EPA 5: Perform Medical Procedures Related to Gastrointestinal and Liver Disease for Screening, Diagnosis, and Intervention

Supervision Scale for This EPA
1. Trusted to observe or assist
2. Trusted to execute with direct supervision and coaching
3. Trusted to execute with indirect supervision for most simple and some complex cases
4. Trusted to execute with indirect supervision but may require discussion or direct supervision at critical portions for a few complex cases
5. Trusted to execute without supervision

Description of the Activity

Endoscopy is a significant component of gastroenterology practice. It is critical that trainees and future gastroenterologists are able to determine which patients are appropriate to undergo an endoscopic procedure, be able to perform a quality examination safely, and integrate the clinical presentation with the endoscopic findings in order to plan further management. Trainees should be aware of clinical situations that demand advanced endoscopic techniques (including hemostasis, polypectomy, feeding tube placement, dilation, injection, banding, foreign body removal) and should know when to ask for additional procedural support from a more seasoned endoscopist. The trainee must also be able to communicate endoscopic and pathological findings to the patient, family, and the referring physician in a timely fashion.

The specific functions which define this EPA include:
1. Demonstrating baseline knowledge about the procedure, including indications and contraindications, risks, costs and benefits, and anatomy
2. Understanding of the technical aspects of the procedure both pre- and post-procedure including sedation, antibiotics, and equipment
3. Performing the procedure in a safe and effective manner
4. Interpreting the procedure results and applying the results and findings to the management of the patient.
5. Communicating with the patient and/or family about the procedure including pre-procedure, informed consent, procedure results, and biopsy results
6. Communicating with health care professionals, including the referring provider, about the endoscopy/procedure including risks, findings, and management
7. Working with an interprofessional team to enhance safety and effectiveness of the procedure
Entrustable Professional Activities
EPA 5 For Pediatric Gastroenterology

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*

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<td>PC 8: Performing procedures</td>
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<td>MK 1: Demonstrate knowledge</td>
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<td>PBLI 1: Identifying gaps</td>
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<td>PBLI 4: Analyzing practice</td>
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<td>ICS 6: Managing medical records</td>
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<td>SBP 3: Incorporating cost awareness into care</td>
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<td>SBP 5: Working in interprofessional teams</td>
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<td>PPD 1: Engaging in help-seeking behaviors</td>
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<td>PPD 7: Demonstrating self-confidence</td>
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Context for the EPA

Rationale/Scope of Practice: The pediatric gastroenterologist must be familiar with indications and contraindications, risks and benefits, diagnostic results, and therapeutic outcomes for endoscopy and recognize endoscopic landmarks and differentiate normal from abnormal findings on gross endoscopy. Pediatric gastroenterologists must also be familiar with endoscopy equipment and its utilization for procedures and be able to appropriately integrate endoscopic results into the patient’s therapeutic clinical management plan.

Pediatric gastroenterologists must conduct a thorough examination of the upper and lower gastrointestinal tract, performing endoscopy safely, independently, and expeditiously and understand the set up and use of endoscopy equipment and documentation of the procedure effectively. They must recognize clinical situations that demand advanced endoscopic techniques and safely perform advanced procedures when appropriate. They must also recognize complications related to endoscopy and initiate appropriate management.

Pediatric gastroenterologists must understand their limits of technical skills and know when to ask for additional procedural support from a more experienced endoscopist. They must display appropriate stewardship of endoscopy equipment, transporting, cleaning, and storing endoscopes with care and following
cues from staff about care of monitors and other endoscopy equipment. They should seek to understand flow and hierarchy of procedural units and put forth effort with patients and staff to ensure safe and efficient patient care, including obtaining informed consent from pediatric patients and parents and ensuring an adequate understanding of risks and benefits prior to procedure.

The population of patients cared for by the GI specialist ranges in age from the young infant to the young adult.