Learner Overview by Discipline



Precepting Learners at Each Stage

This document is intended to guide you in terms of your learner general level of training prior to rotating with you. Of course, individual learner abilities will range greatly.

Regardless of student professional track or level, close supervision is essential and re-checking of H & P is a must.

PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT STUDENTS

All didactics are completed before PA students begin rotations. There may be independent study courses or capstone projects after rotations. PA students should be expected to "see one, do one and teach one." Once the preceptors are comfortable, the students should be expected to see a patient from start to finish, present to their preceptor and have the differential diagnosis and plan ready to present.

Curriculum (completed prior to beginning rotation):

- Anatomy & physiology
- Behavioral health clinical
- Emergency medicine
- General radiology
- Geriatrics
- Microbiology
- Neuroanatomy
- Pediatrics
- Pharmacology
- Surgical principals
- Women's health



Important skills to teach throughout ALL rotations (regardless of which rotation the student is on):

- Sharpening H & P skills
- SOAP note writing and presenting patient to provider
- Differential diagnosis

Guidelines for PA students:

- Ensure students are able to independently conduct a full visit with preceptor oversight
- Progress from a minimum of 1-2 patients per day to 4-6 by end of a rotation

NURSE PRACTITIONER STUDENTS

Please check with your student as curriculum and clinical hours vary between programs. For example, some NP students complete didactics prior to clinical rotations, while others begin with clinical rotations and finish with didactics.

All NP students have completed the following core curriculum before clinical rotations begin:

- Anatomy & physiology
- History taking & development of HPI
- Pharmacology
- Physical exam skills & physical assessment

Curriculum timing varies for didactic on disease states and special populations (HTN, diabetes, pediatrics, women's health, etc.)

Important skills to teach 1st semester:

- Developing a basic differential before seeing the patient
- Developing an HPI that includes appropriate descriptors (OLD CART)
- Reviewing pertinent ROS including pertinent positives and negatives
- Performing pertinent and thorough physical exam based on subjective data and differential
- Presenting and charting an HPI, ROS, PE and differential in an organized manner
- Minimum goal of 3 patients per day

Important skills to teach 3rd semester:

- Independently conduct a full visit with preceptor oversight
- Oral presenting and SOAP note writing
- Developing appropriate differential diagnosis
- Developing a plan of care for common primary care issues
- Minimum goal of 6 patients per day

Important skills to teach 2nd semester:

- History taking LTD, ROS, and physical exam skills should be in place, with exception of specialty rotations like pediatrics or women's health.
 - Developing a differential diagnosis on all
- Developing a plan of care with preceptor
- Supervision involves "rechecking" H/P as needed
- Minimum goal of 4 patients per day



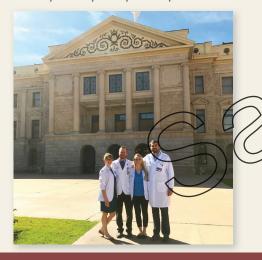
ATSU-SOMA OMS II MEDICAL STUDENTS

After their first year (in Mesa), students are expected to write an adult SOAP note on uncomplicated patients and perform a basic physical exam.

Each week, students are in clinic for a total of eight hours and spend the remaining time in didactics.

Year 1-Didactics in Mesa

- Health & healing
- Cardiovascular
- Pulmonary
- Neuromusculoskeletal
- Renal
- Gastro-intestinal
- Medical skills
- Osteopathic principles & practice



Year 2-Didactics in Flagstaff

FALL:

Hematology

Human reproduction

Endocrinology

Epidemiology

Preventive medicine

SPRING:

Human mind & behavior

VEAR IN

Medical skills

Osteopathic principles & practice

Important skills to teach 1st semester:

- Developing an HPI that includes appropriate descriptors (OLD CARTS)
- Gathering pertinent positives and negatives
- Creating an opening statement with relevant details
- Presenting an HPI in an organized manner
- Close supervision is essential
- Minimum goal of 3 patients per day

Important skills to teach 2nd semester:

- Performing a focused physical exam
- Developing a basic assessment & plan
- Writing a full SOAP note
- Developing a basic differential before seeing the patient
- Close supervision is essential
- Minimum goal of 3 patients per day

3rd and 4th year Medical Students (ATSU, UA, etc.)

Students have required readings and assignments throughout each core rotation that are graded by their course directors. Additionally, students have a national (COMAT or Shelf) exam, or a school based evaluation, at the end of each core rotation.

Educational sessions include a monthly "Grand Rounds." Specific hospital sites may offer didactics in-house.

Year 3-General Core Clerkships

- Family medicine
- General surgery
- Internal medicine
- Obstetrics/gynecology
- Pediatrics
- Psychiatry

Year 4-General Core Clerkship

- Critical care
- Emergency medicine
- Selectives/electives

Important skills to teach 3rd year students:

- Condensing oral presentation
- Developing a differential diagnosis
- Developing a plan
- Minimum goal of 4 patients per do



Expectation for 4th year students:

Independently conduct a full visit with preceptor oversight

- Proficiency in oral presentation and SOAP note writing
- Proficiency in developing a basic differential diagnosis
- Students are able to develop assessment and plan for common primary care issues
- Average goal of 6 patients per day

4th year Dental Students (ATSU)

Students come with sound knowledge of dentistry and varying clinical experience. Students go by "student doctor _____" or "intern doctor _____".

Expectations for 4th year students

- Complete limited exam on their own and report on findings
- Basic restorative and surgical procedures
- Proficiency in notes

Important skills to teach 4th year students

- Surgical extractions with direct supervision of faculty
- Endodontics with direct supervision of faculty
- Help students refine restorative skills
- Work through treatment planning of complex cases with faculty
- How to work with a dental assistant

Dental Residents

Dental residents have completed a graduate training program. They will vary in clinical skills and knowledge. Residents go by "Dr. _____" since they have completed their doctoral degree.

Important skills to teach residents

- Complete required procedures for residency (NYU Langone requirements)
- Work through complex cases with supervision of faculty
- Expand skills on oral surgery, endodontics, prosthodontics, treatment planning



Family Medicine

Residents are doctors and are training to specialize in Family Medicine. This residency is a 3-year program, and they will rotate with a variety of clinical sites throughout their time with us. Each rotation is a little different and may require different expectations for each resident level. Below are general expectations for each year.

First year resident (Interns) skills:

- Independently see and evaluate patients
- Form preliminary assessment and plan
- Complete procedures with assistance
- Complete documentation in a timely fashion

Second year resident skills:

- Independently see and evaluate patients
- Form assessment and plan, may require some modification
- Complete procedures with more independence, may still require duidance
- Complete documentation in a timely fashion

Third year resident skills:

- Independently see and evaluate patients
- Form assessment and plan, little need for modification
- Complete procedures independently
- Complete documentation in a timely fashion





COLORADO PLATEAU
Family & Community Medicine Residency

THE NARBHA INSTITUTE FAMILY & COMMUNITY MEDICINE PROGRAM



The Colorado Plateau Center for Health Professions (CPCHP) exists to improve the health of rural and underserved communities in northern Arizona by building, training, and strengthening the health workforce.



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