



Learning objectives:

Chief Complaint: Right ear pain radiating to the neck

Upon completion of this exercise, the student should be able to show proficiency in the following learning objectives:

- Understand differences between sensory and conductive hearing loss.
- Know how to perform a Rinne test.
- Know how to perform a Weber test.
- Know the anatomy of the outer ear.
- Know the anatomy of the inner ear.
- Know the imaging modalities for mastoiditis.
- Know the complications of mastoiditis.
- Know which antibiotic is of choice in treating mastoiditis.
- Know the risk factors of mastoiditis.
- Understand the patient who presents with otitis media and otitis externa.



Learning objectives:

Chief Complaint: Abdominal pain

Upon completion of this exercise, the student should be able to show proficiency in the following learning objectives:

- Describe the clinical approach to a patient with acute abdominal pain.
- Define symptoms associated with small-bowel obstruction.
- Describe the expected location of abdominal pain based upon the location of gastrointestinal pathology.
- List the causes of small-bowel obstruction.
- Predict the possible treatment options based on the cause and severity of the small-bowel obstruction.
- List the anatomical differences between the small bowel and large bowel.
- Describe causes of large bowel obstructions.
- Discuss roles of Crohn's as it relates to SBO.
- Describe the indications, contraindications, and complications of a Nasogastric Tube.
- Describe Findings of a SBO on XR and CT scan.



Learning objectives:

Chief Complaint: Shoulder pain

Upon completion of this exercise, the student should be able to show proficiency in the following learning objectives:

- Identify differentials for shoulder pain in the ER.
- Become familiar with the arthrocentesis procedure.
- Identify x-ray findings on shoulder XR.
- Determine the significance of inflammatory markers such as CRP, SED Rate.
- Understand presentation clinically of asymptomatic UTI.
- Identify Physical Exam technique of a Neer Test.
- Identify Physical Exam technique of Empty Can Test.
- Understand Findings of Bicipital Tendonitis.
- Identify Possible Osteomyelitis.
- Identify patients with possible septic joint.



Learning objectives:

Chief Complaint: Periorbital redness and hypertensive urgency

Upon completion of this exercise, the student should be able to show proficiency in the following learning objectives:

- Identify Eye Emergencies.
- Acknowledge the need for a visual acuity in eye emergencies.
- Discuss the use of a Tono pen to measure intraocular pressures.
- Understand the role of bedside US when determining to do an I and D.
- Understand the Incision and Drainage procedure.
- Discuss the difference of opinions in packing vs not packing an abscess.
- Discuss the need of antibiotics when treating and abscess.
- Determine the need for IV antibiotics in abscess and cellulitis.
- Recognize facial cellulitis as a medical emergency.
- Determine which physical exam techniques are essential when dealing with different types of abscesses.



Learning objectives:

Chief Complaint: Altered mental status

Upon completion of this exercise, the student should be able to show proficiency in the following learning objectives:

- Recognize acute causes of Altered Mental status.
- Recognize different causes of seizures.
- Recognize different causes of sepsis.
- Understand how to document and obtain a history from the patient who is incapable of providing one.
- Understand when to intubate a patient in the acute care setting.
- Discuss treatment options of helminths in the brain.
- Discuss different causes of fever.
- Discuss the findings of cerebral spinal fluid.
- Identify different modalities to consider when dealing with a patient who has altered mental status.
- Understand CT scan findings of different neurological etiologies.



Learning objectives:

Chief Complaint: Testicular pain

Upon completion of this exercise, the student should be able to show proficiency in the following learning objectives:

- Construct the differential diagnosis for pediatric scrotal pain.
- Recognize the typical findings in history of testicular torsion.
- Recognize physical exam findings in a testicular torsion.
- Initiate the appropriate work-up of the pediatric patient with scrotal pain.
- Recognize the critical-time nature of diagnosing testicular torsion and the indications for timely consultation and treatment.
- Understand urgent surgical need of a testicular torsion with or without reduction.
- Understand the ultrasound findings associated with testicular torsion.
- Describe how to perform manual detorsion of the testicle.
- Describe the anatomical scrotal abnormality that allows for testicular torsion to occur.
- Understand what a stump appendix is.



Learning objectives:

Chief Complaint: Acute tearing chest pain

Upon completion of this exercise, the student should be able to show proficiency in the following learning objectives:

- Recognize life-threatening differential diagnosis of dyspnea.
- List the frequent signs and symptoms of the common causes of dyspnea (i.e., demonstrate “pattern recognition” for common diseases that cause dyspnea).
- Apply an algorithm for the diagnosis of pulmonary embolism.
- Practice applying a prediction rule to determine pretest probability and recognize its importance in test interpretation - Wells Score, PERC.
- List EKG findings of PE.
- Explain the pathophysiological causes of hypoxia.
- Contrast the physiology of dyspnea due to pulmonary embolism versus heart failure.
- Identify Virchow’s triad.
- Identify Emergent Causes of Dyspnea.
- Recognize Lab findings including ABG, of a PE.



Learning objectives:

Chief Complaint: Bicycle accident

Upon completion of this exercise, the student should be able to show proficiency in the following learning objectives:

- Determine different causes of shoulder pain in the emergency room.
- Determine the imaging modalities used for specific shoulder etiologies.
- Discuss common sedatives used for moderate sedation.
- Discuss different types of shoulder dislocations.
- Discuss the different techniques used to reduce a shoulder.
- Know the complications of a shoulder reduction procedure.
- How to do a physical assessment of a patient with a shoulder dislocation.
- Know the common fractures associated with a shoulder dislocation.
- Know the different physical exam findings for shoulder pain.
- Discuss common mechanism of injury for shoulder injuries.



Learning objectives:

Chief Complaint: RLQ abdominal pain

Upon completion of this exercise, the student should be able to show proficiency in the following learning objectives:

- Perform a targeted history and physical exam pertinent to the presentation of acute-onset flank pain.
- Construct a differential diagnosis for acute-onset flank pain.
- Select an appropriate work-up for acute-onset flank pain.
- Describe the rational for various pharmacotherapy options in the treatment of suspected or confirmed kidney stone.
- Differentiate kidney stones that are likely vs. unlikely to pass spontaneously.
- Apply the criteria for hospital admission vs. discharge.
- Develop an appropriate discharge plan for outpatient care and follow-up.
- Describe the composition of various types of kidney stones.
- Explain the leading theories regarding how kidney stones form.
- Discuss the different modalities to order for a kidney stone.



Learning objectives:

Chief Complaint: Dizziness for 2 days

Upon completion of this exercise, the student should be able to show proficiency in the following learning objectives:

- Identify the elements of history that are most important for a chief complaint of headache.
- Identify the elements of history that are most important for a chief complaint of dizziness.
- Complete a physical exam for a patient complaining of dizziness.
- Perform and document a proper HPI and medical history for a patient with dizziness.
- Identify an appropriate treatment plan for a patient with dizziness.
- Identify and describe “red flags” for a patient with dizziness.
- Describe the neuroanatomy relevant to the examination of a patient who presents with dizziness.
- List the cranial nerves that might be involved in a patient who presents with dizziness and explain the relationship between the headache and those cranial nerves.
- Correlate the physical exam findings in a patient with possible anatomic lesion.
- Identify the different Stroke Scales used to cerebral infarcts.
- Identify how to perform and evaluate a Dix Hal pike Maneuver.



Learning objectives:

Chief Complaint: Headache

Upon completion of this exercise, the student should be able to show proficiency in the following learning objectives:

- Identify the elements of history that are most important for a chief complaint of headache.
- Identify key elements of history pertinent to a patient presenting with acute headache.
- Identify key elements of the physical examination pertinent to a patient presenting with acute headache.
- Understand how to do a complete neurological exam.
- Differentiate potential causes of a headache.
- Describe the neuroanatomy relevant to the examination of a patient who presents with dizziness.
- List the cranial nerves that might be involved in a patient who presents with dizziness and explain the relationship between the headache and those cranial nerves.
- Identify the different Stroke Scales used to cerebral infarcts.
- Correlate the physical exam findings in a patient with possible anatomic lesions.
- Know when to use different modalities and treatments for different types of headaches.



Learning objectives:

Chief Complaint: Chest pain after stent placement

Upon completion of this exercise, the student should be able to show proficiency in the following learning objectives:

- List differentials of chest pain.
- Understand findings of pericarditis.
- Establish what Dressler's Syndrome is.
- List findings on an ECG of pericarditis.
- List physical exam findings of pericarditis.
- List a treatment plan for a patient with pericarditis.
- Recognize different etiologies of pericarditis.
- Identify the high-risk features of pericarditis that necessitate hospital admission for inpatient treatment.
- Understand and apply appropriate medication regimens for the optimal treatment of pericarditis.
- Describe the pathophysiology underlying friction rubs heard on cardiac auscultation.



Learning objectives:

Chief Complaint: Left sided chest pain that started two days ago

Upon completion of this exercise, the student should be able to show proficiency in the following learning objectives:

- Understand the presentation of pneumothorax.
- Understand the presentation of a hemothorax.
- Learn the management of tension pneumothorax.
- Learn proper placement for a needle decompression in a patient with pneumothorax.
- Learn proper placement for a chest tube thoracotomy in a patient with pneumothorax.
- Know the difference in sizes of tubes in a pneumothorax versus a hemothorax.
- Learn different techniques utilized to treat pneumothorax.
- Learn when to perform a thoracotomy in a pneumothorax.
- Learn how to use different dressing techniques in a patient with chest thoracotomy.
- Know which image modality to use in a patient with pneumothorax.