

COMMUNITY MEDICINE ROTATION

GOALS

- By the end of the four-week Community Medicine Rotation, the resident will have a broader understanding of the role played by community agencies in health promotion and disease prevention, and how the Family Medicine physician can further the health of their patient population by working hand in hand with these community agencies.
- The resident will develop a better understanding of the medical needs of the community and the role of the family practitioner in the community.
- The rotation will encourage the resident's involvement in the community to improve community health through his/her active participation.
- The rotation will increase the resident's awareness of the community's resources.

OBJECTIVES

- By the end of the Community Medicine rotation, the resident will be able to
 - Define ways in which community agencies contribute to the health of the community.
 - Analyze various agencies' standing in the scheme of the health care delivery system including the way they affect physicians, hospitals, outpatient clinics, and home health agencies.
 - Define the roles of the physician in working with community agencies for the benefit of patients.
 - Formulate a team approach to health care delivery, with consideration given to cultural factors and public health issues.
 - Discuss, in general terms, the services of state and local health departments such as:
 - Family planning
 - WIC
 - Early interventions
 - Newborn screening
 - Oral health promotion
 - Describe services available to patients and families, and how to access services available for:
 - Mental health
 - Homeless
 - Migrant Populations
 - Disabled children
 - Hospice
 - Home healthcare
 - Cancer screening
 - STD screening

Patient Care

The resident should be able to

1. Identify community characteristics that impact a specific patient's health.
2. Describe a strategy to meet and overcome barriers to continuous and comprehensive care.
3. Collaborate with families and community agencies and resources to provide coordination of care and access to care for specific patient populations, including children and aging adults, particularly underserved populations.

Medical Knowledge

The resident should gain a better understanding of

1. Health and disease in populations
2. Population risk factors
3. Prevention and treatment from a community health perspective
4. Health care systems in a population context
5. Community health and the role of the physician

Communication Skills

The resident should continue to hone communication skills in the following ways

1. Counsel and educate patients and families on pertinent medical and psychosocial issues.
2. Communicate effectively with community agencies and services to be able both to act as an advocate for patients and to guide patients to the services that can benefit them.
3. Improve techniques to interview and discuss problems with various culturally diverse populations.
4. Improve skills in building rapport with patients and families with diverse needs and economically and culturally diverse backgrounds.

Practice Based Learning and Improvement

The resident will be better able to

1. Demonstrate knowledge, skills and attitudes needed for continuous self-assessment, using scientific methods and evidence to investigate, evaluate, and improve one's patient care practice.
2. Continually strive to integrate best evidence into one's daily practice.
3. Seek and incorporate feedback and self-assessment into a plan for professional growth and practice improvement.

Professionalism

The resident will be better able to

1. Recognize that conflicting personal and professional values exist and demonstrate honesty, integrity, and respect to patients and team members.
2. Recognize the impact of culture on health and health behaviors.
3. Demonstrate the ability to incorporate patients' beliefs, values, and cultural practices in patient care plans.
4. Identify health inequities and social determinants of health and their impact on individual and family health.
5. Describe the effect of health care access barriers on children and adult health in medically underserved areas and the value of preventive care in reducing health costs.
6. Coordinate individual patient care in a way that is sensitive to resource use, efficiency, and effectiveness.

Systems-Based Practice

The resident should be able to

1. Understand the role of community resources in providing services to elderly individuals.
2. Discuss the similarities, differences, and important role of the many agencies that provide health care services to the community, including traditional medical services, and state- and federally-supported programs.
3. Identify agencies that provide health-related services to children and adults in their homes or schools including early intervention program, hospice, and home health aides.
4. Identify agencies and resources that provide mental health services to individuals.
5. Better understand that health care resources and costs impact patients and the health care system.
6. Identify resources available to children and families with special needs, e.g., case management services, social work services, and services for homeless, migrant, pregnant, or disabled children and adults.
7. Recognize the social context and environment, and how a community's public policy decisions affect individual and community health.
8. Understand how family physicians can impact community health.
9. List ways in which community characteristics and resources affect the health of patients and communities.

Resident

Faculty

Date