Internal Medicine Rotation
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Setting
This Rotation will take place in an inpatient hospital setting and/or an outpatient setting for a five week duration.

Preceptor/Student Rotation Expectations
Students will conduct HPI or interval history and physical examination of patients independently and then present their assessment and plan orally to preceptors. Every patient seen by a student will also be seen by a preceptor before management plans are initiated. In addition to direct patient care, students will attend conferences, lectures, completed assigned readings and take call.

Rotation Objectives
The Physician Assistant Studies student will demonstrate the ability to:
I. Accurately perform and document complete Physical Examinations including the following:
   - General
   - HEENT
   - Neck
   - Lymph Node
   - Cardiovascular
   - Chest Wall/Lung
   - Abdomen
   - GU/Rectal
   - Back/Extremities
   - Derm
   - Neurologic

II. Collect and chart patient information in Problem Oriented Medical Records (P.O.M.R.) and/or classical form.

III. Ask appropriate historical questions to formulate a differential diagnosis for the following complaints:
   - Abdominal Pain
   - Aphasia and dysphasia
   - Arthralgia
   - Bone pain
   - Bowel incontinence
   - Chest pain
   - Constipation
   - Cough
   - Diarrhea
   - Difficulty breathing
   - Dysphagia & odynophagia
   - Edema
   - Eye pain
   - Fatigue
   - Fever
   - Headache
   - Hematemesis
   - Hematochezia
   - Hematuria
   - Hemoptyis
   - Intermittent claudication
   - Jaundice
   - Jugular venous distension (JVD)
   - Melena
   - Muscle weakness
   - Musculoskeletal pain
   - Myalgia
   - Night sweats
   - Palpitations
   - Paresthesia
• Pharyngitis
• Rectal bleeding
• Seizures
• Shortness of breath
• Syncope
• Tremor
• Urinary incontinence
• Urinary retention
• Vertigo/dizziness
• Vomiting
• Weight loss/gain

IV. Identify the following problems/diagnoses through history, physical examination, and diagnostic studies and describe the standard of care, including medications and associated drug classes, for each:

**CARDIOVASCULAR**

• Aneurysm
• Angina
• Cardiomyopathy
• Conduction disorders
• Congestive heart failure (CHF)
• Coronary artery disease
• Deep vein thrombosis (DVT)
• Endocarditis
• Giant cell arteritis
• Hypotension
• Hypertension
• Intermittent claudication
• Myocardial infarction (MI)
• Myocarditis
• Pericarditis
• Peripheral vascular disease (PVD)
• Superficial phlebitis
• Valvular Disease
• Varicosities

**RESPIRATORY**

• ARDS
• Asthma
• Atelectasis
• Carcinoma (Bronchial, Large cell, Small cell, Squamous cell)
• COPD
• Cor Pulmonale
• Pleural effusion
• Pneumothorax
• Pneumonia
• Pulmonary embolism (PE)
• Pulmonary Fibrosis
• Pulmonary Hypertension
• Sarcoidosis
• Tuberculosis (TB)
• URI

**ENDOCRINE**

• Adrenal insufficiency
• Cushing’s
• Diabetes insipidus
• Diabetes mellitus
• Hyperaldosteronism
• Hypercalcemia
• Hypocalcemia
• Hypoparathyroidism
• Hyperparathyroidism
• Hyperthyroidism
• Hypothyroidism

**SKIN**

• Cellulitis
• Jaundice
- Kaposi Sarcoma
- Malignancies

**HE.E.N.T.**
- Goiter
- Thyroid carcinoma
- Tinnitus
- Vertigo

**VASCULAR**
- Carotid artery stenosis
- Wegener’s Granulomatosis

**HEMATOLOGIC/IMMUNOLOGIC**
- AIDS, HIV
- Anemia
- Coagulation disorders
- Hodgkin’s/Non-Hodgkin’s disease
- Leukemia (AML/CML/ALL/CLL)
- Multiple Myeloma
- Sickle cell anemia

**GENITOURINARY**
- ARF
- Benign prostatic hypertrophy
- Cancer (Bladder, Prostate, Renal, Uterine)
- Chronic Kidney Disease
- Cystitis
- Erectile dysfunction
- Glomerulonephritis
- Incontinence
- Nephrotic Syndrome
- Polycystic Kidney Disease
- Pyelonephritis
- Renal calculi
- Renal failure
- Sexually transmitted infections (STI)
- Urinary tract infections (UTI)

**MUSCULOSKELETAL**
- Back pain
- Bone carcinoma
- Fibromyalgia
- Gout/Pseudogout
- Osteoarthritis
- Osteomyelitis
- Osteoporosis
- Polymyalgia Rheumatica
- Raynaud’s phenomenon / disease
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Sjogren’s Syndrome
- Systemic lupus erythematos (SLE)

**NEUROLOGIC**
- Altered states of consciousness
- ALS
- Catatonic states
- Coma
- Cranial neuralgias
- CVA / TIA
- Delirium
- Dementias
- Encephalitis
- Epidural and subdural hematomas
• Guillan Barre Syndrome
• Headache
• Huntington’s Disease
• Meningitis
• Multiple Sclerosis

• Myasthenia Gravis
• Parkinson's Disease
• Seizures
• Temporal arteritis

**GASTROINTESTINAL**

• Carcinomas (Colon, Gastric)
• Celiac Disease
• Cholecystitis
• Chron’s Disease
• Cirrhosis
• GERD
• Granulomatous disease of the bowel
• Hepatic encephalopathy
• Hepatitis

• Irritable Bowel Syndrome
• Obstruction
• Pancreatitis
• Parasites
• Peptic Ulcer Disease (PUD)
• Portal hypertension
• Ulcerative colitis
• Wegener’s Granulomatosis

V. Perform the following:

• Administration and interpretation of 12-lead EKGs
• Administration of intramuscular, intravenous, and subcutaneous injections

VI. Name the indications and contraindications for the following procedures:

- Chest Tube Insertion
- Joint aspiration/Injection
- Lumbar Puncture

- Paracentesis
- Peritoneal Dialysis
- Tracheostomy

VII. Communicate medical education and counseling at the patient and caregivers' level of comprehension to include:

- Diagnosis
- Treatment options/recommendations
- Diagnostic Procedures
- Prognosis

- Preventive Measures
- Self care including glucose monitoring, insulin injection, dietary exchange lists, foot and eye care)

VIII. Interpret the following lab studies/assessments:

- ABG
- Amylase/Lipase
- Blood, stool, respiratory, urine, wound and throat cultures

- BMP/CMP
- CBC-diff
- Coagulation Panel
- CRP

- Drug Levels
- ESR
- Hemoccult
- Mantoux PPD, Tine tests
- Pulmonary function tests
- Thyroid Panel
- Urinalysis
- Vital Signs
IX. Interpret extremity, chest, and abdominal x-rays

X. Utilize results of radiology reports from imaging studies, including CT scans, MRIs, ultrasounds, and ECHOs, to confirm diagnoses.

XI. Identify the relationship between medical and socioeconomic problems.

XII. Identify indications for diagnostic procedures.

XIII. Order or perform applicable diagnostic, therapeutic, and medical procedures.

XIV. Identify the need for referrals for other medical/psychosocial service interventions.