



## Goal 2: Students will be prepared to function in diverse settings.

Didactic & Clinical curriculum to include diversity education

### Didactic

Clinical Medicine courses (PAS 601-603): Provide instruction on outpatient and inpatient management of patients

### Instructional Objectives:

- “ Assesses severity of patient condition and makes judgments as to status, need for consultation, prognosis, or need for further diagnostic evaluation.
- “ Recognizes factors in the history (given symptoms) that affect prognosis.
- “ Evaluates patient condition in terms of need for referral for surgical treatments/procedures versus other non-surgical options.
- “ Identifies priority in management, specifically in acute or emergency cases.
- “ Identifies appropriate management of selected conditions using a variety of therapies.
- “ Identifies appropriate long-term treatment or management goals.
- “ Identifies indication for hospital admission or other appropriate setting.

PAS 510 Psychosocial Medicine: Social determinants of health, healthcare disparities, and the practice of medicine

Instructional Objectives: Evaluate how cultural, class, and ethnic differences may affect health-

- “ Describe and discuss factors that affect the ability of patients to follow a medical professional's management plan or guidance and evaluate methods to address them.
- “ Describe and discuss what is meant by cross-cultural communication and the delivery of culturally competent care.
- “ Describe and illustrate the importance of cultural competence when interacting with and caring for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, or questioning (LGBTQ) patients.
- “ Identify the challenges you will face as a PA working with diverse patient populations.
- “ Identify techniques to improve history taking and physical examination skills when interacting with patients who have mental and/or physical disabilities and examine the legal responsibilities when delivering care to this patient population.
- “ Explore characteristics of personal identity and how this plays a role in the daily performance as a health care provider.
- “ Recognize the importance of differences in other ethnicities and cultures without allowing personal biases to affect medical treatment or care.

### Clinical

799C Clinical Capstone Course: Module 2 Aquifer cases

Module three will encompass cases exploring chronic disease, cultural diversity, and social determinants of health.

Aquifer cases, as stated on the website, are interactive virtual patient cases to help the student's ability to:

- “ Demonstrate the knowledge and clinical reasoning skills needed
- “ Diagnosing and managing patient problems
- “ Provide effective health maintenance and anticipatory guidance outlined in the respective national core curricula.
- “ Identify important elements of the history, physical examination, and tests, and use these to create focused differential diagnoses for patient problems.

Completion of the designated cases is required to pass Module 3 of this course.

1. Social Determinants of Health 01: Overview of social and structural determinants of health  
Upon completion of this module, the student should be able to:
  - “ Give examples of health care disparities.
  - “ Define health equity.
  - “ Define social and structural determinants of health.
  - “ Discuss community culture and medical culture and their impact on patient health.
  - “ Outline strategies to manage bias and power differentials in the clinician-patient interaction.
  - “ Discuss health beliefs and their impact on health care outcomes.
  
2. Social Determinants of Health 02: 2-year-old male with fever and headache  
Upon completion of this module, the student should be able to:
  - “ Reflect on their own cultural norms to work toward cultural self-awareness.
  - “ Use negotiating and problem-solving skills in shared decision-making with patients using the LEARN model to foster shared decision-making.

- “ List factors related to language that affect clinician-patient communication and explain their effect on health care outcomes.
- “ Identify situations where use of an interpreter is indicated and recognize how both clinician and patient comfort and desire to use an interpreter can impact care.
- “ Outline elements of professional behavior in caring for patients with language barriers

### PAS 703 Clerkship in Women's Health Simulation

Upon reading these articles and completing the simulation experience, the student will be able to distinguish and apply appropriate prenatal and pre-operative management guidelines, and to discuss how women's health is impacted by issues of gender identity, ethnicity/race, and social determinants of health care

### Diversity of clinical experience (100% of students have exposure to diverse clinical sites)

Medically Underserved Area (MUA) and Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) Clinical Sites

MUA: Medically Underserved Areas/Populations are areas or populations designated by HRSA as having too few primary care providers, high infant mortality, high poverty or a high elderly population.

HPSA: Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) are designated by HRSA as having shortages of primary medical care, dental or mental health providers and may be geographic (a county or service area), population (e.g. low income or Medica

