



Clinical Rotation Learning Objectives

Emergency Medicine

Student-Preceptor Collaboration Objectives:

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 patient presents in the emergency department setting with **Chest Pain and/or Palpitations**, 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 patient presents in the emergency department setting with **Orthopnea and/or Dyspnea on Exertion**, 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 patient presents in the emergency department setting with an **ACLS Rhythm and Presentation**, 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 patient presents in the emergency department setting with **Acute Joint/Extremity Swelling or Deformity**, 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 patient presents in the emergency department setting with **Joint Ecchymosis and/or Erythema**, 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 patient presents in the emergency department setting with **Shortness of Breath, Wheezing, or Hemoptysis**, 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 patient presents in the emergency department setting with **Severe Acute Abdominal Pain, Hematemesis, and/or Gastrointestinal 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 patient presents in the emergency department setting with **Acute Vision Loss**, 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 patient presents in the emergency department setting with an **Acute Hemorrhage and Abnormal Coagulation Panel**, 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 patient presents in the emergency department setting with a **First Time Seizure**, 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 patient presents in the emergency department setting with **Acute Paresthesias and/or Paralysis**, 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 patient presents in the emergency department setting with **Dysmenorrhea or Amenorrhea**, 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 patient presents in the emergency department setting with **Hallucinations and/or Acute Behavioral Changes**, 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 Emergency Medicine rotation. These are meant to guide their self-study. We realize this is not an all-inclusive list for a primary care provider. Their second primary care rotation objectives will be built around the other material that could have been included here.

- For the following **Cardiovascular** processes, demonstrate proficient clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations
 - Peripheral Edema
 - Syncope
 - Atrial Fibrillation/Flutter
 - Supraventricular Tachycardia
 - Bundle Branch Block
 - Ventricular Tachycardia/Fibrillation
 - Premature Atrial/Ventricular Contractions
 - Hypertensive Emergency
 - Cardiogenic Shock
 - Orthostatic Hypotension
 - Heart Failure
 - Acute Myocardial Infarction

- Angina Pectoris
- Unstable Angina
- Prinzmetal/Variant Angina
- Aortic Aneurysm/Dissection
- Arterial Thrombosis/Occlusion
- Thrombophlebitis
- Aortic Stenosis
- Aortic Regurgitation
- Mitral Stenosis
- Mitral Regurgitation
- Acute/Subacute Bacterial Endocarditis
- Cardiac Tamponade
- Pericardial Effusion
- Peripheral Vascular Disease
- For the following **Orthopedic or Rheumatologic** processes, demonstrate proficient clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations
 - Shoulder Fractures/Dislocation
 - Forearm/Wrist/Hand Fractures/Dislocation
 - Hip Fractures/Dislocation
 - Knee Fractures/Dislocation
 - Ankle/Foot Fractures/Dislocation
 - Soft Tissue Injury
 - Back Strain/Sprain
 - Low Back Pain
 - Cauda Equina Syndrome
 - Herniated Intervertebral Disc
 - Osteomyelitis
 - Septic Arthritis
 - Costochondritis
 - Bursitis/Tendonitis
 - Gout
 - Joint Sprains/Strains
- For the following **Pulmonary** processes, demonstrate proficient clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:
 - Asthma
 - Pleuritic Chest Pain
 - Acute Bronchitis
 - Acute Bronchiolitis
 - Croup
 - Influenza
 - Pertussis

- Pneumonia
- Respiratory Syncytial Virus
- Pleural Effusion
- Pneumothorax
- Pulmonary Embolism
- Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome
- Foreign Body Aspiration
- Active Tuberculosis
- Lung Cancer
- For the following **Gastrointestinal** processes, demonstrate proficient clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:
 - Acute Diarrhea (including infectious)
 - Constipation
 - Dehydration
 - Esophagitis
 - Mallory-Weiss Tear
 - Peptic Ulcer Disease
 - Acute Cholecystitis
 - Cholangitis
 - Acute Hepatitis
 - Acute Pancreatitis
 - Acute Appendicitis
 - Diverticulitis
 - Ischemic Bowel Disease
 - Inflammatory Bowel Disease
 - Toxic Megacolon
 - Small Bowel Obstruction
 - Large Bowel Obstruction
 - Volvulus
 - Intussusception
 - Anal Fissure
 - Anal Fistula/Abscess
 - Hemorrhoids
 - Hernia (incarcerated/strangulated)
 - Gastritis
 - Gastroenteritis
 - Cirrhosis
 - Spontaneous Bacterial Peritonitis
 - Giardiasis
- For the following **ENT or Ophthalmologic** processes, demonstrate proficient clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:

- Vertigo
- Blepharitis
- Conjunctivitis
- Blow-Out Fracture
- Corneal Abrasion/Ulcer
- Dacryoadenitis
- Foreign Body (Ear, Eye, Nose)
- Acute Angle Closure Glaucoma
- Hyphema
- Macular Degeneration
- Optic Neuritis
- Orbital Cellulitis
- Papilledema
- Retinal Detachment
- Retinal Artery/Vein Occlusion
- Otitis Externa
- Acute Otitis Media
- Auricular Hematoma
- Barotrauma/TM Perforation
- Labyrinthitis
- Mastoiditis
- Peritonsillar Abscess
- Dental Abscess
- Acute Laryngitis
- Acute Epiglottitis
- Allergic Rhinitis
- Acute Sinusitis
- Epistaxis
- Acute Pharyngitis
- For the following **Hematologic/Oncologic** processes, demonstrate proficient clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:
 - Aplastic Anemia
 - Hemolytic Anemia
 - Sickle Cell Anemia/Crisis
 - Clotting Factor Disorders
 - Hypercoagulable States
 - Thrombocytopenia
 - Acute Leukemia
 - Anemias
 - Lymphomas
 - Polycythemia

- For the following **Neurologic** processes, demonstrate proficient clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:
 - Altered Mental Status
 - Memory Loss
 - Ataxia
 - Headaches (Migraine, Cluster, Tension)
 - Meningitis
 - Encephalitis
 - Transient Ischemic Attack
 - Stroke / Cerebrovascular Attack
 - Subarachnoid Hemorrhage
 - Cerebral Aneurysm
 - Intracerebral Hemorrhage
 - Head Trauma / Concussion / Contusion
 - Epidural / Subdural Hematoma
 - Seizure Disorder
 - Status Epilepticus
 - Syncope
 - Guillain-Barre Syndrome
 - Spinal Cord Injury
 - Bell's Palsy
- For the following **Dermatologic** processes, demonstrate proficient clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:
 - Eczematous Dermatitis
 - Contact Dermatitis
 - Drug Eruption
 - Stevens-Johnson Syndrome
 - Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis
 - Bullous Pemphigoid
 - Lice
 - Scabies
 - Spider Bites
 - Viral Exanthems
 - Herpes Zoster Eruption
 - Cellulitis/Abscess
 - Erysipelas
 - Impetigo
 - Burns
 - Urticaria
 - Pilonidal Disease
 - Pressure Sores

- For the following **Endocrine** processes, demonstrate proficient clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:
 - Hyperparathyroidism
 - Hyperthyroidism
 - Hypothyroidism
 - Thyroiditis
 - Adrenal Insufficiency
 - Diabetes Insipidus
 - Diabetic Ketoacidosis
 - Non-Ketotic Hyperglycemia
 - Diabetes Mellitus
 - Cushing's Disease
- For the following **Urologic/Nephrologic** processes, demonstrate proficient clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:
 - Dysuria
 - Hematuria
 - Urinary Incontinence
 - Nephrolithiasis
 - Testicular Torsion
 - Cystitis
 - Epididymitis
 - Orchitis
 - Prostatitis
 - Pyelonephritis
 - Urethritis
 - Acute Renal Failure
 - Glomerulonephritis
 - Electrolyte Disorders
 - Acid-Base Disorders
 - Inguinal Hernias
- For the following **Obstetric/Gynecologic** processes, demonstrate proficient clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:
 - Dysfunctional Uterine Bleeding
 - Endometriosis
 - Ovarian Cysts
 - Vaginitis
 - Pelvic Inflammatory Disease
 - Mastitis/Breast Abscess
 - Spontaneous Abortion
 - Placenta Abruptio

- Placenta Previa
 - Ectopic Pregnancy
 - Premature Rupture of Membranes
 - Fetal Distress
 - Intrauterine Pregnancy
- For the following Behavioral Health processes, demonstrate proficient clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:
 - Suicidal/Homicidal Ideations
 - Suicide
 - Depression
 - Generalized Anxiety Disorder
 - Panic Disorder
 - Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
 - Substance Abuse Disorders
 - Domestic Violence