EPA 5: Apply Science of Safety Concepts in Advocating for Pediatric Patients Within the Hospital System

Supervision Scale for This EPA

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

Description of the Activity

Pediatric hospitalists work at the intersection of many care settings. Because of this unique position, they must take responsibility for promoting patient safety and collaborating with others to develop systems that reduce harm at the individual and system level.

The specific functions which define this EPA include:

1. Knowing the common types and causes of pediatric patient safety events and common mitigation strategies
2. Using a shared language to promote interprofessional team-based patient safety behaviors
3. Applying tools to identify latent patient safety threats and address patient safety issues
4. Promoting and role modeling a culture of safety
5. Advocating for pediatric specific patient safety initiatives at the unit, hospital, or health system level

Judicious Mapping to Domains of Competence

- Patient Care
  - Medical Knowledge
    - Practice-Based Learning and Improvement
- Interpersonal and Communication Skills
- Professionalism
- Systems-Based Practice
- Personal and Professional Development
Entrustable Professional Activities
EPA 5 for Pediatric Hospital Medicine

Competencies Within Each Domain Critical to Entrustment Decisions*

| PC 11: | Using information technology |
| PC 12: | Providing role modeling |
| ICS 3: | Communicating with health professionals |
| SBP 4: | Advocating for quality care |
| SBP 5: | Working in interprofessional teams |
| SBP 6: | Identifying system errors |
| PPD 4: | Adjusting to change |
| PPD 6: | Providing leadership to improve care |

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Context for the EPA

Rationale: Hospital systems and hospitalized patients are becoming increasingly complex. Pediatric patients are at increased risk for medical errors and other safety events. Because pediatric hospitalists work at the intersection of many care settings, they are uniquely positioned to promote patient safety and help develop systems that reduce harm.

Scope of Practice: Pediatric hospitalists need to have a strong foundation in patient safety principles and utilize tools to promote, participate in, and lead patient safety initiatives. Because institutions may vary in their orientation towards pediatric patients, pediatric hospitalists must be prepared to highlight the vulnerabilities of pediatric patients and advocate for systems that promote safe care regardless of the practice setting. Pediatric hospitalists must practice, role model, and teach patient safety behaviors within interprofessional teams to promote a culture of safety.