Curricular Components for General Pediatrics EPA 17

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<th>1. EPA Title</th>
<th>Demonstrate the ability to effectively perform the common procedures of the general pediatrician</th>
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| 2. Description of the activity | All pediatricians should be able to perform the common procedures of the specialty. Pediatric training programs typically emphasize the following procedures: bag and mask ventilation, bladder catheterization, administering IM and SC injections such as immunizations, I&D of an abscess, lumbar puncture, neonatal endotracheal intubation, placement of intravenous, reduction of simple dislocations, repair of a simple laceration, simple removal of a foreign body, temporary splinting of a fracture, umbilical venous catheter placement. Depending on the clinical setting, individual expertise, and availability of resources, additional procedures such as circumcision or non-neonatal intubation may also be performed. The specific functions which define this EPA include:  
• Knowing and understanding the clinical indications for procedures  
• Demonstrating the ability to perform the psychomotor skills necessary to safely and effectively perform the procedure  
• Engaging in post-procedure management |
| 3. Judicious mapping to domains of competence | \_X\_ Patient Care  
\_X\_ Medical Knowledge  
\___ Practice-based Learning and Improvement  
\_X\_ Interpersonal & Communication Skills  
\___ Professionalism  
\___ Systems-based Practice  
\_X\_ Personal & Professional Development |
| 4. Competencies within each domain critical to entrustment decisions | PC 8: Performing procedures  
PC 9: Counseling patients and families  
MK 1: Demonstrating knowledge  
ICS 2: Demonstrating insight into emotion  
ICS 6: Maintaining medical records  
PPD 7: Demonstrating self-confidence |
| 5. Curricular Components that support the functions of the EPA (knowledge, skills and attitudes needed to execute this EPA safely): |  
Rationale: Pediatricians should be able to effectively perform all medical, diagnostic, and therapeutic procedures considered essential for the area of practice. |
**Scope of Practice:** Pediatricians should be able to competently perform common medical, diagnostic, and therapeutic procedures across an age spectrum of pediatric patients, and relevant to general practice. This includes being able to describe the steps in the procedure, indications and contraindications of the procedure, potential complications, pain management, post-procedure care, and interpretation of applicable results. The performance of procedures in practice sites will vary depending on the skill of the individual practitioner, available resources, and the clinical setting. Pediatricians should receive ongoing hands-on and/or simulated training to maintain competence in performing procedures that are important for their clinical practice setting.

**Curricular components that support the functions of the EPA:**

**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.

**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.

**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.)
• 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

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