

CORE COMPETENCIES TOPIC GUIDE

1. **Patient Care** – the ability to provide patient care that is compassionate, appropriate, and effective for the treatment of health problems and the promotion of health:
 - a. Data gathering
 - b. History taking
 - c. Patient examination
 - d. Diagnosis
 - e. Interpretation/decision-making/assessment
 - f. Management/treatment plans
 - g. Preventive care
 - h. Procedures

2. **Medical Knowledge** – the knowledge about established and evolving biomedical, clinical, and cognate sciences and the application of this knowledge to patient care:
 - a. General principles/concepts/theories
 - b. Applied basic sciences
 - c. Applied clinical knowledge
 - d. Applied biomedical sciences
 - e. Epidemiology and psychosocial behavioral sciences
 - f. Population-based medicine/public health

3. **Practice-based Learning and Improvement** – the ability to investigate and evaluate patient care practices, appraise and assimilate scientific evidence, and improve their patient care practices:
 - a. Benchmarks/best practices
 - b. Practice related quality improvement (QI)/practice improvement (PI)
 - c. Evidence-based practice/medicine
 - d. Continuing professional development/continuing medical education
 - e. Practice self-assessment
 - f. Information technology/medical informatics
 - g. Teaching and learning and life-long learning

4. **Interpersonal and Communication Skills** – the ability to demonstrate interpersonal and communication skills that result in effective information exchange and collaboration with patients, their families, and other health professionals:
 - a. Teaming and team leadership skills (interprofessional, multidisciplinary)
 - b. Effective communicator and listener
 - c. Caring, respectful behavior
 - d. Written and verbal communication skills
 - e. Teaching skills
 - f. Educating/counseling patients and family members

5. **Professionalism** – reflects a commitment to carrying out professional responsibilities, adherence to ethical principles, and sensitivity to a diverse patient population:
 - a. Physician accountability
 - b. Humanistic qualities (respect, compassion, integrity)
 - c. Professional ethics
 - d. Socio-cultural factors (sensitivity to culture, diversity, gender, age, disabilities)
 - e. Life-long learning
 - f. Advocacy for and responsive to patient needs
 - g. Commitment to excellence and quality care
 - h. Mentorship and role-modeling

6. **System-based Practice** – an awareness of and responsiveness to the larger context and system of healthcare, and the ability to call effectively on other resources in the system to provide optimal health care:
 - a. Patient safety
 - b. Cost-effective care/socioeconomics
 - c. Management of resources
 - d. Medical errors
 - e. Continuity of care
 - f. Healthcare delivery and systems of care models
 - g. Utilization issues
 - h. Risk management
 - i. Electronic record keeping m
 - j. Management and leadership skills

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