Curricular Components That Support the Functions of EPA 17: Demonstrate the Ability to Effectively Perform the Common Procedures of the General Pediatrician

1. Knowing and understanding the clinical indications for procedures
   - Describes anatomy and physiology involved in procedure
   - Lists indications and benefits
   - Recognizes contraindications and risks
   - Obtains informed consent
   - Manages pain and helping to prepare patient
   - Handles specimens obtained appropriately

2. Demonstrating the ability to perform the psychomotor skills necessary to safely and effectively perform the procedure
   - Monitors patient’s vital signs and pain throughout the procedure
   - Performs procedure successfully without supervision
   - Installs confidence in patient/family and team during the procedure
   - Recognizes emotional reactions of patient/family and helps them cope

3. Engaging in post-procedure management
   - Anticipates complications and manages them effectively
   - Manages post-procedure pain adequately
   - Interprets results accurately
   - Communicates results to patient and family
   - Documents a procedure note in the medical record

Procedures Performed by Most General Pediatricians

Pediatricians should demonstrate their understanding of the steps involved in the following procedures, including indications, contraindications, complications, pain management, post-procedure care. Pediatricians should also be capable of performing the following procedures independently at the completion of residency. Ongoing ability to perform procedures will depend on clinical setting and personal skill level (providers in areas where certain procedures are not commonly performed may not maintain skill levels appropriate to do some procedures):

- Bag-mask ventilation
- Bladder catheterization
- Subcutaneous and intramuscular injections (immunizations, medications, etc.)
Entrustable Professional Activities
Curricular Components Supporting EPA 17 for General Pediatrics

- Incision and drainage of an abscess
- Lumbar puncture
- Neonatal endotracheal intubation
- Peripheral intravenous catheter placement
- Reduction of simple subluxation
- Simple laceration repair
- Simple removal of foreign body
- Temporary splinting of fracture
- Umbilical venous catheter placement
- Venipuncture
- Procedures considered essential for basic resuscitation, e.g., intraosseous line placement, chest compressions/CPR

Procedures for Which General Pediatricians Typically Consult Others for Help

Pediatricians should demonstrate their understanding of the steps involved in the following procedures, including indications, contraindications, complications, pain management, post-procedure care. Pediatricians need not be capable of performing the following procedures independently.

- Arterial line placement
- Arterial puncture
- Chest tube placement
- Circumcision
- Endotracheal intubation of non-neonates
- Thoracentesis

Curricular Components Authors

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