Northeast Georgia Medical Center
GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION

Educational Goals and Objectives for Rotations on:
Emergency Medicine

IM Residents will rotate through the emergency medicine rooms at Gainesville. The overall goals are for the resident to be able to:

- Develop skills to evaluate and manage patients with undifferentiated illness presenting for emergent evaluation
- Develop skills at triage; demonstrate ability to recognize patients who are severely ill and require admission
- Resuscitate and stabilize critically ill patients
- Learn the mechanisms, clinical manifestations, and diagnostic strategies for patients with common emergent disease states
- Optimize communication strategies with other physicians and staff to transition patients from the emergency medicine department to the inpatient
- setting or to home
- Demonstrate the ability to manage multiple patients simultaneously and efficiently
- Develop collegial relationships among physician colleagues from all departments
- Learn the appropriate and selective use of technology and diagnostic studies in evaluation of patients

PGY 2 Interns must demonstrate the following:

- The ability to reliably recognize abnormalities on the physical exam and appropriately characterize:
    - S3, Jugular venous Pressure, Hepatojugular reflex
    - Names and quantifies the significance of systolic and diastolic murmurs
    - Able to localize site of neurologic dysfunction from clinical exam findings.

- Reliably recognizes critical illness and can independently initiate management strategies.
- Correct ongoing management goals with moderate faculty input.
- Identifies the indications, benefits (morbidity vs mortality) risks and contraindications for the following general medicine therapies:
    - Antibiotics and prednisone use in Broncho-spastic lung disease exacerbations
    - Anticoagulation for stroke prevention in atrial fibrillation
    - Antibiotic choice for CAP
    - Inpatient tight control of diabetes
    - Choice of agents to manage DM
    - ASA< clodipogrel and Heparin in ACS
    - Thrombolytics
    - ACEI for AMI and CHF
    - Beta blockers in ACS and CHF
    - Spironolactone in CHF