

MPAS 620 - Family Medicine

Credit: 6 Semester Hours

Description

This six-week clinical practice rotation provides an opportunity to enhance learning and gain supervised experience in the principles and practice of Family Medicine. This SCPE rotation advances student knowledge and skills in evaluation and management of commonly encountered conditions in the outpatient setting and for patients of all ages.

Instructional Objectives

ARC-PA Standards B3.02, B3.03, B3.04

The primary objective of students during a SCPE is to receive supervised patient contact and medical management instruction to promote and enhance their clinical skills. ***Students will be responsible for this material regardless of whether the preceptor has explicitly covered each point.*** The objectives to be achieved by completion of SCPE are in addition to the learning outcomes listed earlier in the Overview Syllabus section of this manual and are as follows:

- FM-1.0 Perform an accurate and complete history and physical examination on a patient presenting for an annual well care examination (adults and/or children).
- FM-1.1 Perform an accurate problem-focused history and physical examination for a patient presenting with a specific medical problem in the outpatient setting.

- FM-1.3 Describe the etiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, physical exam findings, differential diagnoses, diagnostic approach, management, complications, and patient education for common medical problems encountered in the primary care setting, including the following conditions:

- **Urgent Care**
 - Respiratory failure/arrest
 - Deteriorating mental status/unconscious patient
 - Allergic reaction/anaphylaxis
 - Acute abdomen
 - Burns
 - Third trimester bleeding
 - Bites/stings
 - Foreign body aspiration
 - Cardiac failure/arrest
 - Fractures/dislocations
 - Sprains/strains
 - Myocardial infarction
 - Hypertensive crisis
 - Pulmonary embolus
 - Pneumothorax
 - Ingesting harmful substances (poisonings)
 - Orbital cellulitis
- **Dermatology**
 - Dermatitis (eczema, seborrhea)
 - Nummular eczema
 - Dyshidrosis
 - Lichen simplex chronicus
 - Drug eruptions
 - Lichen planus
 - Pityriasis rosea
 - Psoriasis
 - Erythema multiforme
 - Stevens-Johnson syndrome
 - Toxic epidermal necrolysis
 - Bullous pemphigoid
 - Acne vulgaris
 - Rosacea
 - Actinic keratosis
 - Seborrheic keratosis
 - Lice
 - Scabies
 - Spider bites
 - Basal cell carcinoma
 - Kaposi sarcoma
 - Melanoma
 - Alopecia
 - Onychomycosis
 - Paronychia
 - Condyloma acuminatum
 - Exanthems
 - Molluscum contagiosum
 - Verrucae
 - Cellulitis
 - Erysipelas
 - Impetigo
 - Acanthosis nigricans
 - Hidradenitis suppurativa
 - Lipomas/epithelial inclusion cysts
 - Melasma
 - Pilonidal disease
 - Pressure ulcers
 - Urticaria
 - Vitiligo
 - Folliculitis
 - Tinea infections
 - Tinea versicolor
- **Pulmonology**
 - Asthma
 - Bronchitis
 - Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
 - Pneumonia
 - Tuberculosis
 - Lung cancer
 - Sleep disorders
 - Tobacco use/dependence
- **ENOT (Ears, Nose, Oral Cavity, and Throat)/Ophthalmology**
 - Pharyngitis/tonsillitis
 - Acute/chronic sinusitis
 - Aphthous ulcers
 - Blepharitis
 - Conjunctivitis
 - Dacryocystitis
 - Hordeolum
 - Labyrinthitis
 - Tinnitus
 - Laryngitis
 - Otitis externa
 - Otitis media
 - Tympanic membrane perforation

- Ectropion
- Entropion
- Corneal abrasion
- Corneal ulcer
- Glaucoma
- Hyphema
- Macular degeneration
- Papilledema
- Pterygium
- Retinal detachment
- Retinal vascular occlusion
- Retinopathy
- Cholesteatoma
- Ménière disease
- Allergic rhinitis
- Epistaxis
- Nasal polyps
- Peritonsillar abscess
- Parotitis
- Sialadenitis
- **Gastroenterology/Nutritional**
 - Colorectal cancer/colonic polyps
 - Anal fissure
 - Peptic ulcer disease
 - Gastritis
 - Gastroenteritis
 - Diarrhea/constipation
 - Pancreatitis
 - Inflammatory bowel disease
 - Appendicitis
 - Gastrointestinal bleeding
 - Hemorrhoids
 - Bowel obstruction
 - Viral hepatitis
 - Jaundice
 - Cholecystitis/cholelithiasis
 - Cirrhosis
 - Giardiasis and other parasitic infections
 - Hiatal hernia
 - Gastroesophageal reflux disease
 - Irritable bowel syndrome
 - Esophagitis
- **Cardiovascular**
 - Hypertension
 - Coronary artery disease
 - Peripheral vascular disease
 - Arrhythmias
 - Endocarditis
 - Hyperlipidemia
- Hypertriglyceridemia
- Angina
- Congestive heart failure
- Chest pain
- Valvular disease
- **Urology/Renal**
 - Hernias
 - Cystitis
 - Pyelonephritis
 - Glomerulonephritis
 - Nephrolithiasis
 - Benign prostatic hypertrophy
 - Prostatitis
 - Epididymitis
 - Gonorrhea
 - Chlamydia
 - Urethritis
 - Orchitis
 - Balanitis
 - Testicular cancer
- **Neurology**
 - Dizziness
 - Vertigo
 - Syncope
 - Seizure disorders
 - Transient ischemic attack
 - Cerebral vascular accident
 - Alzheimer disease
 - Parkinson disease
 - Essential tremor
 - Bell palsy
 - Dementia
 - Delirium
 - Headaches (cluster, migraine, tension)
- **Hematology**
 - Anemia
 - Leukemia
 - Thrombocytopenia
 - Clotting disorders
 - Lymphomas
 - Polycythemia
- **Orthopedics/Rheumatology**
 - Acute and chronic lower back pain
 - Costochondritis
 - Bursitis/tenosynovitis
 - Rheumatoid arthritis
 - Reactive arthritis
 - Osteoarthritis
 - Gout
 - Sprains/strains
- Ganglion cysts
- Systemic lupus erythematosus
- Osteoporosis
- Fibromyalgia
- Plantar fasciitis
- Overuse syndrome
- **Obstetrics/Gynecology**
 - Dysmenorrhea
 - Dysfunctional uterine bleeding
 - Vaginitis
 - Pelvic inflammatory disease
 - Breast mass
 - Breast cancer
 - Cystocele
 - Rectocele
 - Menopause
 - Intrauterine pregnancy
 - Contraception
 - Cervical cancer
 - Spontaneous abortion
- **Endocrinology**
 - Diabetes mellitus
 - Adrenal insufficiency
 - Cushing disease
 - Hyperthyroidism
 - Hypothyroidism
- **Psychiatric/Behavioral Medicine**
 - Major depressive disorder
 - Anxiety disorders
 - Panic disorder
 - Specific phobia
 - Posttraumatic stress disorder
 - Insomnia disorder
 - Anorexia nervosa
 - Bulimia nervosa
 - Bipolar disorders
 - Substance use disorders
 - Spouse or partner neglect/violence
 - Suicide
- **Infectious Disease**
 - Mononucleosis
 - Lyme disease
 - Human immunodeficiency virus
 - Influenza
 - Meningitis
 - Salmonellosis
 - Shigellosis

FM-1.4 Appropriately order and interpret diagnostic testing for commonly presenting medical conditions in the outpatient setting.

FM-1.5 Perform common diagnostic and therapeutic procedures in the outpatient setting under the direct supervision of the preceptor.

FM-1.6 Orally present pertinent patient history and physical exam findings to the preceptor in a clear and concise manner.

- FM-1.7 Communicate effectively with patients, significant others, family members, and other members of the health care team regarding diagnosis and management plans.
- FM-1.8 Identify the indications, contraindications, and complications of common pharmacological agents utilized to manage common medical conditions in the family medicine setting.
- FM-1.9 Know the indications, contraindications, side effects of vaccines and the immunization schedule for children, adult, and geriatric patients.
- FM-1.10 Appropriately document problem focused H&Ps, complete H&Ps, progress notes, referral forms, and diagnostic orders.
- FM-1.11 Counsel and educate patients concerning disease and injury prevention, disease prognosis, treatment options and side effects, compliance and patient concerns.

Assignments

Experiential Logging

During the Family Medicine SCPE, the minimum recommended number of patient encounters is 105.

Logging of all patient encounters/cases and time will be performed through Typhon's logging software. On the final day of the SCPE, students should ask their preceptor to electronically sign the patient encounter and time logs for the rotation for verification.

Charting Requirements

Via Blackboard submission, students will be required to submit a patient chart note every other week during this 6-week rotation. All identifying patient information must be deleted prior to submission. The charting score will be averaged to one grade for this component of the core rotations.

- Week One: A comprehensive history and physical examination with assessment and plan is due in Blackboard by the first Saturday of SCPE, no later than 11:59 PM.
- Week Three: A problem focused patient encounter is due in Blackboard by the third Saturday of SCPE, no later than 11:59 PM.
- Week Five: A moderate complexity problem focused patient encounter is due in Blackboard by the fifth Saturday of SCPE, no later than 11:59 PM.

Failure to perform this requirement will result in a penalty in the rotation grade calculations. Grading rubrics are provided in Blackboard.

EOR Exam – Family Medicine

The Family Medicine EOR exam is provided by PAEA and is based on the NCCPA blueprint for the PANCE. Students are expected to do additional reading and research on the exam topic list, even if not specifically addressed at the SCPE site.

<http://www.endofrotation.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Family-Medicine-Topic-List-2017.pdf>

<http://www.endofrotation.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Family-Medicine-Blueprint.pdf>