

<p>General Concepts – Explain the principles of palliative care and hospice care – including definitions, eligibility, care settings, and indications for consultation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define palliative care. 2. Describe hospice, the basic eligibility criteria, and locations where hospice can take place 3. Compare and contrast the different approaches towards patient care in palliative care and in hospice. 4. Identify indications for palliative care consultation 	<p>Medical, Legal and Ethical Aspects – Apply ethical and legal principles in end-of-life care</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe common ethical issues at the end of life such as decision making and withdrawing or withholding potentially life-sustaining treatment. 2. Define surrogate, guardian, health care proxy, living will, and advance directive. 3. Recall the order of priority in determining appropriate surrogate decision maker in New York state 4. Identify the criteria for capacity.
<p>Communication – Demonstrate effective serious illness communication skills</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess a patient’s illness awareness and communication preferences. 2. Attend to patient and family emotions using patient-centered skills (e.g. NURSE statements). 3. Identify patient-related, provider-related and structural barriers for effective communication. 4. Describe the objectives of mapping values and complete one VALUES assessment. 5. Describe the typical conversation structure and objectives of serious illness discussion. 6. Debrief a family meeting with a member of the interdisciplinary team identifying examples of empathetic responses, unacknowledged emotion, power structures, culturally ambiguous language and alternatives. 	<p>Pain – Assess and manage pain in seriously ill patients by evaluating total pain, identifying causes of pain, and identifying strategies to treat pain using non-opioid an opioid analgesics.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe and recognize total pain and the different components which contribute to the pain experience. 2. Demonstrate the ability to conduct a pain assessment in seriously ill patients 3. Pain assessment in nonverbal 4. Identify common causes for nociceptive and neuropathic. 5. Identify non-opioid analgesics used to treat pain and their side effects. 6. Describe the principles of opioid use and routes of opioid administration, their pharmacology, and key principles in using opioids to treat pain.

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<p>Psychosocial, Existential, and Spiritual Needs -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demonstrate awareness and respect for cultural and religious practices as well as specific considerations for vulnerable and marginalized groups. 2. Describe the psychosocial, existential, and spiritual issues that a patient with serious illness and their caregivers may experience 3. Define grief and how it impacts the patient and family experience. 4. Compare and contrast grief, anticipatory grief, complicated grief and depression. 5. Identify issues contributing to caregiver distress. 6. Identify three interdisciplinary team members who could help with 	<p>Personal Development and Wellbeing – Demonstrate professionalism and self-awareness by setting personal learning goals, engaging in reflective practice, and using self-care strategies to support personal well-being in palliative care</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exhibit the behaviors of honesty, integrity, and respect in interactions with peers, staff, faculty, and patients. 2. Identify one or two personal learning goals. 3. Identify methods for reflecting on personal emotions and engaging in self-care.

<p>existential or spiritual distress and how they would help</p>	
<p>Working within an Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) - Collaborate effectively with an interprofessional healthcare team to co-create holistic, patient-centered care plans</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify the roles of IDT members (list) and describe how the interdisciplinary team facilitates holistic patient care, collaborative decision-making, and symptom management.2. Collaborate and create treatment plans as part of an interdisciplinary team.	