EPA 5: Demonstrate Competence in Performing and Interpreting Common Procedures of a Pediatric Hematologist/Oncologist

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 cases 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 only
5. Trusted to execute without supervision

Description of the Activity

All pediatric hematology/oncology specialists need to be able to perform and interpret results from the following procedures: bone marrow aspiration, bone marrow biopsy, and lumbar puncture with administration of intrathecal chemotherapy. [Some programs may require training in additional procedures (e.g., bone marrow harvest, ommaya tap). Determination of competency in these procedures will be left to the discretion of local fellowship programs and are not addressed as part of this EPA.] All pediatric hematology/oncology specialists need also to be able to interpret peripheral blood smears and common diagnostic laboratory tests.

The specific functions which define this EPA include:

1. Applying medical knowledge that includes the anatomy, physiology, indications, risks, benefits, alternatives, and potential complications of each procedure
2. Managing pre-procedural process for patients who require a procedure
3. Demonstrating the requisite technical skills to safely and effectively perform the procedure
4. Managing post-procedural complications
5. Managing pain and sedation for the procedure
6. Interpreting results of the procedure as indicated
7. Communicating with the patient and family before the procedure to ensure informed consent and after the procedure to convey instructions for care and explanation of the results as indicated; clearly documents a procedure note in the medical record
8. Demonstrating confidence that puts patients and families at ease

Judicious Mapping to Domains of Competence

- Patient Care
- Medical Knowledge
  - Practice-Based Learning and Improvement
Enterrustable Professional Activities
EPA 5 for Pediatric Hematology-Oncology

✓ Interpersonal and Communication Skills
   Professionalism
✓ Systems-Based Practice
✓ Personal and Professional Development

Competencies Within Each Domain Critical to Entrustment Decisions*

| PC 8: | Performing procedures |
| PC 9: | Counseling patients and families |
| MK 1: | Demonstrating knowledge |
| ICS 1: | Communicating with patients/families |
| ICS 2: | Demonstrating insight into emotion |
| ICS 6: | Maintaining medical records |
| SBP 3: | Incorporating cost awareness into care |
| PPD 7: | Demonstrating self-confidence |

*Based on original Pediatrics Subspecialty Milestones ©2015 ACGME/ABP. All rights reserved.

Context for the EPA

Rationale: The care of children with hematologic and oncologic illnesses frequently requires the use of bone marrow aspiration, bone marrow biopsy, and lumbar puncture. These procedures are important tools in both evaluation and treatment of many diagnoses. In addition to selecting the appropriate procedure and performing it, the pediatric hematologist/oncologist must interpret results and communicate with families confidently; thus, it is critical that trainees have a comprehensive knowledge of all aspects of these procedures.

Scope of Practice: Scope of practice would involve any child from birth to young adulthood who is under the care of a pediatric hematology/oncology subspecialist. Such patients would include those being evaluated for hematology or oncology diagnoses requiring bone marrow or spinal fluid analysis, as well as those undergoing therapy and requiring bone marrow or spinal fluid analysis or the administration of intrathecal chemotherapy. In order to safely perform these procedures, the institution must be able to provide the necessary support, including adequate space for procedures, pediatric anesthesia or sedation services, and nursing support. In addition, it will also be important that the institution has appropriate laboratory support for the processing of specimens and laboratory and pathology specialists who may perform further testing such as flow cytometry and assist in the interpretation of results. Medical knowledge necessary for the attainment of this EPA includes anatomy, physiology, indications, risks, benefits, alternatives, and potential complications of each procedure.