

Curriculum Content Report – Preventive Care

GP G1a6, GP G1a7, GP G1b5, GP G1c, GP G1c1, GPG1c2, GP G1c3, GP G1c4, GP G1c5, GP G2b3, GP G2c, GP G2c1, GP G2c2, GP G2c3, GP G2c4, GP G2c5, GPG3a3, GP G3b3, GP G3c, GP G3c1, GP G3c2, GP G3c3, GP G3c4, GP G3c5, GP G4b6, GP G4c, GP G4c1, GP G4c2, GP G4c3, GP G4c4, GP G4c5, PC B1, PC B1a1, prevention, health maintenance, diet, exercise, immunizations, nutrition

Prepared May 2018 by Ken Olive, MD

Year 1	
Course	Content
Doctoring I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Prevention of neural tube defects with folate •Fetal alcohol syndrome prevention •Childhood immunizations •Prevention of diabetes complications •Population health – preventive issues
Medical Human Gross Anatomy & Embryology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Prevention of birth defects: folic acid to prevent neural tube defects, glycemic control in mothers with diabetes, teratogen avoidance including prescription drugs, maternal dietary issues
Lifespan Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Avoidance of adverse childhood experiences to prevent adverse impact on brain development
Cellular & Molecular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Role of diet in hyperlipidemia
Year 2	
Microbiology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Clostridium difficile as preventable infection •Immunization -Haemophilus influenza, Bordetella pertussis •Neonatal Chlamydia trachomatis prevention •Neonatal HIV prevention •Neonatal Rubella prevention •STI prevention •Tuberculosis prevention
Immunology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Immunization workshop •Rh isoimmunization & screening
Introduction to Clinical Psychiatry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Suicide prevention
Pathology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Role of nutrition in disease prevention
Practice of Medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Role of diet in diabetes control
Year 3	
Community Medicine Clerkship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The student will perform a history and physical examination and establish patient care plans and implementation strategies with attention to the patient in the context of their community and to health promotion, disease prevention, and to determinants of health. •Community Health Fair experience with health promotion and disease prevention and health assessment primarily targeting adults.
Family Medicine Clerkship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Use of ePSS app for recommending evidence based preventive services. •Develop evidence-based health promotion/disease prevention plans for patients of any age or gender.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Recognize and identify the basic concepts of preventive care by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. defining the different levels of preventive medicine and their application to both primary and specialty care; b. defining states of impairment, limitation, dysfunction, discomfort, disability, disease and death; c. discussing risk factors for these states of impairment in an individual, familial, societal and environmental context or as related to life cycles; and d. identifying the potential of preventive intervention at genetic, prenatal, natal, infant, child, adolescent, adult and elderly stages of life. •Demonstrate ability to implement through patient education strategies for promoting health and preventing illness, •Provide preventive care and health promotion in day-to-day practice at each stage of life, •Assess patients for cardiovascular and cancer risk at any stage of life and provide appropriate recommendations based on that assessment, •Provide a plan for behavioral change of a life style risk such as smoking or obesity. Implement that plan appropriately with a patient. •Apply accepted criteria to proposed screening tests or programs. •Select appropriate laboratory tests for screening and prevention.
Internal Medicine Clerkship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cardiac rehabilitation as secondary prevention •Immunization status to be addressed as part of complete history and physical
OB/GYN Clerkship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Preventive and Health maintenance issues in women: hyperlipidemia, breast cancer, cervical cancer, colon cancer, osteoporosis, contraception, STIs, smoking cessation.
Pediatrics Clerkship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Screening for developmental concerns in the 4 major realms (gross motor, fine motor, speech/language, and cognitive) as well as for behavioral concerns with recommendations to advance development and to anticipate and manage behavioral issues (and therefore prevent delays). •Anticipatory guidance (by definition, preventative care) which includes car seat safety at all ages, safe sleep positioning, injury prevention (childproofing, choking hazards), gun safety, sports participation, nutritional counseling, and dental care.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Immunization as a means of preventing communicable diseases •Management of certain disease processes such as epiglottitis (both prevention through immunization and prevention of loss of the airway by early intubation), seizures (prevention by taking prescribed medications regularly), and fussiness due to subluxation of the radial head (injury prevention strategies). •Prevention of microcytic anemia by screening for iron deficiency and lead poisoning as well as by counseling about nutritional deficiencies and environmental risk factors. •Screening for hearing and vision problems to help prevent developmental delays and school problems. •Prevention of obesity through promotion of breastfeeding and through regular counseling about diet and physical activity. •Prevention of child abuse by recognition of high-risk social situations and early (and mandated) reporting of concerns.
Rural Primary Care Track Clerkship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Develop evidence-based health promotion/disease prevention plans for patients of any age or gender, including those with multiple health issues. •Perform a history and physical examination and establish a patient care plan and implementation strategy with attention to the patient in the context of their community and to health promotion, disease prevention, and to determinants of health. •Explain the Quality Improvement process and the community based approach to optimize patient care, health promotion, and disease prevention. •Community Health Fair experience with health promotion and disease prevention and health assessment primarily targeting adults. •Health promotion and disease prevention clinical exposure to children, adults, and elderly
Surgery Clerkship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Wise MD module on colon cancer – addresses prevention •Breast cancer screening