

Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation University of Toronto Rotation Specific Goals and Objectives Neurology

General Requirements:

To develop the necessary clinical skills and knowledge required in Neurology for:

- Competent practice of the specialty of physical medicine and rehabilitation
- Successful completion of the Royal College Fellowship Exam

Specific:

By the end of the Physiatry Residency Program, including within this specific rotation, the resident must achieve the following objectives:

- Demonstrate diagnostic and therapeutic skills for ethical and effective patient care
- Access and apply relevant information to clinical practice
- Demonstrate effective consultation skills with respect to patient care, education and medical-legal opinions

Medical Expert

Definition:

As Medical Experts, Physiatrists integrate all of the CanMEDS Roles, applying medical knowledge, clinical skills, and professional attitudes in their provision of patient-centered care. *Medical Expert* is the central physician Role in the CanMEDS framework. The Physiatrist is a medical specialist, expert in the comprehensive diagnosis, management and rehabilitation of people of all ages with neuromusculoskeletal disorders and associated disabilities.

1. Function effectively as consultants, integrating all of the CanMEDS Roles to provide optimal, ethical and patient-centered medical rehabilitative care

- Demonstrate compassion and a professional attitude towards patients and family members
- Demonstrate reliability, conscientiousness and a willingness to learn
- Demonstrate respect for and an ability to work well with other allied health team members

2. Establish and maintain clinical knowledge, skills and attitudes appropriate to their practice

- Understand the anatomy and physiology of the brain, spinal cord, peripheral nerves, neuromuscular junction and muscle
- Recognize and understand the symptoms, signs, classification and pathophysiology of common neurological diseases including, but not limited to:
 - cerebrovascular accidents → more detailed under STROKE Rotation Objectives

- migraines/headaches/vertigo
- seizure disorders
- peripheral neuropathies (acquired and congenital), radiculopathy, myelopathy
- brain and spinal cord tumors
- motor neuron disorders: ALS, polio
- neuromuscular disorders: myasthenia gravis
- multiple sclerosis
- movement disorders: Huntington's and Parkinson's disease
- disorders of gait and impairment of coordination
- myopathies: polymyositis
- Dementia, Delirium, Depression
- TBI: mild. Moderate and severe → more detailed under TBI/STROKE Rotation Objectives

3. Perform a complete and appropriate assessment of a patient

- For a patient with a chief complaint of a neurological nature:
 - Be able to elicit a focused and relevant history
 - Be able to ascertain the degree of impairment, disability, handicap and functional limitations imposed by the neurological condition
 - Be able to perform a thorough but focused neurological examination
 - Formulate a differential diagnosis
 - Decide on an appropriate course of investigation
 - Devise an appropriate and effective management plan
- Be aware of the usefulness, limitations, indications and contraindications of specific neurological investigations such as:
 - imaging studies: x-rays, CT, CT with contrast, MRI, myelogram, FMRI
 - lumbar puncture and nerve blocks
 - hematological and biochemistry tests
 - nerve and muscle biopsy
 - electrodiagnostic studies
 - EEG studies
 - Neuropsychiatric assessments

4. Use preventive and therapeutic interventions effectively

- Implement an effective management plan in collaboration with a patient and their family
- Demonstrate effective, appropriate, and timely application of preventive and therapeutic interventions

5. Seek appropriate consultation from other health professionals, recognizing the limits of their expertise

- Demonstrate insight into their own limits of expertise
- Demonstrate effective, appropriate, and timely consultation of another health professional as needed for optimal patient care
- Arrange appropriate follow-up care services for a patient and their family

Communicator

Definition:

As Communicators, Psychiatrists effectively facilitate the doctor-patient relationship and the dynamic exchanges that occur before, during, and after the medical encounter.

1. Develop rapport, trust, and ethical therapeutic relationships with patients and families

- Establish positive therapeutic relationships with patients and their care givers that are characterized by understanding, trust, respect, honesty and empathy
- Gather information about a disease, but also about a patient's beliefs, concerns, expectations and illness experience
- Seek out and synthesize relevant information from other sources, such as a patient's family/caregivers and other professionals and review of relevant documentation
- Synthesize the information gathered for the diagnosis and management of a particular patient problem

2. Convey relevant information and explanations accurately to patients and care givers, colleagues and other professionals

- Deliver information to a patient and their care givers, in a humane, respectful, clear, concise and accurate manner so that it is understandable and encourages discussion and participation in decision-making
- Deliver information to colleagues and other health professionals in a respectful, clear, concise and accurate manner to encourage and facilitate inter-professional person-centered collaborative practice
- Address challenging communication issues effectively, such as obtaining informed consent, delivering bad news, and addressing anger, confusion and misunderstanding

3. Develop a common understanding on issues, problems and plans with patients, care givers, and other professionals to develop a shared plan of care

- Identify and explore problems to be addressed from a patient encounter effectively, including the patient's context, responses, concerns, and preferences
- Engage patients, care givers, and relevant health professionals in shared decision-making to develop a plan of care and promote patient autonomy.

4. Convey effective oral and written information about a medical encounter

- Prepare and maintain clear, complete, accurate, and appropriate records of clinical encounters and plans
- Present verbal reports of clinical encounters and plans effectively

Collaborator

Definition:

As Collaborators, Psychiatrists effectively work within a health care team to achieve optimal patient care.

1. Participate effectively and appropriately in an interprofessional health care team

- Work with others to assess, plan and provide integrated care for individual patients (or groups of patients)
- Display behaviour in keeping with attitudes which value the unique professional contributions of the other health care professionals on the team
- Respect team ethics, including confidentiality, resource allocation and professionalism

2. Work effectively with other health professionals to prevent, negotiate, and resolve interprofessional conflict

- Demonstrate a respectful attitude towards other colleagues
- Work with other professionals to prevent conflicts

Leader

Definition:

As Leaders, Psychiatrists are integral participants in health care organizations, organizing sustainable practices, making decisions about allocating resources, and contributing to the effectiveness of the health care system.

1. Participate in activities that contribute to the effectiveness of their health care organizations and systems

- Work collaboratively with others in their organizations

2. Manage their practice and career effectively

- Set priorities and manage time to balance patient care, practice requirements, outside activities and personal life

3. Allocate finite health care resources appropriately

- Recognize the importance of just allocation of health care resources, balancing effectiveness, efficiency and access with optimal patient care for individuals and disabled populations

Health Advocate

Definition:

As Health Advocates, Psychiatrists responsibly use their expertise and influence to advance the health and well-being of individual patients, communities, and populations.

1. Respond to individual patient health needs and issues as part of patient care

- Assist patients and families in accessing health and social resources in the community, including patient support groups
- Identify opportunities for advocacy, health promotion and disease prevention

2. Respond to the health needs of the communities that they serve

- Promote a heightened awareness of the challenges and abilities of persons with disabilities
- Appreciate the possibility of competing interests between the communities served and other populations

3. Identify the determinants of health for the populations that they serve

- Identify the determinants of health of persons with disabilities, including barriers to access to care and resources
- Identify vulnerable or marginalized populations within those served and respond appropriately
- Identify and respond appropriately to issues of gender, ethnicity and social bias in dealing with persons with disabilities

4. Promote the health of individual patients, communities, and populations

- Promote a heightened awareness of the challenges and abilities of persons with disabilities including environmental and attitudinal barriers
- Appreciate the possibility of conflict inherent in their role as a health advocate for a patient or community with that of manager or gatekeeper

Scholar

Definition:

As Scholars, Psychiatrists demonstrate a lifelong commitment to reflective learning, as well as the creation, dissemination, application and translation of medical knowledge.

1. Maintain and enhance professional activities through ongoing learning

- Recognize and reflect learning issues in practice
- Access and interpret the relevant evidence
- Integrate new learning into practice

2. Evaluate medical information and its sources critically, and apply this appropriately to practice decisions

- Critically appraise retrieved evidence in order to address a clinical question
- Integrate critical appraisal conclusions into clinical care thereby demonstrating a commitment to lifelong learning

3. Facilitate the learning of patients, families, students, residents, other health professionals, the public and others, as appropriate

- Assess and reflect on a teaching encounter
- Receive and provide feedback effectively

Professional

Definition:

As Professionals, Psychiatrists are committed to the health and well-being of individuals and society through ethical practice, profession-led regulation, and high personal standards of behaviour.

1. Demonstrate a commitment to their patients, profession, and society through ethical practice

- Exhibit appropriate professional behaviors in practice, including honesty, integrity, commitment, compassion, respect and altruism
- Demonstrate a commitment to delivering the highest quality care and maintenance of competence
- Maintain appropriate relations with patients

2. Demonstrate a commitment to their patients, profession and society through participation in profession-led regulation

- Demonstrate knowledge and an understanding of the professional, legal and ethical codes of practice to which physicians are bound
- Recognize and respond appropriately to others' unprofessional behaviours in practice

3. Demonstrate a commitment to physician health and sustainable practice

- Balance personal and professional priorities to ensure personal health, to ensure a sustainable practice and to optimize patient care
- Recognize other professionals in need and respond appropriately