interpretation of diagnostic studies
- Evaluation Methods:
 - End of rotation quiz
 - Annual in-service exam
 - End of rotation competency tool

Interpersonal and Communication Skills:

PGY-1:

- Communicate effectively and establish rapport with patients and families and initiate communication with them on a regular basis.
- Communicate effectively with other healthcare professionals and physician colleagues at all levels.
- Communicate effectively with all non-physician members of the health care team to assure comprehensive and timely care of hospitalized patients.
- Present information concisely and clearly both verbally and in writing on patients.
- Organized and articulates presentations on rounds.
- Functions as an effective team member.
- Provides timely and thorough electronic documentation of patient care.
- Provide and receive patient hand offs that are clear, concise, and relevant to minimize medical errors and facilitate timely, safe, and patient-centered care.
- Demonstrate sensitivity to differences of race, culture, gender, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, literacy, religious beliefs
- Evaluation Methods:
 - Direct observation
 - Mini CEX
 - End of rotation competency tool

Professionalism:

PGY-1:

- Interact professionally towards patients, families, colleagues, and all members of the health care team.
- Acceptance of professional responsibility as the primary care physician for patients under his/her care.
- Appreciation of the social context of illness.



- Understand ethical concepts of confidentiality, consent, autonomy and justice.
- Understand professionalism concepts of integrity, altruism and conflict of interest.
- Increase self-awareness to identify methods to manage personal and professional sources of stress and burnout.
- Increase knowledge and awareness of personal risks concerning drug/alcohol abuse for self and colleagues, including referral, treatment and follow-up.
- Demonstrate professionalism in the night-time hospital environment, recognizing the stresses of nocturnal activity on patients, families, and other members of the hospital staff.
- Evaluation Methods:
 - Direct observation
 - End of rotation competency tool