

Selective template

Course: **Family Medicine Wards Sub Internship**

Course Number: **FAM 1901**

Department: Department of Family Medicine
Faculty Coordinator: Tamara McGregor MD
Hospital: Parkland Hospital
Periods Offered: Blocks 1-12
Length: 4 weeks
Max # of Students: 1
First Day Contact: Email will be sent to students two weeks prior to the start of the rotation
First Contact Time: Email will be sent to students two weeks prior to the start of the rotation
First Day Location: Email will be sent to students two weeks prior to the start of the rotation
Prerequisites: Passing grade in 3rd year Internal Medicine and Family Medicine clerkship;
Course Director approval required to register

PLEASE NOTE: This course is not open to visiting students. Registration for FAM 1901 is not available through open enrollment. Course director approval is required in order to register. First preference will be given to students Family Medicine residency-bound students.)

I. Course Description

A Selective is a course that will be taken at the end of the Clerkship Phase or during the Post-Clerkship Phase of the curriculum. It will take the place of the currently required “Sub I’s” and “Critical Care Blocks”. The Selectives should be rigorous and will be graded Honors/Pass/Fail. The course description should reflect that rigor and include an overview of content, environment, student responsibilities, and expectations.

Selective expectations include:

- The student is required to provide patient care at the level of an intern under the direct supervision of attending faculty members or clinical fellows.
- The student will assess patients, develop and implement patient care plans. They will be specifically graded on their ability to manage patients.
- The student will assist with and/or perform procedures as appropriate.
- Attendance at divisional and departmental meetings, and or patient care conferences will be required as appropriate.
- The student is required to demonstrate critical thinking and medical knowledge via a formal assessment method which may include an oral “Grand Rounds type “presentation, exam, **dissemination of critically reviewed literature**, or equivalent product.

Students will spend one month working with the Family Medicine inpatient ward team at PHHS. Ward teams typically consist of 2 interns, one PGY2 and one senior resident. Students are given responsibilities of an intern in patient care and will work under the supervision of the resident and attending.

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Goals	Objectives	Assessment methods <i>(examples)</i>
<p>Patient Care: Assessment and Management</p> <p>1. Students will demonstrate the knowledge, attitudes and skills necessary to perform appropriately focused and accurate histories and physical assessments and document the findings accurately in the health record.</p> <p>2. Students will assist in development of evaluation and treatment plans, and take responsibility for implementation.</p> <p>3. Students will develop procedural skills related to Inpatient such as paracentesis, lumbar punctures</p>	<p>Students, together with supervising faculty and house staff, must be able to provide patient care that is compassionate, appropriate, and effective for the treatment of health problems and the promotion of health.</p> <p>Students are expected to:</p> <p>1.) Interview the patients and obtain the vital information for patient care. Example: History, physical examination, and relevant lab data when admitting a patient for chest pain</p> <p>2.) Interpret the data and discuss the plan with the patient and family. Example: Discuss with the patient about elevated A1c, risk stratification and treatment.</p> <p>3.) Promote general health maintenance and disease prevention. Example: Check the lipids in a patient with chest pain and recommend preventative measures such as smoking cessation, weight loss, etc.</p> <p>4.) Consult with specialty services to coordinate care. Example: Consult with Hepatology for recommendations on treatment of a patient with Cirrhosis</p>	<p><i>Quality of Medical Records entries</i></p> <p><i>Skills evaluation from direct observation.</i></p>

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<p>Medical knowledge: 1. The student will know how to assess and manage common complaints in a hospitalized patient on an inpatient medicine service. 2. The student will know the pathophysiology of common diseases encountered in the hospitalized patient on a Family medicine service</p>	<p>Students should demonstrate knowledge about a wide variety of medical illnesses and apply this to patient care.</p> <p>Students are expected to: 1.) Provide the differential diagnosis of a chief complaint and provide a treatment plan to investigate the causes. Example: Discuss the causes of shortness of breath and plan a strategy for work-up. 2.) Apply the current clinical knowledge to arrive at a unifying diagnosis with the team and treat the patient. Example: Obtain a CXR on the patient with dyspnea to diagnose pneumonia and treat with antibiotics.</p>	<p><i>10 minute oral presentation on common disease</i></p>
<p>Interpersonal and communication skills: The students will effectively exchange information with patients, families, consultants and the team, including nurses, faculty, residents and ancillary staff.</p>	<p>Students must be able to communicate effectively between the team, patients, and their families.</p> <p>Students are expected to: 1.) Communicate with the patient to explain the diagnosis and treatment plan. Example: Explain the cause of cellulitis and the planned work-up. 2.) Discuss with the housestaff and attending the plan and history/physical. Example: Present the history and physical to the team post-call and daily rounds. 3.) Work with ancillary staff to provide care. Example: Communicate with nurses any changes in the plan.</p>	<p><i>Observations of faculty and staff Participate in Home Visit</i></p>
<p>Practice Based learning and Improvement: Students will demonstrate the ability to assimilate scientific evidence</p>	<p>Students should be able to assimilate scientific evidence and improve patient care. 1.) Perform a literature search</p>	<p><i>10 minute oral presentation Critical review of a relevant article</i></p>

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<p>and improve patient care practices</p>	<p>to evaluate outcomes of treatment for the patient's illness. Example: Do a literature search to evaluate the treatment of TB in HIV patients. 2.) Follow the patient's daily labs (if needed) and treat any deficiencies. Example: Monitor the liver function tests on TB therapy and stop therapy if elevated</p>	
<p>Professionalism: Students must demonstrate a commitment to carrying out professional responsibilities, adherence to ethical principles, and sensitivity to a diverse patient population</p>	<p>Students should perform to their best ability and adhere to ethical behavior while taking care of the patients. 1.) Adhere to the principles of informed consent and patient confidentiality. Example: Discuss the patient's care only with the patient and members of the team. 2.) Respect the patient's cultural background in taking care of them. Example: Patient who is a Jehovah's Witness refusing blood transfusions. 3.) Behave in a professional manner with the other members of the team. Example: Act as the intern on the team in taking care of the patient, taking responsibility and ownership for the patient.</p>	<p><i>Observations of faculty and staff</i></p>
<p>Systems based practice: 1. Know how Family Medicine fits into the larger system of health care. 2. Work with the team and patients to optimize use of system resources and decrease hospital bounce-backs</p>	<p>Communicate with family members, primary care providers, consultants, allied health professionals, and other ancillary services as needed.</p>	<p><i>Observations of faculty and staff</i> Group discussion Participate in Multidisciplinary Hospital Follow up clinic</p>

III. Methods of Instruction:

A. Didactic:

- a. attending Family Medicine Tuesday conference every Tuesday afternoon, schedule of didactics varies, will be emailed to the student

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PM	Inpatient	Inpatient	Inpatient	Inpatient	Inpatient	OFF	OFF
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Suggested Topics and Reading List

1. Renal Failure: Acute Kidney Injury (AAFP) <https://www.aafp.org/afp/2012/1001/p631.html>
2. Electrolyte abnormalities: Hyponatremia (AAFP)
<http://www.aafp.org/afp/2004/0515/p2387.html>
3. Acute Coronary Syndrome: AAFP
 - ACA/AHA Guidelines for management of STEMI
<http://www.aafp.org/afp/2009/0615/p1080.html>
 - Unstable Angina and Non-STEMI <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2009/0815/p383.html>
4. Heart Failure: Management of Systolic heart failure (AAFP)
<http://www.aafp.org/afp/2008/0401/p957.html>
5. Dysrhythmias
 - Afib - AAFP and ACP Guidelines for Atrial Fibrillation
<http://www.aafp.org/afp/2004/0515/p2474.html>
 - Pharmacologic Cardioversion for Atrial Fibrillation and Flutter
<http://www.aafp.org/afp/2005/1201/p2217.html>
6. Diabetic Keto Acidosis – DKA: AAFP <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2005/0501/p1705.html>
7. Transfusion Therapy and Reactions: AAFP
 - Transfusion of blood and blood products: Indications and complications
<http://www.aafp.org/afp/2011/0315/p719.html>
8. Pulmonary Embolism: AAFP <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2004/0201/p599.html>
9. Venous Thromboembolic Disease: AAFP
 - Diagnosis of DVT and PE <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2012/0115/p188.html>
 - DVT Prevention <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2010/0201/p284.html>
10. Gastrointestinal bleeding: AAFP
 - Diagnosis and Management of Upper GI Bleeding
<http://www.aafp.org/afp/2012/0301/p469.html>
 - Diagnosis of GI Bleeding in Adults <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2005/0401/p1339.html>
11. Acute Pancreatitis: AAFP <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2007/0515/p1513.html>
12. Pneumonia: AAFP
 - Diagnosis and Management of Community Acquired Pneumonia
<http://www.aafp.org/afp/2006/0201/p442.html>
 - Nursing Home-Acquired Pneumonia <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2009/0601/p976.html>
13. Management of Acute Asthma Exacerbation: AAFP
<http://www.aafp.org/afp/2011/0701/p40.html>
14. Management of COPD Exacerbation: AAFP <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2010/0301/p607.html>
15. Cerebrovascular Accident: AAFP
 - Acute Stroke Management <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2009/0701/p33.html>
 - Subacute Management of Ischemic Stroke <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2011/1215/p1383.html>
16. Hospital Infections and Sepsis: AAFP
 - Clostridium Difficile Associated Diarrhea <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2005/0301/p921.html>
 - IDSA Guidelines on the Treatment of MRSA <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2011/0815/p455.html>
17. Alcohol Withdrawal: AAFP
 - Alcohol Withdrawal Syndrome <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2004/0315/p1443.html>

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- Management of Alcohol Withdrawal Syndrome <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2010/0815/p344.html>
- 18. Death Pronouncement: AAFP <http://www.aafp.org/afp/1998/0701/p284.html>
- 19. Organ Donation and Transplantation: EPERC
 - EPERC Fast Facts on Organ Donation
http://www.eperc.mcw.edu/EPERC/FastFactsIndex/ff_079.html
- 20. Delirium: AAFP <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2008/1201/p1265.html>
- 21. Seizure: AAFP <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2007/0501/p1342.html>
- 22. Respiratory Failure: AAFP <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2012/0215/p352.pdf>
http://prezi.com/0yxqjt_zcz6k/adult-respiratory-distress-syndrome/

Additional Topics that seem to be very common on our In-Patient Service at Parkland & Clements University Hospital:

1. Osteomyelitis: AAFP <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2011/1101/p1027.html>
2. Hypertensive Urgency: AAFP <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2010/0215/p470.html>
3. Cirrhosis of Liver/Ascites AAFP <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2011/1215/p1353.html>
<http://www.aafp.org/afp/2006/0901/p756.html> <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2006/0901/p767.html>
4. Tuberculosis: Update on the Treatment of TB (AAFP)
<http://www.aafp.org/afp/2008/0815/p457.html>
5. HIV: AAFP <http://www.aafp.org/afp/topicModules/viewTopicModule.htm?topicModuleId=11>
6. Sepsis: Source to be determined
7. Diabetes management: AAFP <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2010/0501/p1130.html>
8. Pyelonephritis: AAFP <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2005/0301/p933.html>
9. Pre-Op and Post-Op Care of patients. <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2002/0915/p1096.html>
<http://www.aafp.org/afp/2007/0615/p1837.html>
10. Critical care: Identify & stabilize patients who need critical care: Source to be determined
11. Management of Hypoglycemia: Source to be determined
12. Chronic renal insufficiency. <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2012/1015/p749.html>
13. Cellulitis & Soft tissue infection Cellulitis: AAFP
<http://www.aafp.org/afp/2010/0401/p893.html> Diabetic Foot Infection
<http://www.aafp.org/afp/2008/0701/p71.html>
14. Meningitis: AAFP <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2010/1215/p1491.html>
15. Pleural Effusion: AAFP <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2006/0401/p1211.html>
16. Orthostatic Hypotension: AAFP <http://www.aafp.org/afp/2011/0901/p527.html>
17. EKG: Systematic reading
18. Chest X-Ray: Systematic reading

READING LIST

1. Wachter: Hospital Medicine
2. UpToDate: <http://www.utdol.com>
3. Cooper: The Washington Manual of Medical Therapeutics
4. MD Consult
5. AAFP Journal