Chapter Two Skills: Basic and Pediatric-Specific

INTRODUCTION

This chapter of the Global Pediatric Curriculum provides an overview of the essential skills that should be mastered during training. GPEC believes that some of these skills are necessary to be mastered during training, while others need only be exposed to the student during training. Therefore, each section of this chapter contain preamble statements of what a trainee 1) MUST be able to do or SHOULD be able to do, or 2) should be FAMILIAR with or have EXPOSURE to, in order to be well-grounded in general pediatric care.

Most if not all of these skills are covered throughout the Patient Care chapter (Chapter 3) in the context of the clinical encounter. This chapter is meant to provide faculty and residents with the highlights of those skills.

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CHAPTER TWO
SKILLS: BASIC AND PEDIATRIC-SPECIFIC

Assessment and Diagnostic Skills Basic Therapeutic Skills Basic Procedural Skills

General By the end of training a resident should:						
,	Be able to:					
History	Gather essential and accurate information about the patient and the presenting complaint(s)					
	Interview patients/families about the particulars of the medical condition for which they seek care, with specific attention to behavioral psychosocial, environmental, genetic, and family unit correlates of disease					
Physical	Be able to:					
	Perform a physical examination on newborn infants, which includes assessment of gestational age and the appropriateness of intrauterine growth					
	Perform complete, accurate, and developmentally appropriate physical examinations for children, adolescents, and young adults					
	Use growth charts appropriately					
	Assess nutritional status					
	Assess Tanner staging for sexual maturity rating					
	Perform a complete genital examination					
	Administer and interpret developmental screening tests					
	Assess psychomotor development and developmental milestones					
	Assess mental status					
	Assess an adolescent using comprehensive screening, counseling guidelines, and decision tools					
	Be able to:					
Diagnosis	Develop a differential diagnosis and make informed diagnostic decisions					
	Ensure patient safety for investigations including procedures					
Management	Be able to:					
	Assess and formulate a plan of management for common pediatric conditions					
	Assess caloric requirement in various clinical situations					
	Counsel patients (children and youth) and parents about indications,					

contraindications and complications of procedures proposed as part of the management plan

Obtain informed consent

Assess the medical and non-medical needs and formulate a follow-up plan of children with chronic conditions

Recognize when referral is needed and refer to other specialties appropriately

Counsel parents and address their concerns on different health issues including normal growth, nutrition, development, and behavior

Provide anticipatory guidance to patients and parents

Counsel parents regarding available community support and resources as necessary

Routine laboratory tests and age specific ranges

By the end of training the resident **should**:

Be able to interpret the following routine laboratory tests and be familiar with the age specific ranges for each:

Blood analysis

Urine analysis

Stool analysis

Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) analysis

Fluid analysis (eg, joint, pleural)

Tuberculin skin testing

Routine pediatric imaging and other tests

By the end of training the resident **should**:

Be able to interpret routine pediatric imaging and other tests such as:

Chest X-ray

Abdominal X-ray

Bone X-rays

Electrocardiograms

Oximetry

Peak flow

Additional imaging modalities

By the end of training the resident should:

Be familiar with the use and interpretation of:

Ultrasound scanning
Radiologic contrast studies
Echocardiography
CT/MRI imaging

Therapeutic management activities

By the end of training residents should:

Participate in the following, with appropriate involvement of other health care team members:

Breast feeding assessment and counseling on appropriate technique of breast feeding and management of common breast feeding problems

Administration of injections using safe injection practices

Determination of volume and composition of intravenous fluids and their administration

Administration of surfactant

Nebulization therapy

Pain management

Blood and blood component therapy

Phototherapy

Partial and complete exchange transfusions

Nasogastric feeding

Nutritional evaluation and counseling

Vaccination

Cervical spine immobilization (post trauma)

Newborn resuscitation

Evaluation of sexually transmitted infections (STI)

Contraceptive management

Management of bleeding

Smoking/tobacco counseling

Family counseling

Palliative care

Counseling for behavior changes

Be able to:

Perform successful airway management including that of the choking

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Perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation including management of abnormal cardiac rhythms, use of the defibrillator, and drugs

Implement fluid resuscitation and the management of shock

Undertake stabilization of the acutely sick child

Lead organization of the resuscitation team

Preserve cerebral function in an ill or comatose child

Performing basic procedures

By the end of training residents should:

Be able to successfully perform the following procedures:

Hand washing and aseptic techniques

Blood pressure measurement

Arterial puncture for blood gas analysis

Phlebotomy (ie, venipuncture for obtaining blood samples)

Umbilical artery and vein catheterization

Placement of peripheral intravenous lines

Intraosseous access for resuscitation

Ventilation techniques (eg, bag/mask)

Oximetry

Basic lung function tests (eg, FEV)

Endotracheal intubation for neonates through young adults

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation for neonate through young adults

Otoscopy with insufflations

Ophthalmoscopy

Electrocardiogram (perform and evaluate)

Microscopy (Urinalysis, Sputum, Cervical mucus)

Bedside measurement of blood glucose

Lumbar puncture

Bladder/urethral catheterization

Suprapubic aspiration of bladder

Chest tube placement/ thoracentesis

Gastric lavage

Placement of gastric tube (oro and naso)

Wound care and suturing of lacerations

Subcutaneous, intradermal, and intramuscular injections

Procedural sedation

Pain management

Reduction and splinting of simple dislocations/fractures

Exposure to basic procedures

By the end of training residents should:

Have a thorough exposure to the following procedures:

Placement of central venous lines (PICC/PCVC) and CVP monitoring

Drainage techniques (arthrocentesis, thoracentesis, paracentesis)

Tracheostomy tube care and replacement,

Incision and drainage of superficial abscesses

Tympanometry and audiometry interpretation

Bone marrow aspiration

Pelvic exam including speculum exam

Vision screening

Hearing screening

Simple removal of foreign bodies (eg, eyes, ears, nose)

Pulmonary function testing

Mechanical ventilation

Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) ventilation

Comprehensive developmental screening

Inhalation medications

General aseptic techniques

Temperature monitoring

Cardioversion

Skin allergy testing

Exchange transfusion

Peritoneal dialysis