



## Clinical Rotation Learning Objectives Family 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 outpatient clinical setting with a **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 patient presents in the outpatient clinical setting with a **gastrointestinal bleed**, 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 outpatient clinical setting with **chest pain**, 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 outpatient clinical setting with a **easy bruising, gingival bleeding, and/or frequent unprovoked epistaxis**, 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 outpatient clinical setting with **elevated serum glucose levels**, 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 outpatient clinical setting with **symptoms of anxiety**, 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 family 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 processes that commonly presents in the **Urgent Care** setting, demonstrate proficient clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology,

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

- Allergic Reaction / Anaphylaxis
  - Fractures/Dislocations
  - Sprains/Strains
  - Hypertensive Crisis
- For the following **Dermatologic** processes, demonstrate proficient clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:
  - Drug Eruptions
  - Cellulitis
  - Erysipelas
  - Impetigo
- 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
  - Bronchitis
  - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
  - Pneumonia
  - Sleep Disorders
  - Tobacco use/dependence
- 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:
  - Pharyngitis/Tonsillitis
  - Acute/Chronic Sinusitis
  - Aphthous Ulcers
  - Blepharitis
  - Conjunctivitis
  - Dacryocystitis
  - Hordeolum
  - Labrynthitis
  - Tinnitus
  - Laryngitis
  - Otitis Externa
  - Otitis Media
  - Tympanic Membrane Perforation
  - Ectropion/Entropion
  - Corneal Abrasion
  - Corneal Ulcer
  - Glaucoma
  - Hyphema

- Macular Degeneration
- Papilledema
- Pterygium
- Retinal Detachment
- Retinal Vascular Occlusion
- Retinopathy
- Cholesteatoma
- Meniere Disease
- Allergic Rhinitis
- Epistaxis
- Nasal Polyps
- Peritonsillar Abscess
- Parotitis
- Sialadenitis
- For the following **Gastrointestinal** processes, demonstrate proficient clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:
  - Colorectal Cancer / Colonic Polyps
  - Anal Fissure
  - Peptic Ulcer Disease
  - Gastritis
  - Gastroenteritis
  - Diarrhea/Constipation
  - Hemorrhoids
  - Hiatal Hernia
  - Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease
  - Irritable Bowel Syndrome
  - Esophagitis
  - Abdominal Hernia
- For the following **Cardiovascular** processes, demonstrate proficient clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:
  - Hypertension
  - Coronary Artery Disease
  - Atrial Fibrillation
  - Hyperlipidemia
  - Hypertriglyceridemia
- For the following **Urologic** processes, demonstrate proficient clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:
  - Inguinal Hernias
  - Cystitis
  - Pyelonephritis

- Nephrolithiasis
- Benign Prostatic Hypertrophy
- Prostatitis
- Epididymitis
- Gonorrhea
- Chlamydia
- Urethritis
- Orchitis
- Balanitis
- Testicular Cancer
- For the following **Neurologic** processes, demonstrate proficient clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:
  - Dizziness
  - Vertigo
  - Headaches (cluster, migraine, tension)
- For the following **Hematologic** processes, demonstrate proficient clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:
  - Anemia
  - Leukemia
  - Thrombocytopenia
  - Hypercoagulable States
  - Lymphomas
  - Polycythemia
- For the following **Orthopedic and Rheumatologic** processes, demonstrate proficient clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:
  - Acute and Chronic Low Back Pain
  - Costochondritis
  - Bursitis / Tendonitis
  - Rheumatoid Arthritis
  - Reactive Arthritis
  - Osteoarthritis
  - Gout
  - Sprains/Strains
  - Ganglion Cysts
  - Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
  - Osteoporosis
  - Fibromyalgia
  - Plantar Fasciitis
  - Overuse Syndrome

- For the following **Endocrine** processes, demonstrate proficient clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:
  - Diabetes Mellitus
  - Hyperthyroidism
  - Hypothyroidism
- For the following **Psychiatric** processes, demonstrate proficient clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:
  - Depression
  - Generalized Anxiety Disorder
  - Panic Disorder
  - Phobias
  - Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
  - Domestic Violence
  - Suicide
- For the following **Infectious** processes, demonstrate proficient clinical knowledge in the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, management, potential complications and referral considerations:
  - Mononucleosis
  - Influenza
  - Salmonellosis
  - Shigellosis