



## Clinical Rotation Learning Objectives

### Pediatrics

**Note to the Preceptor:** The following objectives are meant to help guide clinical discussion with the student. We hope these discussions will further enhance their clinical skill in formulating differential diagnoses, determining appropriate diagnostic work up, and formulating a care plan.

- Given a patient care situation where a pediatric patient presents in the outpatient clinical setting with a **rash**, construct a broad differential diagnosis and formulate a plan for establishing a diagnosis as well as an evidence-based care plan.
- Given a patient care situation where a neonatal patient presents with **cyanosis**, construct a broad differential diagnosis and formulate a plan for establishing a diagnosis as well as an evidence-based care plan.
- Given a patient care situation where a pediatric patient presents in the outpatient clinical setting with an **acute cough**, construct a broad differential diagnosis and formulate a plan for establishing a diagnosis as well as an evidence-based care plan.
- Given a patient care situation where a pediatric patient presents in the outpatient clinical setting with a history of **abnormal bleeding**, construct a broad differential diagnosis and formulate a plan for establishing a diagnosis as well as an evidence-based care plan.
- Given a patient care situation where a pediatric patient presents in the outpatient clinical setting for a **well-child check**, construct a list of normal growth and development milestones, and formulate an age appropriate anticipatory guidance that can be presented to the child's parent.
- Given a patient care situation where a pediatric patient presents in the outpatient clinical setting with **acute nausea, vomiting, and/or diarrhea**, construct a broad differential diagnosis and formulate a plan for establishing a diagnosis as well as an evidence-based care plan.
- Given a patient care situation where a pediatric patient presents in the outpatient clinical setting with concern for **hematuria or peripheral edema**, construct a broad differential diagnosis and formulate a plan for establishing a diagnosis as well as an evidence-based care plan.

#### Student Self-Study Objectives:

**Note to the Preceptor:** The following objectives correlate with the End-of-Rotation examination the student will be taking at the end of the Pediatrics rotation. These are meant to guide their self-study. We realize this is not an all-inclusive list for a primary care provider.

- For the following **Dermatologic** processes that often present in the pediatric population, demonstrate proficient pediatric clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology,

pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:

- Dermatitis (Diaper, Perioral)
  - Drug Eruptions
  - Lichen Planus
  - Pityriasis Rosea
  - Stevens-Johnson Syndrome
  - Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis
  - Erythema Multiforme
  - Acne Vulgaris
  - Lice
  - Scabies
  - Androgenetic Alopecia
  - Exanthems
  - Verrucae
  - Burns
  - Urticaria
  - Contact Dermatitis
  - Atopic Dermatitis
  - Tinea
  - Impetigo
- For the following **EENT** processes that often present in the pediatric population, demonstrate proficient pediatric clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:
    - Conjunctivitis
    - Orbital Cellulitis
    - Strabismus
    - Acute Otitis Media
    - Allergic Rhinitis
    - Hearing Impairment
    - Mastoiditis
    - Otitis Externa
    - Tympanic Membrane Perforation
    - Epistaxis
    - Acute Pharyngotonsillitis
    - Epiglottitis
    - Oral Candidiasis
    - Peritonsillar Abscess
  - For the following **Cardiovascular** processes that often present in the pediatric population, demonstrate proficient pediatric clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:

- Atrial Septal Defect
- Coarctation of the Aorta
- Patent Ductus Arteriosus
- Tetralogy of Fallot
- Ventricular Septal Defect
- Acute Rheumatic Fever
- Kawasaki Disease
- Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy
- Syncope
- For the following **Pulmonary** processes that often present in the pediatric population, demonstrate proficient pediatric clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:
  - Acute Bronchitis
  - Croup
  - Pneumonia (Bacterial, Viral)
  - Respiratory Syncytial Virus
  - Asthma
  - Foreign Body Aspiration
  - Hyaline Membrane Disease/Infant Respiratory Distress Syndrome
  - Cystic Fibrosis
- For the following **Hematologic** processes that often present in the pediatric population, demonstrate proficient pediatric clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:
  - Anemia
  - Bleeding Disorders
  - Leukemia
  - Lymphoma
  - Neutropenia
  - Hemophilia
  - Lead Poisoning
- For the following **Neurologic or Developmental** processes that often present in the pediatric population, demonstrate proficient pediatric clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:
  - Immunization Guidelines
  - Teething
  - Pediatric CNS Tumors
  - Febrile Seizures
  - Epilepsy
  - Meningitis
  - Turner Syndrome

- Down Syndrome
- For the following **Endocrine** processes that often present in the pediatric population, demonstrate proficient pediatric clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:
  - Short Stature
  - Hypothyroidism
  - Hyperthyroidism
  - Hypercalcemia
  - Childhood Obesity
  - Diabetes Mellitus
- For the following **Gastrointestinal or Nutritional** processes that often present in the pediatric population, demonstrate proficient pediatric clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:
  - Gastroenteritis
  - Dehydration
  - Appendicitis
  - Colic
  - Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease
  - Constipation
  - Pyloric Stenosis
  - Intussusception
  - Hirschsprung Disease
  - Foreign Body Ingestion
  - Encopresis
  - Hepatitis
  - Jaundice
  - Duodenal Atresia
  - Inguinal Hernia
  - Umbilical Hernia
  - Niacin Deficiency
  - Vitamin A Deficiency
  - Vitamin C Deficiency
  - Vitamin D Deficiency
  - Lactose Intolerance
- For the following **Orthopedic or Rheumatologic** processes that often present in the pediatric population, demonstrate proficient pediatric clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:
  - Nursemaid's Elbow
  - Slipped Capital Femoral Epiphysis
  - Osgood-Schlatter Disease

- Scoliosis
- Congenital Hip Dysplasia
- Avascular Necrosis of the Proximal Femur
- Neoplasia of the Musculoskeletal System
- Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis
- For the following **Infectious** processes that often present in the pediatric population, demonstrate proficient pediatric clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:
  - Atypical Mycobacterial Disease
  - Pinworms
  - Epstein-Barr Disease
  - Erythema Infectiosum
  - Herpes Simplex
  - Influenza
  - Mumps
  - Roseola
  - Rubella
  - Measles
  - Varicella infection
  - Hand-Foot-Mouth Disease
  - Pertussis
- For the following Urologic or Renal processes that often present in the pediatric population, demonstrate proficient pediatric clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:
  - Cryptorchidism
  - Hydrocele
  - Paraphimosis
  - Phimosis
  - Testicular Torsion
  - Enuresis
  - Hypospadias
  - Vesicourethral Reflux
  - Glomerulonephritis
  - Cystitis
- For the following **Psychiatric or Behavioral Medicine** processes that often present in the pediatric population, demonstrate proficient pediatric clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:
  - Child Abuse and Neglect
  - Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder
  - Autism Spectrum Disorder

- Feeding or Eating Disorders
- Depressive Disorders
- Anxiety Disorders
- Disruptive, Impulse-control, and Conduct Disorders
- Suicide