### FACULTY ORIENTATION TO CLERKSHIP GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

#### **FAMILY MEDICINE CLERKSHIP** UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

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Updated 6/26/17

### **OVERVIEW**

- 1. Clerkship Goals and Objectives
  - The UWSOM requires this for everyone who teaches our students every year.
- 2. Clerkship Curriculum

Not required but helpful for educators to review

3. Teaching Tools

Not required but helpful

4. Medicare Student Documentation Update Not required but helpful

## FOUNDATIONAL KNOWLEDGE

- Clinical Phase now goes from end of March to March
- Students have all completed the Foundations phase, which includes:
  - Basic sciences
  - Foundations of Clinical Medicine curriculum
  - Primary Care Practicum (outpatient)
  - College Mornings (inpatient)
  - Ecology of Health and Medicine
  - Epidemiology and biostatistics

### GOALS

Learn and apply key components of the Family Medicine approach to health care:

- 1. Biopsychosocial Aspects of Care
- 2. Comprehensive Care
- 3. Continuity of Care
- 4. Context of Care
- 5. Coordination and Integration of Care



## OBJECTIVES

1. Discuss the principles of care within the framework of family medicine, and the critical role of family physicians within any health care system.



Bozeman, MT

#### **OBJECTIVES 2-4: CLINICAL KNOWLEDGE**

- 2. Gather information, formulate differential diagnoses, propose initial diagnostic evaluation, and offer management plans for patients with common presentations within the within the framework of the family medicine.
- 3. Manage initial evaluation and follow-up visits with patients needing longitudinal care such as such as chronic disease and pregnancy, in a family medicine setting.
- 4. Collaboratively, with patient input, develop evidence-based health promotion/disease prevention plans for patients of any age or gender in a family medicine setting.



Central WA FMRP in Yakima

### OBJECTIVES 5-6: PATIENT CENTERED COMMUNICATION & PROFESSIONALISM

- 5. Demonstrate use of patient centered communication skills during history taking, physical exam, use of electronic health records, and collaborative decisions making in an outpatient setting.
- 6. Demonstrate professionalism in the care of patients and families, and in interactions with the health care team and communities.



Bozeman, MT

## CLERKSHIP CURRICULUM

- Website
- Tracker
- Required clinical encounters
- Patient Centered Observation Form
- Professionalism
- Optional Curricula
- SOAP-Q
- Evaluation Process

#### FM CLERKSHIP WEBSITE <u>WWW.UWFMC.ORG</u>

#### LEFT MENU: INFO FOR FACULTY



# **REQUIRED ACTIVITIES**

#### Week One

- ✓ Site Orientation
- ✓ Clerkship Orientation
   Webinar

Week Three ✓ Mid-Clerkship Review



Photo: Quinn Rivera MS1 | Cody, WY

# **REQUIRED ACTIVITIES**

#### Week Six

✓ Final Exam
✓ End of Clerkship Review
✓ Friday is a travel day

#### **End of Week Six**

✓ Site and Faculty Evaluations
 ✓ Preceptors will receive evaluation requests around this time too

**4-6 Times DURING the Rotation** ✓Use of the PCOF form as the mini-CEX



Pocatello, ID

## ASSIGNMENT TRACKER

Family Medicine Key Components

#### Students will:

- Track all curricular activities and timelines online
- Update Assignment Tracker WEEKLY
- Review tracker with preceptor at Mid Clerkship Review and at end of clerkship

Assignment	Progress	
Biopsychosocial Aspects of Care	In your patient presentations, did you demonstrate an awareness of relevant biological, social, familial, environmental, psychological, cultural and genetic factors?	
Comprehensive Care	Are you able to discuss the critical role family physicians play to meet all needs of patients across diverse settings and throughout the lifetime of the patient?	
Continuity of Care Number of patients seen in follow-up (patients you saw for a second or more visits):	Week 1 Week 2 Week 3 Week 4 Week 5 Week 6 Total	
Context of Care Did you develop patient treatment plans that were evidence-based, safe, and designed to produce high quality outcomes? Did you discuss the principles of care within the framework of family medicine?		
Coordination and Integration of Care Did you discuss the critical role of family physicians within any health care	Did you refer or assist with referral of at least one patient to a community agency?	
system. Did you demonstrate effective partnership with others as a member of the	Did you consult with another physician/non-	

### Required Clinical Encounters

If students are unable to see any of the required clinical encounters, they may complete a reading. Links will be on our website.

On the tracker, there is a list of other common presentations that are NOT required but may guide students' reading and choice of clinical encounters

Students log clinical encounters in e-value every time they see them. Though they can log multiple encounters, **they only need to log them once.** 

Diagnosis Name	Count 🛸
Asthma	34
Childhood ADHD	23
Childhood Immunizations	36
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	39
Chronic Pain management	50
Depression	68
Diabetes Mellitus Type -2	54
Fever	32
Health Mantainance Adult 14 to 45 Female (Reproductive age)	43
Health Mantainance Adult 50 to 75 Female	56
Health Mantainance Adult 50 to 75 Male	58
Low Back Pain	62
Prenatal management	42
Substance Use / Dependence / Abuse	47

# EFFECTIVE PATIENT CENTERED CARE (EPCC)

#### WEEKS 1&2

Learn EPCC concepts through

- Articles
- Videos
- Direct Observations
   WEEKS 2-6
- Apply EPCC concepts into practice using the Patient Centered Observation Form
- Use form 4-6 times
- Link to form: <u>www.pcof.us</u>

While this serves as the mini-CEX (clinical examination) for the FM Clerkship, we do not require you to submit any forms

#### Patient Centered Observation Form- Clinician version

Directions; Track behaviors in left column. Then, mark one box per row: a, b or c. Competent skill use is in one of the right two right side columns. Record important provider / patient comments and verbal / non-verbal cues in the notes. Use form to enhance your learning vncsuhalory and setti-margeness. Patings can be for individual interviews or to summarize several interactions. It revuested

Skill Set and elements	erbal feedback to someone Provider Centered	Pi	atient Centered
Check only what you see or hear.	Biomedical Focus	A Bione	sychosocial Focu
Avoid giving the benefit of the doubt.	Diomedicari ocus	Бюра	Sychosocial Focu
Establishes Rapport	<u> </u>	_	_
Introduces self (before gazing at computer)			
Warm greeting (before gazing at computer)	1a. Uses 0-2 elements	1b.Uses 3 elements.	1c.Uses ≥ 4 elemen
Acknowledges all in the room by name	Notes:		
Uses eye contact Humor or non medical interaction	Notes.		
Maintains Relationship Throughout the Visit			
Uses verbal or non-verbal empathy during discussions or during the exam			
or during the exam Uses continuer phrases ("um hmm")	2a. Uses 0-1 elements	2b. Uses 2 elements	2c. Uses 3 or more
Repeats (reflects) important verbal content			elements
Demonstrates presence, curiosity, intent focus, not			
seeming "rushed" and acknowledges distractions			
Notes:			
Collaborative unfront agondo pottin -			
Collaborative upfront agenda setting Acknowledges agenda items from other team member			
(eq MA) or from EMR.			
Additional elicitation- "something else?" * X	3a. Uses 0-1 elements	3b. Uses 2 elements	3c. Uses ≥ 3
* each elicitation counts as a new element			elements
Asks or confirms what is most important to patient.			
Asks of commissional is most important to patient.			
loud) thinking and respectful interruption: □ Talks about visit time use / visit organization Negotiates priorities (includes provider agende items) □ Talks about problem solving strategies □ Respectful interruption/redirection using EEE: Excuse your self. Empethics/validate issue being interrupted,	4a. Uses 0 elements	4b. Uses 1 element	4c. Uses 2 or more elements
your sen, Empanizervandate issue being merruphed, Explain the reason for interruption ( eg, for Topic tracking) Intes:			
Explain the reason for interruption ( eg, for Topic tracking) Notes:			
Explain the reason for interruption ( eg, for Topic tracking) Notes: Gathering Information			
Explain the reason for interruption ( eg. for Topic tracking) Notes: Gathering Information Uses open-ended question X			
Explain the reason for interruption ( eg, for Topic tracking) Notes: Gathering Information Uses spen-ended question X Uses reflecting statement X	5a. Uses 0-1 elements	5b. Uses 2 elements	5c. Uses 3 or more
Explain the reason for interruption ( eg. for Topic tracking) Notes: Gathering Information Uses open-ended question X Uses reflecting statement X Uses summary/elarifying statement X	□ 5a. Uses 0-1 elements	5b. Uses 2 elements	5c. Uses 3 or more elements
Explain the reason for interruption ( eg, for Topic tracking) Notes: Gathering Information Uses spen-ended question X Uses reflecting statement X	□ 5a. Uses 0-1 elements	5b. Uses 2 elements	
Explain the reason for interruption ( eg. for Topic tracking) Notes: Gathering Information Uses open-ended question Uses reflecting statement Uses summary/slarfying statement Count each time the skill sused as one element.	5a. Uses 0-1 elements	5b. Uses 2 elements	
Explain the reason for interruption ( eg. for Topic tracking) Notes:  Gathering Information Uses spen-ended question Uses reflecting statement Uses summary/clarifying statement Count each time the skill is used as one element. Notes:  Assessing Patient or Family Perspective on	5a. Uses 0-1 elements	5b. Uses 2 elements	
Explain the reason for interruption ( eg, for Topic tracking) Notes: Gathering Information Uses reflecting statement Uses reflecting statement Count each time the skill is used as one element Notes: Assessing Patient or Family Perspective on Health	5a. Uses 0-1 elements	5b. Uses 2 elements	
Explain the reason for interruption ( eg. for Topic tracking) Notes: Gathering Information Uses referenting statement Uses referenting statement Uses setting statement Surves: Assessing Patient or Family Perspective on Health Acknowledges patient verbal or non-verbal cues.	5a. Uses 0-1 elements	5b. Uses 2 elements	
Explain the reason for interruption (eg, for Topic tracking) Notes: Gathering Information Uses reflecting statement Uses reflecting statement Count each time the skill is used as one element Notes: Assessing Patient or Family Perspective on Health Acknowledges patient verbal or non-verbal cues. Explores patient beliefs (explanatory model) or feelings	5a. Uses 0-1 elements 6a. Uses 0 elements	5b. Uses 2 elements	elements
Explain the reason for interruption ( eg, for Topic tracking) Notes:  Gathering Information Uses reflecting statement Uses reflecting statement Count each time the skill is used as one element. Notes:  Assessing Patient or Family Perspective on Health Acknowledges patient verbal or non-verbal cues. Explores contextual influences: family, cultural, Explores contextual influences: family, cultural,			elements
Explain the reason for interruption ( eg, for Topic tracking) Notes: Gathering Information Uses open-ended question Uses reflecting statement Uses summary/blanflying statement Count each time the skill is used as one element. Notes: Assessing Patient or Family Perspective on Health Acknovledges patient verbal or non-verbal cues. Explores patient beliefs (explanatory model) or feelings Explores contextual influences: family, cultural, spiritual.			6c. Uses 2 or more
Explain the reason for interruption ( eg. for Topic tracking) Notes:  Gathering Information Uses reflecting statement Uses reflecting statement Count each time the skill is used as one element. Notes:  Assessing Patient or Family Perspective on Health Acknowledges patient verbal or non-verbal cues. Explores contextual influences: family, cultural,			elements
Explain the reason for interruption ( eg, for Topic tracking) Notes:  Gathering Information Uses reflecting statement Uses reflecting statement Count each time the skill is used as one element.  Notes:  Assessing Patient or Family Perspective on Health Acknowledges patient verbal or non-verbal cues. Explores contextual influences: family, cultural, spritual. Number of patient verbal / non-verbal cues_			elements

# PROFESSIONALISM

#### Review:

- Professional expectations of the clerkship
- Professionalism section of Feedback
   & Evaluation form
- Discuss professional performance at Mid & End of Clerkship Review - REQUIRED
- Professionalism Award Nominations:
  - o Student Award
  - Staff and Faculty Award



2016-17 Student Award for Professionalism: Recipient, Nick Swenson with Dr. Sonja Olson, Country Doctor

# PROFESSIONAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

Teacher-Learner Relationships: Both have rights and responsibilities

#### **1. Responsibilities of Teachers:**

- Treat learners fairly, respectfully, and without bias related to their age, race, gender, sexual orientation, disability, religion, or national origin.
- Give learners timely, constructive, and accurate feedback.



# PROFESSIONAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

# 2. Responsibilities of Learners:

- Be courteous and respectful of others.
- Put patients' welfare ahead of educational needs.
- Know limitations and ask for help when needed.
- Maintain patient confidentiality.
- View feedback as an opportunity to improve knowledge and performance skills.



2016-17 Student Professionalism Award being presented to Angela Primbas by Dr. Jeanne Cawse-Lucas

#### PROFESSIONAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

- The UWSOM takes faculty and student professionalism very seriously
- The school considers all reports of mistreatment, and investigates as appropriate.
- Faculty with an ongoing and substantiated record of mistreating students will be removed from duties

# CONCERNS ABOUT STUDENTS

- If you are concerned about a student's performance, even early in the clerkship, feel free to reach out to the clerkship team
- We can offer you resources and/or connect you with the student's college mentor



Omak, WA

# WORK HOURS

 Please check the <u>UWSOM MD Program Handbook</u> for work hours policy.

#### Work Hours for Required and Elective Clerkships

The school's clerkship committees have created the following guidelines for students on all clerkships:

- No more than 80 hours of awake time in the hospital per week.
- Students should have at least one full day off per week, averaged over a month.
- Students must always check out with the team before leaving for the day.

For clerkships with call, the additional guidelines apply:

- Post-call, if the student did not sleep, s/he should go home at the same time as the intern or resident, within 30 hours of starting the prior day.
- Post-call, if the student slept at least 5 hours, s/he should stay through the working day.

Hours will not be specifically logged unless the student feels it is necessary because of a potential violation. If the student is working close to the 80-hour limit, s/he should document his/her hours for the week in

### **Optional Curriculum**

- Suffering in Medicine
- UW Medicine WISH Online Learning modules (Suturing Curriculum)
- Articulating and Reflecting on Tacit Expertise

## SOAP-Q

- Students have been introduced to the SOAP-Q format in EHM
- This is a way to include quality observations and interventions into their daily work
  - Subjective
  - Objective
  - Assessment
  - Plan
  - Quality
- Students have been introduced to this framework
- Students will check in with their site director to see if they would like to use the SOAP-Q format.

# EVALUATION PROCESS

Site Director collects feedback from preceptors about student's performance.

Site Director incorporates feedback into preliminary grade form considering depth, length of time, and when each faculty worked with the student.

Final grades are assigned by Clerkship Directors at the Seattle office based on the site's scores and final exam performance.

# **GRADE ANCHORS**

Student Evaluations are based on 11 scoring categories and the final exam:

- 1. Knowledge of Subject Area
- 2. Data-Gathering Skills
- 3 Clinical Skills
- Patient-Centered Care Skills
- 5. Management Skills
- 6. Integration Skills
- 7. Communication Skills
- 8. Relationships with Patients
- 9. Professional Relationships
- 10. Dependability and Responsibility
- **11. Educational Attitudes**

I. CLINICAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS	1	2	3	4	5
Knowledge in Subject Area: Includes level of knowledge and application to clinical problems.	Never demonstrates an understanding of basic principles.     Never applies knowledge to specific patient conditions	<ul> <li>Inconsistently demonstrates understanding of basic principles.</li> <li>Inconsistently applies knowledge to specific patient conditions.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Generally, demonstrates understanding of basic principles.</li> <li>Generally applies knowledge to specific patient conditions.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Consistently demonstrates understanding of basic and most complex principles.</li> <li>Consistently applies knowledge to specific path conditions</li> </ul>
Data Gathering Skills: ncludes basic history and physical xamination.	<ul> <li>Never obtains basic history and physical</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Inconsistently obtains basic history and physical.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Generally obtains basic history and physical.</li> </ul>	Often obtains basic history and physical.     Obtains some elements of more advanced history and physical	Consistently obtains basic history and physical.     Obtains elements of more advanced history and physi
Clinical Skills: Includes oral case presentations, written or dictated notes, histories, physical exams and procedural skills.	<ul> <li>Never communicates medica histories and physical exams in an organized or complete manner.</li> <li>Not attentive to patient comfort or dignity and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Inconsistently communicates medical histories and physica exams in an organized or complete manner</li> <li>Inconsistently demonstrates good motor skills and</li> </ul>	Generally communicates     medical histories and physical     exams in an organized or     complete manner.     Generally demonstrates good     motor skills and generally	in an organized or complete manner.	Consistently communicates medical histories and physi exams in an organized or complete manner.     Consistently demonstrates good motor skills.

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COMMENTS

I. CLINICAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS (Constructive

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skills.

The Family Medicine Clerkship is a mastery-based required clerkship. Evaluation is primarily based on the student's performance in the last 2-3 weeks of the clerkship with possible exceptions involving unacceptable professional behavior. Review the anchors in each category and select the category that most closely mirrors the student's performance in that area. The anchors are not a checklist where all items are required to achieve a particular grade.

Consistently attentive to

patient comfort or dignity

FAMILY MEDICINE CLERKSHIP FEEDBACK AND EVALUATION FORM

Link to Grade Anchors

#### **GRADING CRITERIA**

#### University of Washington Family Medicine Clerkship (FMC)

Each category will have a score from 1 to 5 and a GPA will be averaged based on aggregate of the scores. NOTE: A score of 1 in any category, will result in a Final Grade of Fail.

Honors	GPA of 4.7 to 5.0
High Pass	GPA of 4.2 to 4.6
Pass	GPA of 2.8 to 4.1
Fail	GPA of less than 2.8 OR a score of 1 in any category

 Final Exam Grade: For the 2019-20school year the final exam scores will be interpreted as follows:

Honors High Pass	84 percent and above = Grade adjustment: +0.1 68 to 83 percent = Grade adjustment: No adjustment	
Pass	50 to 67 percent = Grade adjustment: -0.2. Max final	
	GPA 4.6. Not eligible for honors	
Fail	Less than 50 percent = Failed clerkship (updated	
	3/20/2019)	

3. Final Grade: The Final Grade is a combination of the Clinical Grade and the grade adjustment of the Final Exam Grade.

Honors	GPA 4.7 to 5.1
High Pass	GPA 4.2 to 4.6
Pass	GPA 2.6 to 4.1 OR a score of 2 in any category
Fail	GPA of less than 2.6 OR failed exam OR a score of 1 in
	any category

Upon completion of the Family Medicine Clerkship, you can view your final evaluation form on  $E^*V$  alue by four weeks after the end of a rotation. Once the Department of Family Medicine has assigned your final grade, you will receive an email notification and a link to view it. Please note that because you will be able to view and print your final evaluations online, we will not be mailing hard copies.

Students who have concerns about their final grade should submit the "Grade Appeal Form" listed on the clerkship website. Per the School of Medicine's Policy for Grade Appeal in the Required Clerkships, all requests for grade review should be made before 12 weeks following the end of the clerkship. Requests made after 12 weeks will not be considered. The complete policy can be found in the School of Medicine Student Handbook.

#### SAFETY

The Family Medicine Clerkship follows all School of Medicine Policies with regard to Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure and Infection Protection. The policy document can be found here:

http://www.uwmedicine.org/education/Pages/body-fluid-exposure.aspx

Your site orientation should include a discussion of the safety policies and procedures at the site. You should learn the location of necessary protective equipment and ask for anything you

EXAM GRADE	SCORE	FINAL GRADE ADJUSTMEN T
HONORS	84% +	+0.1
HIGH PASS	68-83%	No Adjustment
PASS	50-67%	Max final GPA 4.6. Not eligible for honors. Grade decrease: -0.2
FAIL	Less than 50%	Retake 6 week Clerkship

#### Link to Syllabus

#### TEACHING PEARLS (YOU CAN STOP HERE IF YOU WANT)

- Goals setting for the student
- Engaging the student in clinic
- Feedback
- New Medicare Student Documentation Guidelines and Workflow

# **CLINIC ORIENTATION**

- What is the patient population?
- With whom will the student be working?
- Who are the main contact people?
- Available on our website:
  - Orientation best practices
  - Sample orientations



#### "I'D LIKE [MY FACULTY] TO ... SIT DOWN WITH ME AND GO OVER GOALS AND EXPECTATIONS."

- GLEAM
  - Goals
  - Learning style
  - Experiences
  - Activities
  - More



# PRE-CLINIC HUDDLE

- What is the student working on? Are there any particular expectations (from student or faculty) for that day? (This will help focus your feedback at the end of the day!)
- Which patients may be good to see? Students should have "first touch" with 3-4 patients per half day.
- Students should write at least one note per half day.





"Let's go in together. You take the history and I'll be your scribe."

"I want you to take 10 minutes to interview the patient. I'll knock on the door and you present what you've found."

"I don't know what the best next step is. Can you look it up and we can talk after I see the next patient by myself?"

# ONLINE RESOURCES

- Health Sciences Library Care Provider Toolkit
  - <u>https://hsl.uw.edu/toolkits/care-provider/</u>
- Here's a great instructional video on the "<u>Ask Tell Ask</u>" feedback method
  - if the link doesn't work, google "Ask Tell Ask Columbia"
- Check out STFM Teaching Physician for more teaching pearls: <u>www.teachingphysician.org</u>
  - username: uwfamedmse
  - password: uwfamedpassword

#### CMS MEDICAL STUDENT DOCUMENTATION UPDATE AND SUGGESTED WORKFLOWS

 CMS continues to pay only for those services provided by the Teaching Physician, but after verifying the history of present illness and re-performing the exam and medical decision making, the teaching physician may now verify and attest to the medical student's documentation without having to redocument the findings

# **REVIEWING THE NOTE**

- Use the time that you would take to write your own note to review the student's documentation (ideally together)
- Offer feedback about what should be different
- Either give the opportunity for student to update OR
- Write your attestation with the appropriate changes

Sample attestation:

*"I attest that I was physically present with the student, verified all student documentation, and performed (or re-performed) the physical exam and medical decision making. [Attending name]."* 

## SCENARIO 1: DIRECT OBSERVATION

- The teaching physician is present while the medical student performs the history of present illness, the physical exam and medical decision making.
- The teaching physician must re-perform the exam and medical decision making and verify the history of present illness.
- The teaching physician can then verify\* and attest to the medical student's documentation.

\*Verify – make sure or demonstrate the documentation is true and accurate. This includes editing as needed.

### SCENARIO 1: SUGGESTED WORKFLOW

- The teaching physician observes as the medical student performs the history of present illness, the physical exam and medical decision making.
- Teaching physician asks any additional or clarifying questions after student is done with the history
- Teaching physician performs the physical exam, either together or afterwards

#### SCENARIO 2: STUDENT GOES FIRST

- The medical student must be present as the teaching physician later confirms the history with the patient, performs their physical exam, and articulates their medical decision making.
- The TP can then verify and attest to the medical student's documentation

# SCENARIO 2 WORKFLOW

- The medical student independently performs the history of present illness and the physical exam
- Student presents the patient in the room. Attending physician offers the patient an opportunity to add or correct, and asks clarifying questions
- Attending repeats exam or does exam with student
- Student may present an assessment and plan, but teaching physician finalizes the medical decision making

### SCENARIO 3: RESIDENT IS PRESENT

- The teaching physician must again repeat or confirm the entire patient history, perform the physical exam and express their medical decision making (with or without the medical student).
- Only then can the TP use the medical student's note, again after verifying and attesting to it. The resident will attest to their presence with the medical student.

# SCENARIO 3 WORKFLOW

#### Suggested Inpatient workflow:

- In-room presentation of patient
- Attending examines patient and participates in medical decision making
- Senior resident sits with student, reviews note including editing as needed, and writes attestation
- Attending attestation

### **QUESTIONS?**

#### YOU CAN ALWAYS CONTACT US AT: <u>fmclerk@uw.edu</u> 206-616-7890

