EPA 3: Manage Patients with Acute Endocrine Disorders in Ambulatory, Emergency, or Inpatient Settings

Supervision Scale for This EPA

1. Trusted to observe only
2. Trusted to manage with direct supervision and coaching
3. Trusted to manage with indirect supervision and discussion of information gathered and conveyed for most simple and some complex cases
4. Trusted to manage with indirect supervision but may require discussion of information gathered and conveyed for a few complex cases
5. Trusted to manage without supervision

Description of the Activity

Children with acute endocrine disorders require evaluation both in the inpatient, emergency, and outpatient settings. This requires an appropriate knowledge base to evaluate, diagnose, and treat patients with possible endocrine disorders. Engaging in sound clinical reasoning that drives the development of an appropriate differential diagnosis and evaluation is a necessary skill in this process.

The specific functions which define this EPA include:

1. Evaluation of patients in consultation, including appropriate selection and interpretation of laboratory data and imaging
2. Diagnosing and managing common endocrine diseases encountered in childhood and adolescence
3. Recognizing the need for help in diagnosing and managing rare endocrine disease and the utilizing of additional resources as needed
4. Developing and documenting a clear management plan, including both admission and discharge criteria, and addressing comorbidities requiring attention during hospitalization
5. Developing and documenting a clear management plan for patients managed in the ambulatory setting
6. Developing a fiscally responsible care plan that balances the costs of various procedures, tests, and therapies with the benefits to the patient and family
7. Coordinating care with the interdisciplinary health care team. The child with complicated medical concerns in the inpatient or ambulatory setting requires the input of many professionals on the health care team (e.g., nutritionist, pharmacist, discharge planner, social worker). Thus, the entrusted professional must be able to communicate and partner with all members of the health care team.

Judicious Mapping to Domains of Competence

✓ Patient Care
Entrustable Professional Activities
EPA 3 for Pediatric Endocrinology

- Medical Knowledge
  Practice-Based Learning and Improvement
- Interpersonal and Communication Skills
  Professionalism
- Systems-Based Practice
  Personal and Professional Development

Competencies Within Each Domain Critical to Entrustment Decisions*

| PC 1: | Gathering information |
| PC 2: | Organizing prioritizing responsibilities |
| PC 5: | Performing complete physical exams |
| PC 6: | Using optimal clinical judgment |
| PC 7: | Developing management plans |
| MK 2: | Practicing EBM |
| ICS 5: | Consultative role |
| SBP 5: | Working in interprofessional teams |

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

Context for the EPA

Rationale: Pediatric endocrinologists must be able to evaluate and manage patients with a variety of endocrinologic conditions at diverse ages from the newborn to early adulthood. This necessitates an understanding of pathophysiology, differential diagnosis, interpretation of laboratory and radiologic findings, and the ability to synthesize these in the context of the clinical and family setting.

Scope of Practice: Patients with potential acute endocrinologic disorders are seen in the ambulatory setting, emergency departments, or as inpatient consultations. The patient populations will range from newborns to those in early adulthood. Scope of practice will change with context ranging from primary responsibility for patient care to providing consultative services, though the need for coordination of care with an interdisciplinary team is present throughout. This document is intended to address the scope of knowledge and skills of the pediatric endocrinologist in both hospital-based and private practice. As such it focuses on common problems that a pediatric endocrinologist would manage with the understanding that the general pediatric endocrinologist will recognize his/her own limitations and seek additional assistance from subspecialists within and outside the field as needed.