

Geriatrics Goals and Objectives

Medical Knowledge

The resident should be able to:

1. Discuss and evaluation and management of the following scenarios:
 - a. Elder abuse.
 - b. Alcoholism
 - c. Depression.
 - d. Dementia.
 - e. Drug-induced illnesses.
 - f. Common geriatric GI disorders.
 - g. Acute confusion.
 - h. Sepsis.
 - i. Gait disorders and Parkinsonism.
 - j. Malnutrition.
 - k. Incontinence.
 - l. Atrial fibrillation.
 - m. Skin disorders, including cancer.
 - n. Terminal diseases and end of life care.
 - o. Pneumonia.
 - p. Hypotension.
 - q. Pressure sores.
 - r. Degenerative joint disease.
 - s. Urinary tract infections.
 - t. Sensory loss.
 - u. Falls: Risk assessment and prevention

Patient Care

The resident should be able to:

1. Give oral and written presentation to attending physicians in an organized, concise and accurate manner, including a differential diagnosis and management plan.
2. Demonstrate principle of patient autonomy, confidentiality, and informed consent.
3. Develop and demonstrate the ability to work in an efficient , organized manner in assessing and triaging patients according to urgency.
4. Use laboratory tests appropriately in delivering patient care.
5. Provide comprehensive geriatric healthcare in the hospital, skilled nursing facility, family medicine center, and patient's home, including developing skills in assessing patient safety and level of function in the home.
6. Learn techniques to incorporate both family commitment and community services in helping to maintain the autonomy of the elderly patient.
7. Recognize and avoid polypharmacy

Interpersonal Communication Skills

The resident should be able to:

1. Effectively communicate with attending physicians and other healthcare team members in coordinating comprehensive care.
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 and feedback into daily practice.
3. Use information technology to optimize learning.
4. Perform a quality improvement project to evaluate a particular problem related to geriatrics, implement a strategy for improvement, and re-evaluate to assess for improved outcomes (e.g. blood pressure management, immunization, etc.),.

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.
4. Apply the principles of medical ethics to decision making.