

Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Medicine Goals and Objectives

Medical Knowledge

The resident should be able to:

1. Discuss the evaluation and treatment following:
 - a. acute and chronic musculoskeletal syndromes, including sports and occupational injuries;
 - b. acute and chronic pain management;
 - c. congenital or acquired myopathies, peripheral neuropathies, motor neuron and motor system diseases and other neuromuscular diseases;
 - d. hereditary, developmental and acquired central nervous system disorders, including cerebral palsy, stroke, myelomeningocele, and multiple sclerosis;
 - e. rehabilitative care of traumatic brain injury;
 - f. rehabilitative care of spinal cord trauma and diseases, including management of bladder and bowel dysfunction and pressure ulcer prevention and treatment;
 - g. sexual dysfunction common to the physically impaired;
 - h. postfracture care and rehabilitation of postoperative joint arthroplasty;
 - i. application of cardiac and pulmonary rehabilitation;
 - j. diseases, impairments and functional limitations seen in the geriatric population;
 - k. rheumatologic disorders treated by the physiatrist;
 - l. medical conditioning, reconditioning and fitness;
 - m. tissue disorders such as burns, ulcers and wound care.

Patient Care

The resident should be able to:

1. Give oral and written presentations to attendings in an organized, concise, accurate manner that include differential diagnoses and management plans.
2. Demonstrate principles of patient autonomy, confidentiality, and informed consent.
3. Develop and demonstrate ability to work in an organized, efficient manner in assessing and triaging patients according to urgency.
4. Use laboratory tests appropriately in delivering patient care.
5. Demonstrate competency in performing the history and physical examination pertinent to physical medicine and rehabilitation.
6. Discuss the importance of the following aspects of evaluation of the rehab patient:
 - a. assessment of neurological, musculoskeletal and cardiovascular-pulmonary systems;
 - b. assessment of disability and impairment and familiarity with the ratings of disability and impairment;
 - c. data gathering and interpreting of psychosocial and vocational factors;
 - d. performance of electrodiagnostic studies;
 - e. therapeutic and diagnostic injection techniques;
 - f. prescriptions for orthotics, prosthetics, wheelchairs and ambulatory devices, special beds and other assistive devices;
 - g. written prescriptions with specific details appropriate to the patient for therapeutic modalities, therapeutic exercises and testing performed by physical therapists, occupational therapists, speech/language pathologists.
 - h. coordination of psychologic and vocational interventions and tests;
 - i. pediatric rehabilitation;
 - j. geriatric rehabilitation

Interpersonal Communication Skills

The resident should be able to:

1. Effectively communicate with attendings and other healthcare members as a team in coordinating comprehensive healthcare.
2. Effectively communicate medical decisions and recommendations to colleagues and patients.
3. Discuss and demonstrate strategies to discuss sensitive subjects with patients.
4. Demonstrate effective, compassionate and empathetic communication with patients and families while considering psychosocial, economic, and cultural issues of care.

Systems-based Practice

The resident should be able to:

1. Demonstrate effective, compassionate and empathetic communication with patients and families while considering psychosocial, economic, and cultural issues of care.
2. Utilize ancillary services to provide cost-effective and economically appropriate medical treatments.

Practice-based Learning and Improvement

The resident should be able to:

1. Appraise and assimilate scientific evidence to guide improvement in patient care.

- 2. Incorporate formative evaluation feedback into daily practice.
- 3. Use information technology to optimize learning.

Professionalism

The resident should be able to:

- 1. Present themselves professionally in regards to dress, punctuality, and interactions with patients, families, and all medical care providers.
- 2. Demonstrate compassion, integrity, and respect for others.
- 3. Demonstrate respect for patient privacy and autonomy.
- 4. Apply the principles of medical ethics to decision making.

Resident

Faculty

Date