



Entrustable Professional Activities

Curricular Components Supporting EPA 3 for Pediatric Emergency Medicine

Curricular Components That Support the Functions of EPA 3: Demonstrate Competence in Performing Common Procedures Associated with the Practice of Pediatric Emergency Medicine

1. Employing technical (motor) skills necessary for performing PEM procedures
 - Successfully performs and/or supervises trainee performance of procedures common to the daily practice of PEM
 - Demonstrates working knowledge of how to perform rare but critical procedures uncommon to the daily practice of PEM
2. Demonstrating knowledge of the anatomy, physiology, Demonstrating knowledge of the anatomy, physiology, indications, risks, benefits, alternatives, and potential complications of procedures being performed
 - Identifies pertinent anatomy and explains physiology as it relates to the procedure being performed.
 - Applies knowledge regarding indications, contraindications, and potential complications associated with the procedure to determine the
 - Who: Practitioner appropriately skilled to perform the procedure
 - Where: Best setting for the procedure to be performed
 - How: Procedural performance plan (i.e., the methodology and approach to be employed)
3. Planning and implementing required pre-procedural set up to maximize-successful performance of the procedure
 - Plans key steps needed to perform the procedure in the ED
 - Obtains informed consent or assent when applicable and available
 - Ensures necessary pain and anxiety control is in place (procedural sedation, distraction technique, physical restraint)
 - Ensures monitoring equipment is in place in accordance with patient safety standards
 - Gathers all necessary equipment and personnel to perform the procedure
 - Plans strategies to address complications
 - Identifies back-up strategies to implement if initial procedural attempts are unsuccessful
4. Managing procedural and post-procedural complications
 - Recognizes complications if they occur during or after the procedure
 - Implements planned and/or back-up strategies to address complications
 - Recognizes imminent patient safety threats and aborts the procedure safely
5. Managing pain and sedation for the procedure



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- Performs patient assessment and selects plan for procedural sedation and/or pain management that will achieve the level of anesthesia needed while minimizing patient risk, distress, and recovery time
 - Performs pre-sedation assessment that includes the intentional evaluation of the airway
 - Uses restraint techniques in conjunction with distraction techniques, pain/anxiolytic medications (oral, intranasal, or intravenous), local or regional anesthesia, and/or nitrous oxide administration. Describes indications, contraindications, pitfalls, and complications associated with each of these techniques
 - When using procedural sedation, describes indications, contraindications, potential complications, and appropriate medications/doses to use
 - Obtains informed consent or assent
 - Orders appropriate medications and ensures availability of necessary monitoring equipment
 - Ensures appropriate monitoring of patients during and after procedural sedation
 - Recognizes and addresses sedation-related complications if they occur
 - Ensures adequate patient recovery appropriate for planned disposition from the ED
6. Assessing outcome of the procedure and diagnostic results as indicated
- Assesses procedural outcome
 - Sends obtained specimen for necessary diagnostic testing if applicable. When necessary, prioritizes testing based on quantity of specimen obtained
 - Interprets and communicates procedural results to patients, their caregiver(s), and other members of the health care team as appropriate
 - Recognizes personal limitations in procedural skills and designs self-improvement plan
7. Demonstrating confidence that puts patients and their caregivers at ease
- Demonstrates self-confidence while being aware of personal limitations
 - Allays patient and caregiver concerns through effective communication and supportive approach
8. Optimizing communication with the patient and their caregivers, ensures informed consent and provision of post-procedural explanation and instructions
- Communicates effectively with patients and their caregivers, ensuring that they are
 - Informed of the risks, benefits, and alternatives to all procedures
 - Given the opportunity to voice their concerns
 - Allowed to share in the decision-making of patient care plans when appropriate
 - Informed of medical decision-making processes and plans of care
 - Supported and appropriately counseled for their (family) presence during procedures
 - Counsels patients and their caregivers to ensure their understanding of all instructions, addresses



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language, socioeconomic, religious, and cultural barriers as necessary

- Displays humanism, compassion, integrity, and respect for others; is responsive to the needs of patients and their families

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