	PATIENT CARE					
	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	METHOD OF EVALUATION	TEACHING METHODS		
1.	Identify and successfully modify clinical risk factors for atherosclerosis in the VA patient population (smoking, hyperlipidemia, hypertension, hyperglycemia, diet, exercise, stress)	 Describe treatment of a patient with lower extremity venous stasis ulcer (antibiotics, local care, bedrest, compression, compression, compression) (DOMAIN 1) Interpret aortogram and run-off of patient with gangrene and a low ABI 	Patient Management Assessment Global Evaluation CAMEO Skills labs Evaluations ***These are the program methods of evaluation for this domain. Please	1.		
2.	Demonstrate an understanding of the clinical strategy for management of diabetic foot infections (cultures, antibiotics, wound debridement including timing and methods of	 and devise a revascularization plan for that patient (DOMAIN 1) 3. Name and identify the four fascial compartments in the lower extremity (DOMAIN 3) 4. Describe rationale and protocol for 	feel free to make changes.			
3.	debridement, orthotics) Demonstrate an understanding of the clinical strategy for prevention of diabetic foot ulcers (patient education, blood glucose control, proper foot gear through prosthetics)	anticoagulation of patient with acute DVT (DOMAIN 1)				
4.	Employ an effective method for perioperative blood glucose control and insulin dosing					
5.						
6.						

MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE

		GOALS		OBJECTIVES	METHOD OF EVALUATION	TEACHING METHODS
1	Athe		1			TEMOTING FIETHOOS
1.	a.	erosclerosis: acquire a basic understanding of the concepts and theories dealing with etiology and pathophysiology (high shear stress, low shear stress, response to injury, clinical risk factors) develop an appreciation for the incidence of atherosclerosis in the US Veteran population including clinical risk factors and vascular beds involved (cerebrovascular, coronary, visceral, aortic and lower	 2. 3. 	Explain why low shear stress might promote atherosclerotic plaque formation as opposed to high shear stress (increased residence time) (DOMAIN 4) List at least seven risk factors for development of atherosclerosis (gender, age, smoking, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, diabetes, homocystine, sedentary)Describe the effects of diabetic neuropathy (motor and sensory) on the foot (DOMAIN 4) Describe Virchow's triad (stasis, hypercoagulability, venous injury) (DOMAIN 4)	Mock Orals Small Group Evals ABSITE Procedure Evaluations ***These are the program methods of evaluation for this domain. Please feel free to make changes.	
		extremity)	4.	Describe the pathophysiology of		
2.	Dia	betes mellitus	т.	chronic venous insufficiency		
۲.		learn proper clinical		(ambulatory venous hypertension)		
	ч.	classification		(DOMAIN 4)		
	b.	learn the clinical pattern and	5.	Estimate the yearly risk of rupture of a		
		presentation of the common		5cm AAA (6cm, 7cm) (DOMAIN 4)		
		complications associated with	6.	Describe the risk of popliteal artery		
		diabetes (retinopathy,		aneurysm (embolism,		
		nephropathy, neuropathy)		thrombosis) (DOMAIN 4)		
	c.	develop an effective method for	7.	Describe the typical ABI range for		
		perioperative blood glucose		normal (1.09), claudication (.83),		
		control and insulin dosing		ischemic rest pain/ulceration (< .3)		
3.		nous disease	_	(DOMAIN 4)		
	a.	learn (or review) lower	8.	Explain hemodynamically why the ABI		
	,	extremity venous anatomy		falls following exercise in patients with		
	b.	learn the etiology of venous	0	vasculogenic claudication (DOMAIN 4)		
		thrombosis (Virchow's triad)	9.	Describe the natural history of a typical		
	c.	learn management of DVT (heparin to warfarin and		patient with vasculogenic claudication (DOMAIN 4)		
		duration)	10	Estimate the yearly risk of stroke of a		
	d.	develop an understanding of the	10.	TIA patient with >70% carotid artery		
	u.	complexities of chronic venous		stenosis treated medically (DOMAIN		
		insufficiency (etiology,		4)		
		pathophysiology, management)	11.	Describe the hemodynamics of a		
4.	Ane	eurysm disease		chronic A-V fistula (proximal arterial		
		acquire a basic understanding of		dilation, venous hypertension,		
		the concepts and theories		retrograde flow in the distal artery,		

		PGY I RESIDENT	
	dealing with etiology and	increase in cardiac output) (DOMAIN	
	natural history	4)	
b.	learn the definition and the	12. Describe the typical presentation of a	
	common anatomic locations for	patient with acute mesenteric ischemia	
	aneurysm disease	from cardiac embolus (DOMAIN 4)	
5. Liml	salvage surgery	13. Describe the typical presentation of a	
a.	learn basic patient evaluation	patient with chronic mesenteric	
	skills (pulse exam, bedside ABIs,	ischemia and SMA stenosis (DOMAIN	
	evaluation for neuropathy and	4)	
	pedal sepsis)		
b.	learn to interpret noninvasive		
	vascular lab exam (lower		
	extremity PAE)		
C.	learn lower extremity arterial		
	anatomy and accurately		
	interpret aortogram with run-		
	off		
	tid surgery		
a.	know the natural history of		
	symptomatic carotid artery		
	stenosis		
b.	<i>J</i>		
	be able to interpret an arch		
	aortogram		
C.	know how to interpret a		
T. (1)	carotid duplex exam		
	lication		
a.	fully appreciate the natural		
	history of patients with		
	claudication (predictive of MI		
h	more than amputation) have an understanding of the		
b.	lower extremity treadmill		
	exam and be able to offer a		
	hemodynamic explanation for		
	why the ABI drops in		
	claudicators		
8 Lowe	er extremity amputations		
o. Lowe			
a.	frequently performed types of		
	lower extremity amputation		
	(toe, metatarsal head resection,		
	TMA, below-knee, above-knee)		
L	This, below kilee, above kilee)		1

	allowing for a full appreciation			
	of the functional impact on the			
	patient including rehab			
	requirements			
b.	learn surgical technique for the			
	various types of lower			
	extremity amputation			
	including patient positioning			
	and use of "the bump"			
9. Dialvs	sis access surgery			
a.	learn the deranged			
	hemodynamics associated with			
	A-V fistula			
b.	learn the proper upper			
	extremity vascular evaluation			
	(pulse exam, arm BPs, vein			
	mapping)			
C.	review upper extremity venous			
	and arterial anatomy			
10. Mes	senteric ischemia			
a.	learn (or review) mesenteric			
	arterial anatomy			
b.	interpret AP and lateral			
	aortogram including major			
	visceral branch anatomy and			
	pathology learn clinical			
	presentation and initial			
	management of patients with			
	acute and chronic mesenteric			
	ischemia			
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PRACTICE BASED LEARNING & IMPROVEMENT

	GOALS		OBJECTIVES	METHOD OF EVALUATION	TEACHING METHODS
 2. 3. 	students, physician assistants, and nurses	2.	Demonstrate improvement in quality of discharge summaries and operative dictations (DOMAIN 10) Review a patient care article for journal club (DOMAIN 9)	Conference Evaluations Student Surveys Skills lab Evaluations Global Evaluation Practice Based Learning Cases for 6 month Advisor Meeting M&M Presentations	

4.	Actively participate in daily rounds (share information and knowledge, ask questions)		***These are the program methods of evaluation for this domain. Please feel free to make changes.				
	PROFESSIONALISM						
	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	METHOD OF EVALUATION	TEACHING METHODS			
 2. 3. 	Cultivate a professional appearance and attitude (dress, hygiene, demeanor) Take the clinical work seriously and place a high standard on personal conduct and behavior Exhibit behavior consistent with being dependable and responsible (finish the task, accept	 Attend and participate in conferences (Thursday resident conference, Wednesday journal club, VA M&M, OHSU conferences) (DOMAIN13) Attend daily rounds (punctual, prepared, engaged)(DOMAIN 13) 	360 Evaluations- RN, NP/PA, Peer Program Director Evaluations Program Coordinator Evaluations Duty Hours Monitor Evaluations ***These are the program methods of evaluation for this domain. Please feel free to make changes.				
	responsibility for shortcomings)						
	SYSTEMS BASED PRACTICE						
	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	METHOD OF EVALUATION	TEACHING METHODS			
1.	Attend and participate in discharge planning conferences which includes social workers, families, wound care specialists, home health, etc.	 Effectively participate in discharge planning conference with social worker, wound care specialist, families, and consultants (DOMAIN 6) 	360 evaluations- Social Worker, NP/PA Global Evaluation 360- Peer and RN ***These are the program methods of evaluation for this domain. Please feel free to make changes.				
	INTERPERSONAL & COMMUNICATION SKILLS						
	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	METHOD OF EVALUATION	TEACHING METHODS			
 2. 3. 	Respect the opinion of others (patients, family, students, nurses, techs, other care-givers) Deliver succinct oral presentations on rounds and in clinic Demonstrate good listening skills (take an accurate history, carry out tasks when told, focused and engaged on rounds)	 Successfully discharge patients providing clear oral instructions to the patient and family and dictating a concise well organized discharge summary(DOMAIN 14) Patient presentations are focused and concise(DOMAIN 14,15) 	Standardized Patient 360 Evaluation- Peer, ICU RN, NP/PA CAMEO ***These are the program methods of evaluation for this domain. Please feel free to make changes.				

4. Successfully become a respected member of the team		