Curricular Components That Support the Functions of EPA 2: Manage Patients with Complex Chronic Respiratory Disease Through All Settings and Phases of Life

1. Developing a long-term management plan with the patient/family that incorporates input of the many professionals within the health care team (e.g., nurses, nutritionists, physical therapists, speech therapists, social workers, and case managers)
   - Reviews problems within the scope of the pediatric pulmonologists for chronic care management
   - Identifies and engages with members of the multidisciplinary team
   - Recognizes ambiguities that exist in the long-term management plan as clinical conditions change and the goals of the family evolve

2. Identifying and applying evidence-based guidelines to manage children with chronic respiratory disease
   - Develops a clinical question
   - Searches the literature for evidence-based guidelines
   - Interprets the evidence in light of grade and relative importance
   - Applies the evidence to care of a particular patient

3. Managing home respiratory equipment and effectively translating its use to more acute settings as needed
   - Knows the variety of respiratory equipment available for home use
   - Applies the use of specific equipment to different disease states
   - Educates the patient/family about the need for and use of the equipment
   - Arranges home health visits to ensure effective use of the equipment

4. Assessing comorbid conditions which may be a consequence of the disease process, the medications used to treat the disease, and/or the emotional, behavioral, and mental health problems that often accompany chronic disease
   - Interviews the patient and family, using a biopsychosocial framework, to understand the full impact of the chronic illness beyond the physical signs and symptoms
   - Lists disease processes as well as psychosocial, behavioral, or mental health problems that require multidisciplinary input and other subspecialty input
   - Manages the complex medication regimen, titrating medications for the individual patient to maximize disease treatment, and identify and minimize possible medication side effects that impact chronic care management
5. Utilizing necessary procedures, such as pulmonary function testing and bronchoscopy, for evaluation of children with complex respiratory disease
   • Interprets pulmonary function testing in long-term management
   • Performs bronchoscopy to guide long-term management
   • Identifies necessary procedures to be performed by other subspecialists

6. Advocating for quality care, which includes involvement of palliative care providers and transition to adult providers
   • Involves intra and interdisciplinary care teams to maximize the care of the whole child in the context of the family circumstances.
   • Enlists palliative care, when appropriate
   • Initiates and facilities transition to adult providers when appropriate, preparing the patient and family for the transition and ensuring their readiness

Problems generally within the scope of the pulmonologist’s practice (based on prevalence and potential morbidity) where the role of the pulmonologist is to recognize, evaluate, and treat including:
   • Severe asthma
   • Severe bronchopulmonary dysplasia
   • Cystic fibrosis
   • Pediatric interstitial lung disease
   • Lung transplant recipients
   • Patients requiring chronic ventilatory support
   • Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia

Problems that generally require consultation where the role of the pulmonologist is to recognize, provide preliminary evaluation and refer/co-manage. This list depends greatly on the context in which one practices. Those pulmonologists practicing in areas where access to subspecialists is difficult will likely provide more of the care and may do so with telephone advice from a trusted subspecialist as needed.
   • Chronic aspiration
   • Congenital anomalies of the airways
   • Immunodeficiency that results in chronic respiratory infections
   • Neuromuscular disease, including spinal muscular atrophy and muscular dystrophy
   • Rheumatologic lung disease
   • Pulmonary complications of cancer and hematopoetic cell transplant
   • Pulmonary hypertension
   • Sleep disorders
Curricular Components Authors

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