Entrustable Professional Activities
EPA 1 for Pediatric Gastroenterology

EPA 1: Care of Infants, Children, and Adolescents with Acute and Chronic Gastrointestinal Disorders

**Supervision Scale for This EPA**

1. Trusted to observe only
2. Trusted to execute with direct supervision and coaching
3. Trusted to execute with indirect supervision and discussion of information conveyed for most simple and some complex cases
4. Trusted to execute with indirect supervision but may require discussion of information conveyed for a few complex cases
5. Trusted to execute without supervision

**Description of the Activity**

Practicing subspecialists must be trained to care for children and adolescents with acute and chronic gastrointestinal disorders. These disorders include a wide variety of conditions including mucosal diseases such as Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD), esophagitis, eosinophilic and allergic GI disorders, celiac disease, and a wide variety of other mucosal disease processes. In addition, these conditions include congenital disorders, intestinal failure/short bowel syndrome, and GI infections. Pediatric gastroenterologists need to be familiar with classic understanding of disease processes but also differences that occur with disease in the pediatric population compared to adults. Additionally, subspecialists should be able to manage acute issues as well as long-term chronic management including transition of care. This requires a multitude of competencies across domains of competence.

The specific functions which define this EPA include:

1. Knowing, understanding, and applying epidemiology, pathophysiology, pathogenesis, and natural history of acute and chronic GI disorders to the care of patients
2. Interpreting and applying basic/translational and clinical research to care of patients with GI disorders and applying evidence-based medicine to the care of patients
3. Recognizing and diagnosing children with suspected GI disorders in a variety of clinical presentations
4. Managing children and adolescents with GI disorders including the acute presentations and emergencies as well as long-term management of complex chronic diseases
5. Educating parents and children on GI diseases including cause, treatment, and clinical course
6. Leading and coordinating care for children/adolescents with GI diseases within the medical system and the community
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Judicious Mapping to Domains of Competence

✓ Patient Care
✓ Medical Knowledge
✓ Practice-Based Learning and Improvement
✓ Interpersonal and Communication Skills
   Professionalism
✓ Systems-Based Practice
   Personal and Professional Development

Competencies Within Each Domain Critical to Entrustment Decisions*

| PC 7  | Developing management plans |
| MK 1  | Demonstrate knowledge       |
| MK 2  | Practicing EBM              |
| PBLI 3 | Performing learning activities |
| ICS 1 | Communicating with patients/families |
| ICS 3 | Communicating with health professionals |
| SBP 2 | Coordinating care           |

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Context for the EPA

Rationale: Pediatric gastroenterologists must be able to diagnose and manage acute and chronic diseases of the gastrointestinal tract. They work collaboratively with primary care providers who refer patients for diagnosis and management of the patient’s GI problems or co-manage patients along with primary care providers. Working collaboratively with an interdisciplinary team, such as nutritionists and case managers, is also critically important.

Scope of Practice: Pediatric gastroenterologists care for patients from infancy to adulthood with acute GI disorders that span the inpatient and outpatient setting. Furthermore, many acute GI issues become chronic GI diagnoses which require ongoing management. The diagnosis and management of acute and chronic GI disorders includes management of GI emergencies, acute inpatient management, and long-term management of GI diseases including inflammatory bowel disease, eosinophilic esophagitis, reflux esophagitis, celiac disease, and a variety of other mucosal diseases.