Ambulatory Care Rotation Objectives

Manage Complex or Chronic Illness(es) in Older Adults

- Identifies and assesses barriers to communication such as hearing or sight impairments, such as hearing/sight impairment, speech and language difficulties, aphasia, limited health literacy and cognitive disorders.
- Defines members of the interprofessional team in the ambulatory and residential geriatrics setting. Consults effectively with members of the IPE team serving the individual setting. Incorporates input from interdisciplinary team members into patient assessments and plans. When available, participate in interprofessional team huddles.

Cognitive, Affective, and Behavioral Health.

- Appropriately administers and interprets the results of at least one validated screening tool for dementia

Medication Management

- Reviews the patient's medications (including medications prescribed by other physicians, over-the-counter medications and complementary and alternative medications) to assess adherence, eliminate ineffective, duplicate and unnecessary medications and ensures that all medically indicated pharmacotherapies are prescribed.
- Considers adverse reactions to medications in the differential diagnosis of new symptoms of geriatric syndromes (for example, cognitive impairment, falls, incontinence).

Transitions of Care

- Evaluates and treats patients after hospitalization, providing appropriate follow up care based on communication from the inpatient team and to prevent hospital acquired complications.

Ambulatory Care

- Screens ambulatory elders for falls or fear of falling
- Individualizes standard recommendations for screening tests and chemoprophylaxis in older patients based on functional status, life expectancy, patient and family preferences and goals of care.
- Incorporates functional assessment concepts into individualized treatment plans.
- Assesses gait and balance and stability, evaluates for precipitating causes (medications, environment, illness) and implements interventions to decrease the risk of falling
- Identifies older persons at high safety risk including unsafe driving, medication use or elder abuse/neglect and develops a plan for assessment, management or referral.