

http://www.ufh.com.cn/en/centers/center-primary-care-practice-and-education/

# **UFH Family Medicine Training Program Curriculum Goals and Objectives 2014**

Rotation: Ear/Nose/Throat/Audiology/Vertigo/ Allergy/Ophthalmology

Faculty Administrator: Setsuko Hosoda, MD, MPH

# **Instructions to Preceptor:**

- 1. Review this document with the fellow at the start of the rotation.
- 2. At the end of the rotation evaluate the fellow using the attached Competency Based Evaluation Form (or contact the training program to obtain access to an online evaluation forms.)

#### Instructions to Fellow:

- 1. Review this document with the preceptor at the start of the rotation.
- 2. Obtain the completed online evaluation form from the preceptor on the last day of the rotation.
- 3. Review the completed evaluation with your advisor.

#### Instructions to Advisor:

1. Review all Competency Based Evaluation Forms at the next Biannual Evaluation.

Beijing United Family Hospital No. 2 Jiangtai Road Beijing, China +86 10 5927 7000

SAMPLE Schedule (fellow will be responsible for arranging details):

# ENT/ALLERGY/AUDIOLOGY/VERTIGO/EYE/ENDOCRINOLOGY

#### Required components:

- 1. 3 half days of family medicine clinic (days may vary by clinic availability)
- 2. 3-4 half days of ophthalmology (peds and adult)
- 3. 4-5 half days of ENT (peds and adult)
- 4. Allergist as available (may only be once a month)

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat/Sun
The fellow is expected to arrange each specialty clinic day with the specialist at your site	Eye	ENT all day	Clinic	Eye	Clinic	ENT or Allergy if available
	Clinic		Eye	Didactics	ENT or Eye	

Allergy clinic varies by site: arrange with your local allergy clinic

# UNITED FAMILY MEDICINE TRAINING PROGRAM CURRICULUM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Section: Audiology/Vertigo

Faculty Administrator: Setsuko Hosoda, MD, MPH

#### Goals:

Fellow will competently evaluate and treat common outpatient Audiology problems and know when to refer.

#### **Learning Objectives Required To Meet Specific Rotation Goals:**

#### Fellow competently diagnoses and treats the following:

- 1. Conductive hearing loss
- 2. Middle ear infection
- 3. Eustachian tube dysfunction
- 4. Acoustic Neuroma
- 5. Benign positional vertigo and other common causes of vertigo
- 6. Meniere's Disease
- 7. Presbycusis and tinnitus, and hearing loss

# Fellow competently performs the following procedures:

- 1. Tympanogram
- 2. Audiogram and interpretation
- 3. Hallpike Dix Maneuver
- 4. Canalith repositioning procedures

#### Reads, interprets, and applies the following to patient care:

1. Text: Procedures in Primary Care, by Pfenninger, Part Three

Section: ENT

Faculty Administrator: Setsuko Hosoda, MD, MPH

#### Goals:

Fellow will competently evaluate and treat common outpatient ENT problems and know when to refer.

#### **Learning Objectives Required To Meet Specific Rotation Goals:**

# Fellow competently diagnosis and treats the following:

- 1. Sinusitis
- 2. Otitis Media, Externa and Serous
- 3. Epistaxis
- 4. Presbycusis and tinnitus, and hearing loss
- 5. Sialolithiasis and xerostomia
- 6. Evaluate cervical lymph nodes and masses
- 7. Olfactory dysfunction
- 8. Hoarseness

# Fellow competently performs the following procedures:

- 1. Tympanogram
- 2. Removal of nasal and ear foreign bodies
- 3. Audiogram and interpretation
- 4. Interpretation of sinus films
- 5. Cautery of vessels in epistaxis

#### Reads, interprets and applies the following to patient care:

1. Text: Procedures in Primary Care, by Pfenninger, Part Three

Section: Pediatric Ophtho

Faculty Administrator: Setsuko Hosoda, MD, MPH

#### **GOALS:**

Fellow will competently evaluate and treat common outpatient pediatric ophthalmology problems and know when to refer.

#### **Learning Objectives Required To Meet Specific Rotation Goals:**

#### Demonstrates Diagnosis, management, and appropriate referral criteria for the following:

- 1. Conjunctivitis
- 2. Blepharitis
- 3. Hordeolum and chalazion
- 4. Uveitis
- 5. Corneal ulcer
- 6. Strabismus
- 7. Amblyopia
- 8. Pediatric Cataract
- 9. Blunt trauma
- 10. Foreign body
- 11. Chemical injury
- 12. Corneal abrasion

#### Appropriate indications for special procedures in ophthalmology and ophthalmoradiology

1. Visual field testing

# **Required Skills**

- 1. Performance of and interpretation of results for tests of visual acuity
- 2. Performance of and interpretation of results for direct ophthalmoscopy
- 3. Performance of and interpretation of results for fluorescein staining of the cornea
- 4. Performance of and interpretation of results for slit lamp examination
- 5. Performance of physical examination in patients from newborns to adults

#### Required reading:

1. Relevant Online references

Section: Adult Ophtho

Faculty Administrator: Setsuko Hosoda, MD, MPH

#### **GOALS:**

Fellow will competently evaluate and treat common outpatient adult ophthalmology problems and know when to refer.

# **Learning Objectives Required To Meet Specific Rotation Goals:**

- 1. Understand the roles of the ophthalmologist and optometrist
- 2. Normal anatomy, physiology, development and senescence of ocular function
- 3. Psychological and adaptive needs of patents with chronic ocular deterioration
- 4. Effects of drugs and toxins on ocular function and disease
- 5. Understanding of the ocular disability of elderly patients and the importance of regular assessment and maintenance of functional capacity
- 6. Effects of ocular drugs on systemic function

- 7. Ocular complications of systemic disease
- 8. Prevention of eye injury and vision loss

# Diagnosis, management, and appropriate referral criteria for the following

- 1. Conjunctivitis
- 2. Blepharitis
- 3. Hordeolum and chalazion
- 4. Uveitis
- 5. Corneal ulcer
- 6. Strabismus
- 7. Amblyopia
- 8. Diabetic retinopathy
- 9. Age related retinal changes
- 10. Macular degeneration
- 11. Retinal detachment
- 12. Retinal vascular occlusion
- 13. Cataract
- 14. Glaucoma
- 15. Central nervous system conditions affection the eye, including pupillary abnormality, papilledema and retinal blastoma
- 16. Blunt trauma
- 17. Foreign body
- 18. Chemical injury
- 19. High intensity light injury
- 20. Ultraviolet light injury
- 21. Corneal abrasion

# Competently performs and interprets:

- Visual field testing
- 2. Tests of visual acuity
- 3. Direct ophthalmoscopy
- 4. Fluorescein staining of the cornea
- 5. Tonometry
- 6. Slit lamp examination

Section: Allergy

Faculty Administrator: Setsuko Hosoda, MD, MPH

#### **GOALS:**

Fellows will demonstrate knowledge of the etiology, pathophysiology, pertinent clinical manifestations, laboratory features, and management of common allergy complaints.

#### **Learning Objectives Required To Meet Specific Rotation Goals:**

# **Diagnoses and Treats:**

- 1. Allergic rhinitis perennial, seasonal ocular allergies
- 2. Eosinophilic non-allergic rhinitis
- 3. Asthma allergic asthma, intrinsic asthma, exercise induced asthma and occupational asthma
- 4. Dermatitis atopic dermatitis (eczema), contact dermatitis
- 5. Nasal polyposis with or without aspirin sensitivity and asthma
- 6. Immunodeficiency diseases
- 7. Drug allergies
- 8. Insect allergies
- 9. Food allergy and sensitivity

#### Urticaria and angioedema

- 1. Anaphylaxis
- 2. Animal dander allergies
- 3. Sinus disease acute and chronic sinusitis, polyposis
- 4. Other atopic disease

Demonstrates competence in performing a history and physical for patients presenting with allergic illness. Fellows will perform a thorough examination of the eyes, nose, lungs, skin, organs, and correlate these findings to the history. This should have special focus in the following areas:

- 1. Prior atopic history
- 2. Feeding history for children
- 3. Prior exposure and sensitization
- 4. Family and genetic factors
- 5. Environmental factors including home survey, occupational exposure and geographical residence
- 6. Seasonal variations
- 7. Major local geographic allergens

Performs the following procedures and laboratory studies and demonstrates knowledge of the clinical indications for their use, and their interpretation and application:

- 1. Nasal smear for cytopathology
- 2. Spirometry with or without bronchodilators
- 3. Skin testing prick puncture, intradermal, patch testing
- 4. Exercise testing for exercise induced bronchospasm
- 5. Immunotherapy
- 6. Total IgE
- 7. Quantitative Immunoglobulins
- 8. Total eosinophil count
- 9. Complement studies, C1 esterase assays
- 10. Tympanometry, rhinoscopy
- 11. Food challenges
- 12. X-rays Sinus and chest

Section: Vertigo Physical Therapy
Faculty Administrator: Setsuko Hosoda, MD, MPH

#### GOALS:

Fellows will become comfortable distinguishing benign positional vertigo from other causes of vertigo, and be familiar with treatment recommendations for each.

#### **Learning Objectives Required To Meet Specific Rotation Goals:**

Performs the following procedures demonstrates knowledge of the clinical indications for their use, and their interpretation and application:

- Canalith repositioning therapy
- 2. Dynamic visual acuity
- 3. Balance retraining therapy
- 4. Benign positional vertigo exercises

Core curriculum documents created with the assistance of Swedish Cherry Hill Family Medicine Training program in Seattle, Washington 2013.