

## **MEDD 431: Clerkship (48 credits)**

### **Course Overview**

This 12-month course follows the initial two years of medical school. The overall goal is to provide students with core experiences across the breadth of medicine through both clinical and academic learning opportunities. Students will interact with patients under the supervision of Clinical Faculty members in order to develop a solid foundation of knowledge, skills, and abilities described by the UBC Exit Competencies. Clinical activities will occur in ambulatory, hospital-based, rural/remote settings, and specialist clinics. The types of specialist clinics may vary from site to site, taking into account local availability and accessibility to specialists. Variability in clinical exposure will draw on the strengths of each site.

### **Clinical Learning Objectives: Anesthesiology**

Anesthesiology is a rotation during the Surgical and Perioperative Care (SPC) Block.

The SPC Block allows students the opportunity to develop and apply knowledge and skills relevant to the assessment and management of patients with surgical diseases, the acquisition of a foundational competence in simple surgical skills, the evaluation of pre-operative patients, operating room protocols and surgical assisting, and the post-operative care and follow-up of surgical patients.

In addition, students will have the opportunity to develop and apply knowledge and skills relevant to musculoskeletal medicine pathology, plus surgical exposure to orthopaedic injuries and management.

Anesthesiology consists of 2 weeks within the 12 week "Surgical and Perioperative Care (SPC)" Block.

By the end of their time in Anesthesiology, the student will be able to:

1. Perform a pre-operative evaluation of the patient coming for anesthesia, including conducting a pre-anesthetic medical history and a focused physical examination.
2. Perform a focused assessment of a patient's airway and correlate this with the potential expected ease or difficulty of airway management.
3. Identify patients and clinical scenarios where potential complications of airway management may develop, and demonstrate a team approach to management that includes the presence of an "airway expert".
4. In collaboration with senior members of the health care team
  - a. Choose anesthetic drugs and techniques
  - b. Provide intraoperative monitoring and care
  - c. Provide postoperative care
  - d. Order and initiate fluid and blood component therapy, including in the setting of a patient with signs and symptoms suggestive of shock

5. Establish and maintain effective working relationships with colleagues, other health care professionals, and patients.
6. Demonstrate effective communication (verbally and in writing) with patients, their families, and the health care team.
7. Perform the set of core practical and technical skills, adhering to proper technique and all patient safety protocols, including appropriate informed consent. Specifically Bag and mask ventilation; intravenous starts (*Mapped to WBA direct observation #14: Perform general procedures of a physician*).
8. Function as a reliable member of the healthcare team, abiding by UBC and Faculty of Medicine codes of professional conduct fulfilling a responsibility to patient and their families, and to colleagues and other health professionals

It is expected that the student is likely to encounter the following clinical cases (“must-sees”):

1. Shock / hypotension
2. Transfusion: product ordering, transfusion reactions
3. Trauma diagnosis and management (students should attempt to log an authentic experience; simulation accepted if necessary)

It is expected that the student is likely to encounter the following procedures (“must-dos”):

1. Bag-mask ventilation, including naso- and oropharyngeal airway insertion (*Mapped to WBA direct observation #14*)
2. Peripheral intravenous catheter insertion (*Mapped to WBA direct observation #14*)
3. Operating room surgical checklist (participated)
4. Endotracheal intubation (assisted)
5. Intravenous sedation (observed)
6. Spinal / epidural anesthesia (observed)
7. General anesthesia (observed)