EPA 12: Refer Patients Who Require Consultation

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 and may require discussion of information conveyed but only for selected complex cases
5. Trusted to execute without supervision
   5a. Not yet ready to also supervise others in the execution of this EPA*
   5b. Also trusted to supervise others in the execution of this EPA*

*Where supervision means: Ability to assess patient and learner needs ensuring safe, effective care and further trainee development by tailoring supervision level for this EPA

Description of the Activity

Referring patients for consultation for issues outside the scope of the pediatrician’s knowledge and skills is critical to performance in practice.

The specific functions which define this EPA include:

- Making appropriate decisions to refer based on knowledge of referral guidelines
- Making the referral and ensuring its completion
- Appropriately providing post-referral patient care, coordination, and follow up

Judicious Mapping to Competencies Critical to Entrustment Decisions*

| PC 4: | Clinical Reasoning |
| MK 1: | Clinical Knowledge |
| MK 2: | Diagnostic Evaluation |
| PBLI 2: | Reflective Practice and Commitment to Personal Growth |
| ICS 1: | Patient- and Family-Centered Communication |
| P 4: | Well-Being |

*Modified based on Pediatrics Milestones 2.0. ©2021 ACGME/ABP. All rights reserved.

Context for the EPA

Rationale: Pediatricians must be able to anticipate, diagnose, and manage the health and medical needs of a broad spectrum of patients. Additionally, pediatricians must understand their own limitations in the context of
their clinical practice and recognize those medical conditions that require further consultation and referral.

**Scope of Practice:** The scope of practice for this EPA includes patients of all ages from newborn to young adulthood. A generalist is expected to manage the common problems that occur in these patients, but certain conditions will require consultation with a specialist or health care agency. Appropriate referral of patients for issues outside of the scope of expertise is part of the pediatrician’s responsibility to patients and families.