



# Entrustable Professional Activities

## Curricular Components Supporting EPA 5 for Pediatric Hospital Medicine

### Curricular Components That Support the Functions of EPA 5: Apply Science of Safety Concepts in Advocating Pediatric Patients Within the Hospital System

1. Knowing the common types and causes of pediatric patient safety events and common mitigation strategies
  - Knows the types of medication errors and risk factors that are unique to pediatric patients
  - Identifies and describes how system issues such as unwanted variability in care and failed communication impact patient safety
  - Names the common patient safety practices including order sets, practice guidelines, electronic health record (EHR), barcoding, time-outs, etc.
2. Using a shared language to promote interprofessional team-based patient safety behaviors
  - Uses common terminology such as harm, adverse medical event, preventable error, latent safety threat, reliability, situation awareness, shared mental model
  - Works effectively and collaboratively within the team to promote safety by reducing process complexity, building in redundancy, improving team functioning, and identifying team members' assumptions
  - Consistently uses best practice communication within interprofessional teams such as closed-loop communication
  - Discloses safety events clearly, concisely, and completely to patients and caregivers
3. Applying tools to identify latent patient safety threats and address patient safety issues
  - Proactively identifies sources of potential harm including environmental and personal factors that affect ability to render safe care
  - Uses tools such as failure mode effects analysis (FMEA) and root cause analysis (RCA) to investigate potential or actual safety events
  - Actively contributes during ad hoc and sentinel event reviews
  - Participates in and leads quality improvement activities directed at enhancing the safety of hospitalized children
4. Promoting and role modeling a culture of safety
  - Describes the elements necessary for a culture of safety
  - Integrates safety principles and behaviors into daily processes of care and procedures (e.g., medication reconciliations, infection precautions compliance)
  - Engages patients and families in identifying and addressing patient safety threats to prevent harm
  - Uses the institution's safety reporting system to report patient safety events
  - Explicitly calls attention to role modeling behaviors that promote patient safety



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5. Advocating for pediatric specific patient safety initiatives at the unit, hospital, or health system level
  - Uses patient safety language and data to highlight patient safety threats and opportunities to institutional leadership
  - Identifies hospital environments or processes that lack an appropriate focus on children and takes steps to advocate for pediatric specific needs
  - Participates on key committees related to patient safety
  - Effectively escalates patient safety issues along the chain of command

### Curricular Components Authors

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