CLERKSHIP OVERVIEW

Clerkship Description

Pediatrics 300A is an eight-week core clerkship, divided into four weeks on an inpatient service and four weeks in an ambulatory pediatric setting. Students spend four weeks at Lucile Packard Children's Hospital, Packard El Camino or Kaiser Santa Clara and four weeks at Santa Clara Valley Medical Center. The clerkship provides an introduction to a wide range of clinical problems in pediatrics and arms students with the basic skills needed to work with children and families.

Clerkship Learning Objectives and Core Topics

PATIENT CARE

- Perform a complete, developmentally appropriate history and physical exam on an infant, a child, and an adolescent
- Perform focused interviews and exams when appropriate, particularly in the ambulatory setting
- Based on a patient's age and chief complaint, identify salient features of the history and exam; Develop a differential diagnosis; Select and interpret results of appropriate diagnostic tests; Synthesize patient data to formulate an initial treatment plan
- Elicit and account for the patient's perspective in diagnostic decision-making
- Involve the patient in therapeutic decision-making, explaining the risks and benefits of treatment versus the relevant alternatives
- Organize and prioritize responsibilities in both the inpatient and outpatient settings to provide care that is safe, effective and efficient
- Participate in requesting a consultation and identifying the specific questions to be addressed

INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION

- Modify communication to the developmental stage and individual needs of patients
- Recognize the need for foreign language interpretation and demonstrate effective use of interpreters
- Present patients to colleagues and supervisors in a focused, logical manner during family-centered rounds, in clinic and during sign-out
- Create complete, accurate, and well-organized written or electronic notes, including admission, progress, discharge, and outpatient clinic notes
- Write clear and accurate orders, including admission orders for hospitalized patients and outpatient prescriptions

KNOWLEDGE FOR PRACTICE

Core topics

- Discuss principles of anatomy, physiology, pathophysiology, and pharmacology relevant to the evaluation and treatment of common problems in pediatric medicine
- For each problem or diagnosis in the PEDS 300A core topics list, summarize essential clinical features and essential elements of diagnosis and management
- Discuss risk factors, screening, and prevention strategies for each problem in the core topics list
- Identify factors that determine whether each problem should be managed in the inpatient or outpatient setting
Health Supervision

- Describe the typical sequence of health supervision visits from birth to adolescence
- List recommended immunizations from birth to adolescence
- For each age group, provide examples of major developmental milestones (gross motor, fine motor, problem-solving, communication, personal-social) and age-appropriate anticipatory guidance (injury prevention, nutrition, behavior, development)
- For each age group, distinguish normal from abnormal development

Growth

- Demonstrate the use of standard growth charts to track weight, height, head circumference, and body mass index
- Identify the sexual maturity of adolescent male and female patients using the Tanner method
- Identify growth that deviates from expected patterns, based on the family growth history and the child’s previous growth, and explain the initial assessment

Issues Unique to the Newborn

- List and perform unique key components of the newborn physical exam
- List aspects of the maternal prenatal history and labor and delivery course that have implications for the health of the newborn
- Provide anticipatory guidance about routine newborn care, including feeding, elimination patterns, sleep, safety, newborn screening, and immunizations

Issues Unique to Adolescence

- Describe unique features of the physician-patient relationship during adolescence, including confidentiality and consent
- Interview an adolescent patient using the HEADDS framework to ask questions about lifestyle choices that affect health and safety

Acute Illness

- Recognize an acutely ill child who requires immediate medical attention

Chronic Illness

- Discuss how chronic illness can influence a child’s growth, development, educational achievement, and psychosocial functioning
- Discuss the impact of chronic illness on family emotional, economic, and psychosocial functioning

Child Abuse

- List features of the pediatric history and exam that should trigger concern for possible child abuse
- Describe California laws for mandatory reporting of suspected abuse and procedures for reporting
PROFESSIONALISM

- Identify assumptions, norms, and operating principles of the medical professional culture
- Recognize professional cultural norms that are unique to pediatrics
- Explain how encounters with patients are invariably cross-cultural, particularly when professional cultural expectations are taken into account
- Demonstrate steps that can be taken to bridge cultural gaps between doctor and patient

Demonstrate:
- Compassion, integrity, and respect for others
- Responsiveness to patient needs that supersedes self-interest
- Respect for patient privacy and autonomy
- Accountability to patients, society and the profession
- Tolerance of patient, parent, and family attitudes, behaviors, and lifestyles, paying particular attention to cultural and socioeconomic influences

INTERPROFESSIONAL COLLABORATION

- Describe the unique contributions of each member of a multidisciplinary team in caring for children with acute and chronic illness
- Collaborate effectively with peer, supervisors, staff, and patients in both the inpatient and outpatient settings

PRACTICE-BASED LEARNING AND IMPROVEMENT

- Identify and engage in learning activities to address gaps in one's knowledge, skills, or attitudes
- Incorporate feedback into daily practice
- Articulate an answerable clinical question related to a patient seen in clinic or on the ward rotation
- Locate and evaluate information to address the clinical question
- Communicate newly acquired information to colleagues
- Reflect on cultural and practical factors that facilitate or impede application of new information to clinical decision making

SYSTEMS-BASED PRACTICE

- Contrast the values and practices of different areas of pediatric practice (e.g. general vs. specialty, inpatient vs. ambulatory, general ward vs. ICU)
- Participate in coordination of care within the broader health care system, including communication with consultants, referring physicians, PCPs, and outside agencies
- Advocate for quality patient care and optimal patient care systems

PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- Demonstrate self-awareness of knowledge, skills and emotional limitations by engaging in appropriate help-seeking behaviors
- Practice flexibility and maturity in adjusting to change with the capacity to alter one’s behavior
- Manage conflict between competing personal and professional responsibilities