

Learning Objectives

The following are general objectives for the Medicine acting internship. Students are expected to demonstrate proficiency in these areas in order to satisfactorily complete the rotation.

Clinical Competencies

- 1) **Communication:** The AI should demonstrate the ability to communicate with other members of the health care team, patients, and families, as well as appropriately document patient encounters, initial history and physical and progress notes. Communication skills includes being aware of diversity of cultural beliefs and perceptions of health care and how this impacts symptoms, disease course, and treatments.
- 2) **Coordination of Care:** The AI should demonstrate the ability to manage and coordinate patient care during hospitalization and upon transition from the inpatient to the outpatient setting.
- 3) **Information Management:** The AI should demonstrate the ability to acquire, document, prioritize and interpret clinical information for safe and effective patient care.
- 4) **Procedures:** The AI should demonstrate the ability to describe the techniques, and risks and benefits of basic procedures and perform them with supervision, including obtaining informed consent and appropriately documenting the procedure (venipuncture, IV insertion, ABG, NG tube insertion, LP, urethral catheterization).
- 5) **Professionalism:** The acting intern should at all times maintain high levels of ethical behavior toward patients and other healthcare providers. You will be faced with challenging ethical situations with patients and families. You will need to recognize and address gender and cultural biases in your self and in the health care system.

Training Problems

This list of training problems includes common problems encountered by Medicine interns on general medicine ward rotations. Each Acting Intern should a) care for at least one patient with each problem listed during the 4-week rotation and b) master the learning objectives above as they apply to the specific problems below:

- 1) Abdominal Pain
- 2) Acute Gastrointestinal Bleeding
- 3) Acute Pulmonary Edema
- 4) Acute Renal Failure
- 5) Altered Mental Status
- 6) Arrhythmias
- 7) Chest Pain
- 8) Drug Withdrawal
- 9) Electrolyte Disorders
- 10) Fever
- 11) Glycemic Control
- 12) Hypertensive Emergencies
- 13) Nausea and Vomiting
- 14) Pain Management
- 15) Respiratory Distress
- 16) Seizures
- 17) Shock