



# HAC

## Hospitalized Adult Care

### Course Goals

#### Goals

1. Develop the knowledge, skills, and attitudes necessary to care for adults in the inpatient internal medicine setting.
2. Develop an appreciation for the importance of interdisciplinary teams in the care of hospitalized adults, particularly as it relates to the process of discharge planning.
3. Develop the skills and attitudes necessary to communicate with adult patients and families about their diagnoses and management while hospitalized.
4. Communicate effectively both verbally and in writing with colleagues including physicians, nurses, medical assistants, and other interprofessional team members in the inpatient internal medicine setting.
5. Form clinical questions, retrieve, and interpret high-quality evidence to advance patient care.
6. Seek and incorporate feedback to identify areas for personal growth and strategies for improvement.
7. Develop the knowledge, skills, and attitudes necessary to incorporate the concept of value into medical care decisions.

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### Clinical Learning Objectives

#### Clinical

##### *Interpersonal and Communication Skills*

1. Accurately communicate data orally or in writing to other physicians or health care providers.
2. Use verbal and non-verbal skills to establish rapport with pts/families.
3. Effectively use an interpreter during appropriate patient care scenarios.
4. Document and provide an oral report of initial and long-term diagnostic and therapeutic management plans for common clinical conditions in hospitalized adult patients.
5. Document and provide an oral report of an accurate history from patient using a systems based approach.
6. Document and provide an oral report with a prioritized differential diagnoses for common clinical conditions in hospitalized adult patients.

##### *Interprofessional Collaboration*

1. Work effectively as a member of the health care team.

##### *Medical Knowledge for Practice*

1. Describe the pathophysiology of an ischemic cerebrovascular accident.
2. Describe the phenomenon of recrudescence in patients with prior stroke.

##### *Patient Care*

1. Develop initial and long-term diagnostic and therapeutic management plans with the assistance of senior team members for common presenting problems for adult inpatients, including patient education, prevention and health maintenance.
2. Describe and define the signs and symptoms associated with common presenting problems for adult inpatients.
3. Describe appropriate diagnostic testing for an adult inpatient with common problems.
4. Accurately track changes in the physical exam over time in the hospitalized adult patient.
5. Develop prioritized differential diagnoses for common presenting problems for adult inpatients.
6. Develop a differential diagnosis for common presenting problems for adult inpatients.
7. Demonstrates knowledge to interpret basic clinical tests and images commonly encountered in the hospitalized adult care setting.
8. Understand basic indications for and interpretation of routine blood chemistries, hematologic studies, urinalysis and coagulation tests.
9. Communicate effectively with outside physicians and other health care workers at times of patient transitions.
10. List the differential diagnosis for cerebrovascular accident.
11. Perform an essential neurologic exam on a hospitalized adult patient.
12. Describe the differences between an essential neurologic exam and a complete neurologic exam.

### *Personal and Professional Development*

1. With assistance, reflect on feedback to develop plans for learning and improvement.

### *Practice-Based Learning and Improvement*

1. With assistance, determines if evidence can be generalizable to individual patients.
2. Effectively search evidence based medicine resources to obtain original primary literature.

### *Professionalism*

1. Recognize differences in clinical care in the context of patient's preferences and overall health.
2. Communicate effectively with patients and families, across a broad range of cultural, literacy and socioeconomic backgrounds.
3. Demonstrate sensitivity to patients including but not limited to differences in race, gender, sexual orientation and literacy.
4. Document truthfully.

### *Systems-Based Practice*

1. Recognize health care forces that increase the risk for error including barriers to optimal patient care.

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### Didactic Learning Objectives

#### **Chest Radiograph**

1. Demonstrate a standardized approach to chest radiograph interpretation.
2. Identify markers of chest radiograph quality.

#### **Evidence Based Medicine Project**

1. Effectively search evidence based medicine resources to obtain original primary literature.
2. Effectively present relevant primary literature to justify a treatment decision.

#### **H&P**

1. Document the history, physical exam, and data obtained from a patient in the inpatient setting.
2. Identify the acute and chronic problems of a patient presenting in the hospital.
3. Organize the patient's problems in order of severity.
4. Discuss the differential for the patients presenting and secondary problems.
5. Describe a treatment strategy for the patient's problems in the hospitalized setting.

#### **Intrasession - Advanced Care Planning (ACP)**

1. Discuss value-based decision making in Advanced Care Planning (ACP).
2. Describe the different types of advance care planning documentation tools.
3. Review The Conversation Project.

#### **Intrasession - Discussing Resuscitation Preferences**

1. Discuss expected outcomes in-hospital resuscitation.
2. Describe important steps in value-based discussions regarding patient care goals and resuscitation preferences.
3. Identify helpful words and phrases in discussing code status with seriously ill hospitalized patients.

#### **Intrasession - Non-Pain Symptoms in Advanced Illness**

1. Discuss the basic approach to symptom management.
2. List 3 non-pharmacologic management techniques for each symptom.
3. Describe the first line pharmacologic management for each symptom.



## Intrasection - Pain

1. Describe the WILDA pain assessment approach.
2. Discuss the WHO 3-tiered approach to pain management.
3. Define addiction, pseudoaddiction, physical dependence, and tolerance.
4. Explain the principles of opioid titration.
5. Demonstrate the principles of underlying patient-controlled analgesia initiation.
6. Apply the steps of opioid equianalgesic dose conversion.
7. Estimate the cost of common pain management therapies.

## TBL 1 - ECG

1. Apply a systematic approach to interpretation of the 12 lead ECG.
2. Describe the components of the cardiac electrical conduction system, the sequence of its activation, and its representation on a surface ECG.
3. Define normal sinus rhythm.
4. Identify and differentiate normal sinus rhythm, sinus bradycardia and sinus tachycardia.
5. Identify junctional rhythm.
6. Differentiate between premature atrial complexes and premature ventricular complexes.
7. Identify the three types of atrioventricular block.
8. Identify the QRS axis as normal, leftward or rightward.

## **TBL 2 - Hyponatremia and Altered Mental Status**

1. Describe the clinical relevance of hyponatremia including potential serious outcomes.
2. Develop and utilize a decision tree to create a differential diagnosis for hyponatremia including pseudohyponatremia and the hypo/eu/hyper-volemic construct.
3. Obtain the costs and interpret diagnostic testing for a patient with hyponatremia.
4. Discuss the diagnosis of SIADH.
5. Estimate the costs of common treatments for hyponatremia.
6. Demonstrate a systematic approach to determining QRS axis on ECG.
7. Identify axis deviation on ECG.
8. Develop a differential diagnosis for axis deviation on ECG.
9. Describe morphology of typical left and right bundle branch blocks.
10. Differentiate between dementia and delirium.
11. Create and utilize a decision tree that includes common causes of delirium including medications, metabolic etiologies, toxins, infection, and CNS etiologies.
12. Conduct a focused history on patients' who present with altered mental status with particular focus on establishing baseline mental status and timeline of mental decline and evaluation of medication administration history.
13. Identify appropriate laboratory and radiographic studies in the diagnosis of delirium.
14. Prevent delirium in patients at high risk.
15. Describe an approach to evaluation of narrow complex tachycardia on an ECG.
16. Identify and differentiate between sinus tachycardia, atrial fibrillation, atrial flutter, AVNRT, MAT, and ectopic atrial tachycardia.
17. Estimate the costs of evaluation for altered mental status.
18. Estimate the cost of common treatments for altered mental status.

## **TBL 3 - Pneumonia**

1. Describe the key historical features and physical exam findings associated with community acquired pneumonia.
2. Obtain the costs and interpret the diagnostic testing need to differentiate between transudative and exudative pleural effusions.
3. Describe an approach to the evaluation of wide complex tachycardia on ECG.
4. Differentiate between ventricular tachycardia and SVT and aberrancy on ECG.
5. Identify ventricular fibrillation on ECG.
6. Create and utilize a decision tree to create a differential diagnosis for hypoxemia.
7. Obtain the costs and interpret diagnostic testing for a patient with hypoxemia.
8. Create and utilize a decision tree to create a differential diagnosis for pleural effusion.
9. Estimate the cost of common treatments for pneumonia.
10. Estimate the cost of common treatments for pleural effusion.

#### **TBL 4 - Chest Pain**

1. Develop and utilize a decision tree to create a differential diagnosis for chest pain including cardiac and non-cardiac causes.
2. Obtain the costs and interpret diagnostic testing for a patient with chest pain.
3. Describe and define the signs and symptoms associated with chest pain due to non- cardiac disorders (PNA, PTX, PE, GERD, MSK).
4. Develop and utilize a decision tree to create a differential diagnosis for dyspnea.
5. Obtain the costs and interpret diagnostic testing for a patient with dyspnea.
6. Estimate the costs of common treatments for cardiac and non-cardiac chest pain.
7. Estimate the costs of common treatments for dyspnea.

#### **TBL 5 - Acute Kidney Injury and Anemia**

1. Describe the key historical features and physical exam findings associated with acute renal failure.
2. Create and utilize a decision tree utilizing the pre/intrinsic/post-renal kidney injury construct.
3. Interpret key diagnostic tests in evaluating kidney injury including serum electrolytes, serum BUN/Creatinine, urinalysis, urine electrolytes, and renal ultrasound.
4. List indications for acute dialysis in acute kidney failure.
5. Estimate cost to diagnose etiology of acute kidney injury.
6. Estimate the cost of common treatments for acute kidney injury.
7. Describe the common signs and symptoms of anemia.
8. Interpret the common findings on a CBC (WBC, Hgb, Hct, Plt, MCV, RDW, etc.).
9. Obtain the costs of and interpret tests in the evaluation of anemia.
10. Create and utilize a decision tree to diagnose the cause of anemia utilizing the micro/normo/macro-cytic construct.
11. Describe the initial treatment of acute blood loss anemia.
12. Develop a differential diagnosis for Upper and Lower GI bleeding.