

## Community Medicine Rotation

### Competency Based Goals and Objectives

**COMPETENCY 1. Patient Care.** Provide family centered patient care that is developmentally and age appropriate, compassionate, and effective for the treatment of health problems and the promotion of health.

1. Provide comprehensive and acute care to underserved children and families including appropriate use of detailed versus focused history and physical exams and the formulation of accurate and complete diagnostic assessments and treatment plans.
2. Collaborate with families and communities to provide care coordination in a medical home for children where the family is recognized as the principal caregiver and center of strength and support for the child; the family is also recognized as the expert in their child's care and youth as experts in their own care.
3. Incorporate into routine practice the ability to:
  - ◆ Question caregivers about whether the patient has a medical home.
  - ◆ Explain in terminology the caregiver can comprehend, the importance of a medical home to the child's health.
  - ◆ Facilitate the family's access to regular continuity of care.
4. Order and interpret appropriate screening or diagnostic studies (laboratory, radiologic or imaging) needed for the provision of care.

**COMPETENCY 2. Medical Knowledge.** Understand the scope of established and evolving biomedical, clinical, epidemiological and social-behavioral knowledge needed by a pediatrician; demonstrate the ability to acquire, critically interpret and apply this knowledge in patient care.

1. Describe the effect on child health of providing health care to children in medically underserved areas, and explain the value of preventive health services in reducing long term health care costs.
2. Describe a strategy to meet and overcome barriers to continuous and comprehensive health maintenance and care, such as:
  - ◆ External barriers that pervade and affect medical and social treatment (e.g., social, educational, ethnic, and cultural issues; poverty; homelessness, lack of access).
  - ◆ Barriers within the family (e.g., family dysfunction, substance abuse, ignorance of benefits of continuity care).
  - ◆ Personal barriers within the clinician (e.g., racial or social prejudice, unexplored opinions and emotions concerning substance abuse and/or socio-economic class distinction).
3. Discuss, in general terms, the services of the state and local health department, such as:
  - ◆ family planning,
  - ◆ WIC,
  - ◆ VFC (vaccines for children),
  - ◆ Early Intervention,
  - ◆ newborn screening,
  - ◆ lead screening and abatement,
  - ◆ oral health promotion.
4. Describe services available to patients and families, how to access services, and collaborate with these agencies as opportunities arise in practice.
5. Describe the existing and potential relationship between the pediatrician and community agencies that serve children and families.

6. Demonstrate knowledge of patient eligibility for state health insurance (Medicaid/KID Care) and describe what services are covered under this system.
7. Discuss alternative coverage available for families who are not eligible for the state health plans (Access to Care, Salvation Army, etc.)
8. Describe which medical problems are more prevalent in this population and how to screen for such problems.
9. Describe the uses, benefits, and limitations of a mobile medical unit.

**COMPETENCY 3. Communication Skills.** Demonstrate interpersonal and communication skills that result in information exchange and partnering with patients, their families and professional associates.

1. Communicate effectively with underserved children and families, demonstrating the following assessment skills:
  - ♦ Engagement skills: ways to ally with the needs and aspirations of patients and families.
  - ♦ Exploratory skills: techniques to interview and discuss problems with various culturally diverse populations.
  - ♦ Skills in building rapport with patients and families over time.
  - ♦ Skills in gathering data on psychosocial, environmental, economic, and medical issues that relate to a child's health.
  - ♦ Explanatory skills: techniques to explain information, using language that is both culturally appropriate and on the appropriate literacy level of the caretaker and/or patient.
2. Maintain comprehensive, timely and legible medical records.
3. Communicate effectively with physicians, other health professionals, and health related agencies to create and sustain information exchange and team work for patient care.

**COMPETENCY 4. Practice-based Learning and Improvement.** Demonstrate knowledge, skills and attitudes needed for continuous self-assessment, using scientific methods and evidence to investigate, evaluate, and improve one's patient care practice.

1. Use scientific methods and evidence to investigate, evaluate and improve your own patient care practice; continually strive to integrate best evidence into one's daily practice.
2. Demonstrate willingness and capability to be a life long learner by pursuing answers to clinical questions, using literature, texts, information technology, patients, colleagues, and formal teaching conferences.
3. Seek and incorporate feedback and self assessment into a plan for professional growth and practice improvement.

**COMPETENCY 5. Professionalism.** Demonstrate a commitment to carrying out professional responsibilities, adherence to ethical principles, and sensitivity to diversity.

1. Recognize and respond to the aspects of health care in underserved and culturally diverse populations that create special barriers to health care delivery, e.g., health care beliefs, language and cultural norms.
2. Give examples of ethical, legal, economic, and social policy issues that affect pediatricians in a community practice setting.
3. Demonstrate commitment, responsibility, accountability for patient care, including continuity of care.
4. Be honest and use integrity in your professional duties.

**COMPETENCY 6. Systems-Based Practice.** Understand how to practice quality health care and advocate for patients within the context of the health care system.

1. Value the roles of community resources in providing services for children and families.
2. Discuss the similarities, differences, and importance of the many agencies that provide health care services to children, including traditional medical services, and state- and federally-supported programs.
3. Identify agencies that provide health-related services to children in their homes or schools including early intervention programs, hospice, and home health aides.
4. Identify agencies and resources that provide mental health services to children.
5. Identify resources available to children and families with special needs, e.g., case management services, social work services, and services for homeless, migrant, pregnant, or disabled children.
6. Identify and work collaboratively with a variety of community resources when providing care to families in need. For at least one patient, coordinate care among several different local community agencies.
7. Discuss how financial, cultural, political, and environmental issues affect a community's response to preventable health problems. Analyze how these factors influence particular health problems of children (e.g., lead poisoning, obesity).
8. Promote family and community use of commonly available preventive services such as poison control, playground safety, proper use of car seats and restraints, gunlocks, etc.
9. Promote community-wide prevention efforts such as "Back to Sleep" program and others.
10. Collaborate with community-based organizations, schools, and/or legislators to address important health problems affecting children.