Otolaryngology – Head and Neck Surgery: Foundation EPA #3

Assessing and providing basic management for patients with epistaxis

Key Features:
- The observation of this EPA is divided into two parts: patient assessments and performing a procedure (rigid sino-nasal endoscopy, nasal packing, chemical cauterization, nasal septal hematoma evacuation)
- The patient assessment aspect of this EPA includes performing a flexible and/or rigid nasopharyngolaryngoscopy
- This EPA does not include more advanced surgical approaches such as endoscopic cauterization, sphenopalatine artery ligation and/or ethmoid artery ligation, which are part of the Core EPA

Assessment plan:

Part A: Patient Assessment
Supervisor does assessment based on direct observation

Use Form 1.
Collect 3 observations of achievement

Part B: Procedure
Supervisor does assessment based on direct observation

Use Form 2. (O-score criteria) Form collects information on:
- Procedure performed: rigid sino-nasal endoscopy; anterior nasal packing; posterior nasal packing; cauterization of anterior septum; nasal septal hematoma evacuation

Collect 3 observations of achievement
- At least 1 anterior plus posterior packing
- At least 1 chemical cauterization

Relevant milestones (Part A)

1. F ME 1.4.1 Apply knowledge of clinical and biomedical sciences as relevant to Otolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery
2. F ME 1.4.9 Apply clinical and biomedical sciences to manage patient presentations in Otolaryngology – Head and Neck Surgery
3. F ME 1.5.2 Recognize urgent issues that may need the involvement of more senior colleagues and engage them immediately
4. F ME 2.1.1 Identify and recognize life threatening or emergent issues
5. F ME 2.2.7 Identify and differentiate normal and abnormal findings in history and physical exam
6. F ME 2.2.13 Perform and interpret findings of office-based exams
   • Flexible and/or rigid nasopharyngolaryngoscopy with or without topical anesthesia
7. F ME 2.2.14 Develop a specific differential diagnosis relevant to the patient’s presentation, for common Oto-HNS presentations
8. F ME 2.2.15 Select and interpret appropriate investigations for common Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery presentations, based on a differential diagnosis
9 F ME 2.4.1 Develop, implement and document initial management plans for common problems in Otolaryngology – Head and Neck Surgery
10 F ME 2.4.2 Recognize and suggest an initial management plan for emergent issues
11 F ME 2.4.3 Ensure that the patient and family are informed about the risks and benefits of each treatment option in the context of best evidence and guidelines
12 F ME 2.4.4 Discuss with the patient and family the degree of uncertainty inherent in all clinical situations
13 F ME 4.1.1 Ensure follow-up on results of investigation and response to treatment
14 F ME 4.1.2 Recognize need for consultations of other healthcare professionals
15 F COM 1.2.1 Optimize the physical environment for patient comfort, dignity, privacy, engagement, and safety
16 F COM 2.1.1 Conduct a patient-centred interview, gathering all relevant biomedical and psychosocial information for any clinical presentation
17 F COM 2.2.1 Conduct a focused and efficient patient interview, managing the flow of the encounter while being attentive to the patient’s cues and responses
18 F COM 5.1.2 Document information about patients and their medical conditions in a manner that enhances intra-and interprofessional care
19 F COM 5.1.3 Document clinical encounters to adequately convey clinical reasoning and the rationale for decisions
20 F COL 1.3.1 Identify referral and consultation as opportunities to improve quality of care and patient safety by sharing expertise
21 F COL 1.3.2 Integrate the patient’s perspective and context into the collaborative care plan
22 F COL 3.1.1 Identify patients requiring handover to other physicians or health care professionals
23 F COL 3.2.1 Communicate with the receiving physicians or health care professionals during transitions in care, clarifying issues after transfer as needed
24 F HA 1.3.1 Work with the patient and family to identify opportunities for disease prevention, health promotion, and health protection