

Continuity Clinic & Ambulatory Goals & Objectives	Objectives by Competency and Level of Training			Assessment Methods
	PL-1	PL-2	PL-3	
GOAL 1: Health Promotion and Screening. Provide comprehensive health care promotion, screening and disease prevention services to infants, children, adolescents and their families in the ambulatory setting.	Patient Care: 1. Perform health promotion visits at recommended ages based on nationally recognized periodicity schedules 2. Perform a family centered health supervision interview 3. Critically observe interactions between the parent and the infant, child, or adolescent. 4. Perform physical exam with special focus on age-dependent concerns and patient or family concerns. 5. Order or perform and interpret additional age-appropriate screening procedure, using nationally-recognized periodicity schedules and local or state expectations 6. Perform age-appropriate immunizations using nationally-recognized periodicity schedules. 7. Provide age-appropriate anticipatory guidance to parent(s) or caregiver(s), and the child or adolescent, according to recommended guidelines	Patient Care 1. Perform age-appropriate developmental surveillance, developmental screening, school performance monitoring and job performance monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify risks to optimal developmental progress (e.g., prematurity, SES, family/genetic conditions, etc.) Identify patient and parental concerns regarding development, school, and/or work Perform standardized, validated, accurate developmental screening tests for infants and children until school age 	Patient Care 1. Order or perform appropriate additional screening procedures based on patient and family concerns (e.g., sports involvement, positive family history for specific health condition, behavioral concerns, depression, identified risk for lead exposure) 2. Provide age-appropriate anticipatory guidance to parent(s) or caregiver(s), and the child or adolescent, according to recommended guidelines, promoting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social competence Positive interactions between the parent and infant/child/adolescent Constructive family communication, relationships and parental health Community interactions School achievement Issues of Sexuality Prevention of substance use/abuse Prevention of violence 	Global Evaluation Direct Observation Eval of small group discussions' Cont Clinic case logs
		Systems Based Practice: 1. Work collaboratively with professionals in the medical, mental-health, educational and community system to optimize preventive health services for children 2. Demonstrate practical office strategies that allow provision of comprehensive and efficient health supervision	Systems Based Practice: 1. Discuss logistical barriers to the provision of health supervision care (e.g., financial, social, environmental, health service, insurance systems) and discuss strategies to overcome these for specific families. 2. Identify key aspects of health care systems as they apply to the primary care provider, such as the role of the PCP in decision-making, referral, and coordination of care.	360° eval Global Eval
GOAL 2: Evaluate and manage common signs, symptoms and conditions associated with the practice of pediatrics in the Continuity Clinic and Ambulatory setting. 1. Infancy: malpositioning of feet, hip clicks, skin rashes, birthmarks, jitteriness, hiccups, sneezes, wheezing, heart murmur, vaginal bleeding and/or discharge, foul smelling umbilical cord with/without discharge; undescended testicle, breast tissue, malpositioning of feet, malrotation of lower extremities, developmental delays, sleep disturbances, difficulty feeding, dysconjugate gaze, failure to thrive, frequent infections, abnormal head shape or size, evidence of abuse or neglect, abdominal masses, abnormal muscle tone. Breast feeding, bottle feeding, colic, congenital hip dislocation, constipation, strabismus, colic, parent-infant interactional issues, sleep problems, child care decisions, separation protest, stranger anxiety, teething, injury prevention and safety 2. General: Acute life-threatening event (ALTE), constitutional symptoms, excessive crying, failure to thrive, fatigue, fever, weight loss or gain, obesity, dental caries, excessive thumb-sucking or pacifier use, sleep disturbances, difficult behaviors, variations in appetite, variations in toilet training, overactivity, somatic complaints, poor school performance, attention problems, masturbation, anxiety, violence, iron deficiency, lead exposure, strabismus, hearing problems, child care decisions, well-child and well adolescent care (including anticipatory guidance), parental issues (financial stress, divorce, depression, tobacco, alcohol or substance abuse, domestic violence, inadequate support networks) 3. Allergy/Immunology: Allergic rhinitis, angioedema, asthma, food allergies, recurrent infections, serum sickness, urticaria 4. Cardiorespiratory: Apnea, chest pain, cough cyanosis, dyspnea, heart murmur, hypertension, respiratory failure, shortness of breath, stridor, syncope, tachypnea, wheezing, asthma, bronchiolitis, croup, epiglottitis, pneumonia; sinusitis, tracheitis, viral URI and LRI 5. Dermatologic: Congenital nevus and other birth marks, ecchymoses, petechiae, pigmentary changes, purpura, urticaria, vascular lesions, abscess, acne, atopic dermatitis, cellulitis, superficial skin infections, impetigo, molluscum, tinea infections, exanthems, verruca vulgaris, other common rashes of childhood and adolescence 6. ENT: Acute visual changes; dysconjugate gaze; conjunctival injection; ear or eye discharge; ear, throat, eye pain, edema, epistaxis; nasal foreign body; hoarseness; stridor 7. Endocrine: growth disturbance, short stature, heat or cold intolerance, normal and abnormal timing of pubertal changes, polydipsia, polyuria, evaluation for possible hypothyroidism, gynecostasia, hyperthyroidism, precocious or delayed puberty 8. GI/Nutrition/Fluids: Abdominal pain, mass or distention; constipation; dehydration; diarrhea; dysphagia; encopresis; inadequate intake of calories or fluid; jaundice; obesity; rectal bleeding; regurgitation; vomiting, encopresis, foreign body ingestion, gastroenteritis, gastroesophageal reflux, hepatitis, obesity 9. Genitourinary/Renal: Dysuria, edema, enuresis, frequency, hematuria, oliguria, pain referable to the urinary tract, scrotal mass, trauma to urinary tract or external genitalia, undescended testicle, Electrolyte and acid-base disturbances (mild), glomerulonephritis, proteinuria, UTI/pyelonephritis 10. GYN: Asymmetry of breast development, abnormal vaginal bleeding, pelvic or genital pain, vaginal discharge or odor; vulvar trauma or erythema, delayed onset of menses, missed or irregular periods, genital trauma (mild), labial adhesions, pelvic inflammatory disease, 11. Hematology/Oncologic: Abnormal bleeding, bruising, hepatosplenomegaly, lymphadenopathy, masses, pallor, anemia, hemoglobinopathies, 12. Musculoskeletal: Malpositioning of feet, malpositioning of legs, hip clicks, abnormal gait, abnormal spine curvature, arthritis or arthralgia, bone and soft tissue trauma, limb or joint pain, limp, variations in alignment (e.g., intoeing), femoral retro- and anteversion, fractures, growing pains, hip dysplasia, metatarsus adductus, sprains, strains, tibial torsion 13. Neurologic: Delays in developmental milestones, ataxia, change in sensorium, diplopia, headache, head trauma, hearing concerns, gait disturbance, hypotonia, lethargy, seizure, tremor, vertigo, visual disturbance, weakness, seizures (evaluation and adjustment of medications), 14. Psychiatric/Psychosocial: Acute psychosis, anxiety, behavioral concerns; conversion symptoms, depression, hyperactivity, suicide attempt, suspected child abuse or neglect, discipline issues, temper tantrums, biting, developmental delay, ADHD, learning disabilities, substance abuse 15. Infectious Disease: Cellulitis, cervical adenitis, dental abscess with complications, initial evaluation and follow-up of serious, deep tissue infections, laryngotracheobronchitis, otitis media, periorbital and orbital cellulitis, pharyngitis, pneumonia (viral or bacterial), sinusitis, upper respiratory tract infections, viral illness, recurrent infections 16. Pharmacology/Toxicology: Common drug poisoning or overdose, ingestion avoidance (precautions) 17. Surgery: Initial evaluation of patients requiring urgent referral, pre-and post-op evaluation of surgical patients	Patient Care: 1. Obtain accurate, relevant history efficiently, demonstrating a developmentally appropriate and prioritized approach. 2. Perform accurate, targeted but thorough PE which is developmentally appropriate 3. Synthesize all available clinical information	Patient Care: 1. Obtain relevant historical subtleties that inform and prioritize differential diagnoses and diagnostic information 2. Accurately track changes in PE over time 3. Demonstrate and teach developmentally appropriate PE techniques to junior members of team 4. Develop a prioritized differential diagnosis and diagnostic and therapeutic plan 5. Initiate management and stabilize patients with emergent medical conditions	Patient Care: 1. Role model gathering subtle and reliable information from patient and family 2. Routinely identify subtle or unusual PE findings, demonstrating an understanding of how they influence clinical decision making 3. Modify differential diagnosis and therapy based upon clinical course 4. Recognize disease patterns which deviate from common patterns and require complex decision making 5. Independently manage patient with a broad spectrum of clinical disorders encountered in ambulatory general pediatrics	Global Evaluation Direct Observation Eval of small group discussions' Cont Clinic case logs
		Medical Knowledge: Demonstrate sufficient knowledge to diagnose and treat common conditions that present in the continuity of care setting	Medical Knowledge: Demonstrate sufficient knowledge to diagnose and treat undifferentiated or emergent medical conditions	Medical Knowledge: Demonstrate sufficient knowledge to evaluate complex or rare conditions and multiple co-existent conditions
	Interpersonal Skills & Communication 1. Provide effective patient education, including reassurance, for condition(s) commonly seen in the continuity clinic 2. Participate and communicate effectively as part of an interdisciplinary team 3. Maintain accurate, legible, timely and legally appropriate medical records 4. Effectively use an interpreter when appropriate 5. Demonstrate sensitivity to differences in patients including but not limited to race, culture, gender, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, literacy and religion	Interpersonal Skills & Communication 1. Engage patients and families in shared decision making 2. Participate and communicate effectively as part of an interdisciplinary team., 3. Actively seek to understand patient differences and views, demonstrating understanding through respectful communication and shared decision-making 4. Role model and teach effective communication with next caregivers during transitions in care	Interpersonal Skills & Communication 1. Develop effective strategies for teaching students, colleagues, other professionals and laypersons 2. Role model effective communication skills in challenging situations	360° Feedback Direct Observation
	PBLI 1. Identify clinical questions as they emerge in patient care activities 2. Welcome and/or seek feedback from all members of the healthcare team and responds productively	PBLI 1. Precisely articulate clinical question 2. Access relevant medical literature 3. Reflects upon feedback in developing plans for self improvement 4. Integrate teaching, feedback and evaluation with supervision of interns and students	PBLI 1. Appraise the validity, results and applicability of medical evidence 2. Take a leadership role in educating interns and students	EBM evaluation instruments Mentored Self-Reflection 360° Feedback
	Professionalism 1. Demonstrate personal accountability to the well being of patients (e.g., following-up on lab results, writing comprehensive notes, and seeking answers to patient care questions). 2. Demonstrate compassion and respect to patients 3. Respond promptly and appropriately to clinical responsibilities	Professionalism 1. Provide timely, constructive feedback to colleagues 2. Provide leadership for a team that respects patient dignity, confidentiality, and is patient-centered.	Professionalism Effectively advocate for patient needs	Direct Observation
	Medical knowledge: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the common diagnostic tests and imaging studies use in the inpatient setting 2. Know or be able to locate age-appropriate normal ranges 3. Interpret test results in the context of the specific patient 4. Discuss therapeutic options for correction of abnormalities. 5. Make appropriate clinical decisions based upon the results	Medical knowledge: Explain the indications for and limitations of each study	Medical knowledge: Apply knowledge of diagnostic test properties, including the use of sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value, false-positive and negative results, likelihood ratios, and receiver operating characteristic curves, to assess the utility of tests in various clinical settings	Direct Observation In-training exam
		Systems-Based Practice Recognize cost and utilization issues.		