

INTERNAL MEDICINE CLERKSHIP OBJECTIVES	ACGME Competency						EPA
	PC	MK	PBLI	ICS	P	SBP	
1. <u>History and Physical Examination</u> – Demonstrate effective acquisition of medical history and performance of a comprehensive physical examination in patients (inpatient or ambulatory care settings) with acute and chronic internal medicine diseases.	X					X	1
2. <u>Case Presentations</u> – Organize, synthesize, present, and record an initial history and physical examination as well as focused follow up history and physical examinations (e.g. S.O.A.P. notes) in the inpatient or ambulatory care settings.	X			X		X	6
3. <u>Test Interpretation</u> – Gain a basic understanding of routine laboratory (e.g., complete blood count, chemistry panels, body fluid cell counts, etc.) and ancillary tests (e.g., ECG, imaging, pulmonary function tests, etc.). In addition, understand the application of evidence based medicine principles (e.g., test sensitivity and specificity, pre-test probability, etc.) when choosing and interpreting diagnostic tests.	X	X				X	3
4. <u>Diagnostic Decision Making</u> – Formulate a thorough differential diagnosis using patient history, physical examination, and initial diagnostic tests and initiate an evidence-based, prioritized diagnostic plan.	X	X				X	2
5. <u>Therapeutic Decision Making</u> – Make treatment decisions based upon history, physical examination and diagnostic tests. Utilize evidence based medicine techniques to interpret available data (including critical appraisal of the literature); consider risk, benefit, and costs of varying, effective treatment options; collaborate with other healthcare providers in decision making; and involve the patient and family (when appropriate) in decision making.	X	X				X	4
6. <u>Core Internal Medicine Concepts</u> – Gain scientific and clinical knowledge of acute and chronic disease states commonly encountered in general internal medicine. Integrate basic science and clinical didactics including pathophysiology, and epidemiology (demographic associations, behavioral risk, and common comorbidities) with clinical experience to understand the presentation of common acute and chronic medical conditions.	X	X	X				7
7. <u>Communication and relationships with patients and colleagues</u> – <u>Patient Communication:</u> Establish rapport with patients and their families by identifying important psychosocial issues; communicate daily with patients and their families regarding daily care plans, answer questions, and provide appropriate education. <u>Communication with Colleagues:</u> Develop effective communication skills in working relationships with fellow students, housestaff, faculty, nurses, and other members of the healthcare team. In each of these components, sensitivity and respect to racial and cultural diversity should be demonstrated.	X	X		X		X	8,9
8. <u>Bioethics of Patient Care</u> – Observe and participate in communicating life-changing news, attaining informed consent for medical interventions and end of life directives with patients and families in a culturally sensitive manner.	X			X	X		
9. <u>Self-directed Learning</u> – Locate, appraise, and assimilate evidence from scientific studies related to acute and chronic diseases in patients for whom students care. Understand how to access available resources and utilize these resources to support self-directed learning.		X	X				7
10. <u>Preventive Medicine</u> – Practice and participate in disease prevention by promoting health via adult immunization, periodic health screening, and risk factor assessment and modification. Practice and participate in patient and family education and techniques for motivating behavior change.	X	X	X	X			3
11. <u>Professionalism</u> – <u>Ethical Behavior</u> - Observe and demonstrate honesty, compassion, empathy, patient advocacy and respect for patients, families and other members of the healthcare team. <u>Self-Assessment</u> - Learn to use critical self-assessment and feedback as tools for improvement in clinical knowledge, performance, and interaction with all healthcare team members and patients/families; understand the necessity of reporting substandard or unethical behavior by any healthcare professional. <u>Documentation in Patient Care</u> - Observe and learn the importance of timely completion of all duties related to clinical care including thorough and accurate clinical documentation, medication reconciliation, discharge summary dictation and additional documents required for patient care.	X		X	X	X		9

\* PC = Patient Care, MK = Medical Knowledge, PBLI = Practice-based Learning & Improvement, ICS = Interpersonal & Communication Skills, P = Professionalism, SBP = Systems-based Practice