



Entrustable Professional Activities

EPA 1 for Pediatric Nephrology

EPA 1: Care of Children with Acute Electrolyte and Kidney Disorders, Including Hypertension and Disorders of the Urinary Tract

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 for most simple cases and some complex cases
4. Trusted to execute with indirect supervision but may require discussion for a few complex cases
5. Trusted to execute without supervision

Description of the Activity

The appropriate evaluation and management of children with acute electrolyte and kidney disorders are the specific province of Pediatric Nephrologists. These disorders include:

- Acute electrolyte disorders, including abnormalities of sodium, potassium, calcium/phosphorous, disorders of water metabolism, acid-base, and/or fluid balance
- Acute kidney disorders, including glomerular disorders, tubulointerstitial diseases, acute kidney injury (AKI), and appropriate provision of renal replacement therapies to such children
- Acute hypertension
- Acute urinary tract disorders

Pediatric nephrologists must effectively select and provide all care for children with the above disorders, including renal replacement therapy, and must be able to provide appropriate consultation, appropriate referral (when necessary) counseling, as well as care coordination and follow up for children with acute kidney disorders.

The specific functions which define this EPA include:

1. Applying clinical, epidemiologic, and environmental knowledge to the care of children with acute electrolyte and kidney disorders
2. Directing appropriate evaluation methods
3. Initiating an effective treatment plan
4. Initiating, supervising, and managing all modalities of renal replacement therapy (RRT).
5. Identifying and applying evidence-based guidelines
6. Anticipating and, when possible, mitigating chronic or long-term issues
7. Communicating and coordinating with families and other members of the health care team
8. Demonstrating caring, compassionate, empathetic, effective communication and principled professional



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behavior with patients, families, and the health care team in the care of such children

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

Competencies Within Each Domain Critical to Entrustment Decisions*

PC 6:	Using optimal clinical judgment
PC 7:	Developing management plans
MK 2:	Practicing EBM
PBLI 9:	Educating others
ICS 1:	Communicating with patients/families
ICS 4:	Working as a member of a health care team
ICS 5:	Consultative role
P 2:	Demonstrating professional conduct
P 3:	Demonstrating humanism
SBP 2:	Coordinating care

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

Context for the EPA

Rationale: Pediatric nephrologists must be able to identify, diagnose and manage children with acute fluid/electrolyte, kidney disorders and hypertension.

Scope of Practice: The nephrologist will often manage acute electrolyte, kidney disorders, and hypertension after referral by either a primary care provider or hospital provider (general pediatricians, surgical, and medical specialists). These disorders also will arise in established nephrology patients, both inpatient and outpatient. Pediatric nephrologists practice in a variety of settings, from smaller, community-based programs to large, academic, quaternary-care institutions.