

Effective for residents who enter training on or after July 1st 2017

MEDICAL EXPERT MILESTONES: RESIDENCY

Transition to discipline	Foundations of discipline	Core of discipline	Transition to practice
--------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------	------------------------

1. Practice medicine within their defined scope of practice and expertise

1.1. Demonstrate a commitment to high-quality care for their patients	Demonstrate a commitment to high-quality care for their patients	Demonstrate compassion for patients	Demonstrate commitment and accountability for patients in their care	
1.2. Integrate the CanMEDS Intrinsic Roles into their practice of Anesthesiology	Explain how the Intrinsic Roles need to be integrated into the practice of Anesthesiology to deliver optimal patient care			Integrate the CanMEDS Intrinsic Roles into their practice of Anesthesiology
1.3. Apply knowledge of the clinical and biomedical sciences relevant to Anesthesiology	<p>Apply the CAS Guidelines to the Practice of Anesthesia in preparing an operating room for patient care, including preparation of the required monitoring equipment</p> <p>Apply knowledge of the normal and abnormal physiologic values for an adult ASA 1 or 2 patient during general or regional anesthesia</p>	<p>Apply clinical and biomedical sciences to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - manage core patient presentations in anesthesiology, internal medicine, and surgery - manage patient positioning and related complications during surgery - manage core patient presentations in the pregnant patient - manage core patient presentations in anesthesiology - manage core patient 	<p>Apply knowledge of the clinical and biomedical sciences relevant to Anesthesiology</p> <p>Apply clinical and biomedical sciences to manage perioperative assessment in complex patients, in the breadth of conditions listed in the national curriculum</p> <p>Apply knowledge of the clinical and biomedical sciences relevant to pediatric Anesthesiology</p>	<p>Apply a broad base and depth of knowledge in clinical and biomedical sciences to manage the breadth of patient presentations in anesthesiology practice</p> <p>Apply a broad base and depth of knowledge in clinical and biomedical sciences to manage the breadth of patient presentations in obstetric anesthesiology</p>

		<p>presentations in pediatric anesthesia or pediatric surgery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - demonstrate knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of acute pain - Manage core patient presentations in undifferentiated general pediatric patients - Manage core patient presentations in surgery - Manage core patient presentations in internal medicine and surgery <p>Identify criteria for safe extubation</p> <p>Describe the pathophysiology and clinical presentations of common clinical conditions in medicine and surgery</p> <p>Apply basic physiology, pharmacology and anatomy to develop and implement an initial management plan with appropriate options for an anticipated difficult airway</p> <p>Apply clinical and biomedical physiology to manage patient arterial blood gas results</p> <p>Apply clinical sciences to predict acute blood loss, describe signs of acute</p>	<p>Apply knowledge of the clinical and biomedical sciences relevant but not limited to anesthesia for spinal diseases and injury, and neurological monitoring</p> <p>Apply knowledge of the clinical sciences relevant to pain medicine</p> <p>Apply knowledge of anatomy to central line insertion technique</p> <p>Apply knowledge of anatomy to regional anesthesia techniques</p> <p>Apply knowledge of the anatomy of the spine and spinal cord, including surface anatomy and deeper structures</p> <p>Apply knowledge of anatomy to lung isolation technique</p> <p>Apply knowledge of the clinical and biomedical sciences relevant to anatomy, physiology, pharmacology, and embryology of the cardiac system</p> <p>Apply knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of acute pain in the development of a pain management strategy</p> <p>Apply knowledge of the</p>	
--	--	--	--	--

		<p>blood loss, and perioperative management strategies to minimize blood loss</p> <p>Apply knowledge of the anatomy of the spine and spinal cord, including surface anatomy and deeper structures</p> <p>Apply basic physiology, pharmacology, and anatomy to the management of the pregnant patient</p> <p>Integrate and apply knowledge of difficult airway algorithms and cognitive aids to prepare equipment and supplies for airway management</p>	<p>physiological changes associated with pregnancy</p> <p>Apply knowledge of the pharmacology of local anesthetics with respect to mechanism of action, toxicity, kinetics, and adjuvants, to the selection of appropriate pharmacologic agents</p> <p>Apply knowledge in pharmacology of various analgesics and analgesic adjuvants to develop a multimodal approach to acute pain management</p> <p>Apply knowledge of blood transfusion and blood conservation strategies during cardiac surgery</p> <p>Apply clinical knowledge of indications and specific surgical considerations for vascular surgery</p> <p>Apply knowledge of neurophysiology relevant to optimal anesthetic agents choice , management of increased intracranial pressure and basic principles of neuroprotection</p> <p>Apply knowledge of the clinical and biomedical sciences relevant but not limited to the brain death, end-stage organ disease and donor organ</p>	
--	--	---	---	--

			<p>protection</p> <p>Apply clinical and theoretical knowledge of echography to anesthesiology and critical care practice</p> <p>Apply knowledge of the interaction of patient co-morbidity and surgical interventions in producing adverse patient outcomes</p> <p>Apply knowledge of advanced life support to optimize and prepare the patient and operating room for surgical intervention in the critically ill patient</p> <p>Apply knowledge of anesthesia complications encountered during the perioperative period to provide peri-operative care</p>	
<p>1.4. Perform appropriately timed clinical assessments with recommendations that are presented in an organized manner</p>		<p>Perform focused clinical assessments with recommendations that are well-documented</p> <p>Recognize [difficult scenarios or] urgent problems that may need the involvement of more experienced colleagues and seek their assistance immediately</p> <p>Perform focused clinical assessments of a parturient during labour,</p>	<p>Perform clinical assessments that address the breadth of issues in each case</p> <p>Perform appropriately-timed preoperative clinical assessments with recommendations that are well-organized and properly documented in written and/or oral form</p> <p>Perform a structured clinical assessment in a time-effective manner</p>	<p>Perform appropriately-timed clinical assessments and case-managements addressing the breadth of anesthesiology, with recommendations that are well-organized and properly documented in written and/or oral form</p> <p>Perform appropriately-timed clinical assessments addressing the breadth of pediatric anesthesiology, with recommendations that are well-organized</p>

		<p>acknowledge limitations of the assessment in this specific context and demonstrate strategies to overcome those limitations</p> <p>Perform focused clinical assessments and identify potential difficult airway</p> <p>Perform focused clinical assessments with prioritized recommendations that are well documented</p> <p>Perform focused clinical assessment of acute pain and recommendations that are well-documented</p> <p>Perform focused clinical assessments with recommendations that are well documented (key points: history, physical examination of spine, review investigations including coagulation profile; awareness of latest guidelines from professional bodies like ASRA)</p>	<p>that address the breadth of issues in each case without excluding key elements</p> <p>Perform clinical assessments of the high-risk parturient that address the breadth of issues in relation to pre-existing comorbidities, as well as pregnancy induced disease states</p> <p>Perform appropriate history and physical assessment to identify patients with potential for a difficult airway, including the predictors for difficult mask ventilation</p>	<p>and properly documented in written and/or oral form</p> <p>Perform appropriately-timed clinical assessments addressing the breadth of postoperative and post-trauma acute pain, with recommendations that are well-organized and properly documented in written and/or oral form</p> <p>Demonstrate an awareness of the context of practice, including what is required to practice safely and effectively in a community practice, and exercise the ability to adapt to that context</p>
<p>1.5. Carry out professional duties in the face of multiple, competing demands</p>	<p>Demonstrate awareness of limitations and seek help efficiently and effectively</p>		<p>Maintain a duty of care and patient safety while balancing multiple competing responsibilities</p> <p>Maintain a duty of care while balancing multiple</p>	<p>Carry out professional duties in the face of multiple, competing demands</p> <p>Carry out professional duties in the face of multiple, competing demands, such as</p>

			<p>responsibilities</p> <p>Prioritize patients on the basis of acuity of illness</p> <p>Prioritize issues in each patient on the basis of clinical presentation</p>	<p>optimal care for the individual patient, the need to see all the patients who require a preoperative consultation in a given day, and teaching/supervising duties to trainees</p> <p>Carry out professional duties in the face of multiple, competing demands and prioritize patient care including triaging of urgent/emergent patient care</p> <p>Carry out professional duties in the face of multiple, competing demands and prioritize various tasks optimally</p>
<p>1.6. Recognize and respond to the complexity, uncertainty, and ambiguity inherent in Anesthesiology practice</p>	<p>Identify clinical situations in which complexity, uncertainty, and ambiguity may play a role in decision-making</p>	<p>On the basis of patient-centered priorities, seek assistance to prioritize multiple competing tasks that need to be addressed</p> <p>On the basis of patient-centred priorities, seek assistance when appropriate and prioritize appropriately multiple competing tasks that need to be addressed in a timely manner</p>	<p>Adapt care as the complexity, uncertainty, and ambiguity of the patient’s clinical situation evolves</p> <p>Adapt care as the complexity, uncertainty, and ambiguity of the patient’s clinical situation evolves, including anticipation of intense but brief intraoperative stimulation</p> <p>Seek assistance in situations that are complex or new</p> <p>Concurrently diagnose and manage life threatening</p>	<p>Recognize and respond to the complexity, uncertainty, and ambiguity inherent in anesthesiology practice</p> <p>Recognize and respond to the complexity, uncertainty, and ambiguity inherent in providing care for emergency cases</p> <p>Recognize and respond to the complexity, uncertainty, and ambiguity inherent in the acute pain service</p>

			<p>emergencies by adapting care as the complexity, uncertainty, and ambiguity of the patient's clinical situation evolves</p> <p>Promptly recognize a complex situation in which the patient is not responding as usual to the management plan</p>	
--	--	--	---	--

MEDICAL EXPERT MILESTONES: RESIDENCY

Transition to discipline

Foundations of discipline

Core of discipline

Transition to practice

2. Perform a patient-centred clinical assessment and establish a management plan

<p>2.1. Prioritize issues to be addressed in a patient encounter</p>		<p>Iteratively establish priorities, considering the perspective of the patient and family (including values and preferences) as the patient's situation evolves</p>	<p>Consider clinical urgency, feasibility, availability of resources, and comorbidities in determining priorities to be addressed</p> <p>Consider clinical urgency, feasibility, availability of resources, and comorbidities in determining priorities to be addressed during preoperative evaluation and determination of timing of surgery</p> <p>Consider clinical urgency, feasibility, availability of resources, comorbidities and the second patient (fetus) in determining priorities to be addressed</p> <p>Initiate management of urgent situations in a timely manner</p> <p>Identify and resolve conflicting anesthetic priorities for complex patients for any surgical procedure</p> <p>Identify the patient in need of resuscitation and initiate</p>	<p>Prioritize which issues need to be addressed during future visits or with other health care practitioners</p> <p>Prioritize which issues need to be addressed in a timely manner during the perioperative period</p> <p>Elicit all relevant information for the purpose of triaging and coordinating comprehensive anesthetic care of complex patients including urgent and emergent cases</p>
--	--	--	--	--

			<p>appropriate resuscitative measures in an evidence-based, patient-centred manner</p>	
<p>2.2. Elicit a history, perform a physical exam and select appropriate investigations, and interpret their results for the purpose of diagnosis and management, disease prevention, and health promotion</p>	<p>Elicit a history for a patient prior to their scheduled minor procedure, which should include relevant past medical history, anesthetic history, and functional review of systems</p> <p>Perform an appropriate pre-anesthetic physical examination of a patient prior to their scheduled minor procedure, which should include an appropriate airway assessment</p> <p>Identify relevant investigations required prior to the scheduled minor procedure</p>	<p>Perform a focused history, and physical exam (to include physical exam of regional areas where invasive procedures may be planned), review investigations, and interpret their results for the purpose of preoperative assessment and optimization of patient prior to surgery. This is to include a review of electronic medical records</p> <p>Select and interpret appropriate investigations based on patient medical history and planned surgery</p> <p>Elicit an appropriate anesthetic history, perform a directed physical exam, identify appropriate investigations, and interpret their results for the purpose of anesthetic management with a focus on identifying the relevant anesthetic issues and formation of a sound anesthetic management plan</p> <p>Elicit a history, perform a physical exam and select appropriate investigations, and interpret their results for the purpose of</p>	<p>Elicit a history, perform a physical exam, select appropriate investigations, and interpret their results for the purpose of diagnosis and management</p> <p>Elicit a history, perform a physical exam and select appropriate investigations, and interpret their results for the purpose of determining prioritized anesthetic considerations and perioperative management plan</p> <p>Elicit a history, perform a physical exam and select appropriate investigations, and interpret their results for the purpose of determining prioritized anesthetic considerations and perioperative management plan of a patient with critical illness</p> <p>Elicit a history, perform a physical exam, use appropriate information from ongoing monitoring, select appropriate investigations and interpret their results for</p>	<p>Elicit a history, perform a physical exam, select appropriate investigations, and interpret their results for the purpose of diagnosis and management, disease prevention, and health promotion</p>

		<p>developing a differential diagnosis and an initial management plan</p> <p>Elicit a history, perform a physical exam and select appropriate investigations, and interpret their results for the purpose of diagnosis and management</p> <p>Synthesize patient information in a timely manner to determine diagnosis</p> <p>Synthesize patient information into prioritized anesthetic considerations</p> <p>Synthesize patient information to determine diagnosis</p> <p>Synthesize patient information to determine anesthetic considerations and anesthetic management plan</p>	<p>the purpose of diagnosis and management of an unexpected perioperative event</p> <p>Elicit a history, perform a physical exam and select appropriate investigations, and interpret their results for the purpose of diagnosis and management of a patient with acute pain</p> <p>Elicit a history, perform a physical exam and select appropriate investigations, and interpret their results for the purpose of diagnosis the chronic pain syndrome. This includes determination of the character and severity of pain, use of the appropriate pain scale and assessment of the impact on function</p> <p>Select and interpret appropriate investigations based on a differential diagnosis</p> <p>Select and interpret appropriate investigations based on differential diagnosis, urgency of the situation, and resource availability</p> <p>Select and interpret appropriate preoperative investigations based on</p>	
--	--	---	--	--

			<p>the planned procedure and patient's comorbidities</p> <p>Select and interpret relevant perioperative investigations/ imaging techniques and integrate the results to assess risk and to appropriately modify perioperative management plan</p> <p>Interpret the summary reports of advanced cardiac investigations and appropriately use the data in the anesthetic management</p> <p>Competently interpret focused transthoracic echocardiography exam for common pathologies, including but not limited to hypovolemia, left and right ventricular failure and pericardial effusion and tamponade</p> <p>Interpret patient information provided by invasive and non-invasive monitors, for the purposes of diagnosis and management</p> <p>Synthesize patient information to determine diagnosis</p> <p>Synthesize patient information to determine the most appropriate anesthetic management</p>	
--	--	--	---	--

			<p>plan</p> <p>Synthesize patient information to reflect current clinical condition</p> <p>Synthesize patient information to determine indications for invasive and non-invasive monitoring</p> <p>Synthesize patient information to determine the most appropriate anesthetic management plan (e.g. general, neuraxial, peripheral nerve block, MAC)</p> <p>Synthesize patient information to determine anesthetic considerations and to plan appropriate anesthetic management</p> <p>Synthesize patient information to diagnose a potential difficult airway</p> <p>Promptly synthesize patient information to reassess the airway and diagnose a difficult airway with or without difficult mask ventilation</p> <p>Synthesize information from the preoperative workup to prepare for a patient with a complicated airway</p> <p>Identify those patients and</p>	
--	--	--	---	--

			<p>disease states which are at higher risk of a difficult airway</p> <p>Identify and respond appropriately when invasive or non-invasive monitors provide erroneous information</p> <p>Use appropriate information from ongoing monitoring, and interpret their results for the purpose of diagnosis and management</p> <p>Identify and diagnose anesthesia complications encountered during the perioperative period</p> <p>Focus the clinical encounter, performing it in a time-effective manner without excluding key elements</p> <p>Focus the clinical encounter, performing the clinical assessment in a time-effective manner, without excluding key elements</p> <p>Focus the clinical encounter, performing it in a time-effective manner in the appropriate clinical setting by utilizing recognized clinical guidelines (ie ACLS, ATLS, etc)</p>	
--	--	--	---	--

<p>2.3. Establish goals of care in collaboration with patients and their families*, which may include slowing disease progression, treating symptoms, achieving cure, improving function, and palliation</p>		<p>Work with patients and their families to understand relevant options for care</p> <p>Address with the patient and family their ideas about the nature and cause of the health problem, fears and concerns, and expectations of health care professionals</p>	<p>Address the impact of the medical condition on the patient’s ability to pursue life goals and purposes</p> <p>Address the impact of the medical condition on the patient’s ability to pursue life goals and purposes including issues in relation with the fetus (including risk of teratogenicity of medications)</p> <p>Address the impact of the medical condition on the patient’s comfort and quality of life and whether it will be impacted by a given medical intervention (e.g. surgery, diagnostic test, etc.)</p> <p>Share concerns, in a constructive and respectful manner, with patients and their families about their goals of care when they are not felt to be achievable</p> <p>Recognize when ongoing resuscitation efforts are no longer effective and should be discontinued</p> <p>Identify the patient’s beliefs, values and goals and counsels them</p>	<p>Establish goals of care in collaboration with the patient and family</p>
--	--	---	---	---

*Throughout this document, phrases such as “patients and their families” are intended to include all those who are personally significant to the patient and are concerned with his or her care, including, according to the patient’s circumstances, family members, partners, caregivers, legal guardian, and substitute decision-makers.

			<p>appropriately regarding anesthetic choices, treatment options and overall prognosis as part of a preoperative assessment</p> <p>Consider appropriateness of clinical intervention in the setting of a palliative patient</p>	
<p>2.4. Establish a patient-centred management plan</p>	<p>Ensure that OR is adequately prepared and that all necessary equipment and medications are readily available for the patient and proposed procedure</p> <p>Describe the various levels of patient care available in their centre (step down, remote oximetry, ICU, etc)</p>	<p>Develop and implement initial management plans for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Common post-operative problems diagnosed in the post-anesthesia care unit or the surgical ward - Common problems in surgery and/or medicine - Common problems or issues related to patient positioning during surgery - Common problems in the pregnant patient - Common problems in labour analgesia - Common intraoperative problems in pediatric anesthesia - Common postoperative problems in pediatric anesthesia or pediatric surgery - Acute pain including IV PCA, multimodal analgesia, and recognize the potential role of regional 	<p>Formulate and implement management plans that consider all of the patient's health problems and context</p> <p>Formulate and implement management plans that consider all of the patient's health problems and context, in a timely manner, in collaboration with patients and their families and, when appropriate, the interprofessional team</p> <p>Develop anesthetic management plans that acknowledge and mitigate the added risk of managing anesthetics in remote locations</p> <p>Develop plans of care that offer non-surgical options for improving quality of life</p> <p>Develop a plan to optimize the patient's medical condition preoperatively</p>	<p>Establish a comprehensive patient-centred perioperative anesthetic management plan, taking into consideration the wishes of the patients and their families, the impact of the patient's co-morbidities, available resources, and the needs and urgency of the surgical or diagnostic procedure</p> <p>Establish patient-centred anesthesia management plans for all patients in the peripartum period</p> <p>Establish a plan for optimal management of the proposed procedure in a surgical or obstetric patient, including but not limited to appropriate investigation, request for consultation with other specialist(s), preoperative medical optimization and/or modification of intraoperative or postoperative care</p>

		<p>anesthesia when possible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The situation, prioritizing issues to be addressed, in a time appropriate manner - Scheduled caesarean section - Common complications of acute pain management modalities - Common problems in internal medicine, and surgery <p>Establish and perform patient-centred perioperative anesthetic management plan for neuraxial anesthesia</p> <p>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</p> <p>Develop and implement management plans and appropriate follow up for common intraoperative problems</p> <p>Discuss with the patient and family the degree of uncertainty inherent in all clinical situations</p> <p>Demonstrate an understanding of transfusion therapy as it</p>	<p>Assess perioperative risk and apply risk reduction strategies</p> <p>Assess risk for, anticipate, and prepare for loss of airway</p> <p>Select appropriate life-sustaining therapies (NIPPV, IPPV, dialysis, hemodynamic supports) and implement them in an organized, prioritizes and efficient manner</p> <p>Diagnose and manage the complications of various acute pain management strategies</p> <p>Manage the encountered complications of regional anesthesia and consider the risk factors, presentation, diagnosis and treatment of, but no limited to, the following: failed block, intravascular injection of local anesthetic, local anesthetic toxicity, epidural hematoma/abscess, post dural puncture headache (PDPH), post-operative neuropathy</p> <p>Establish a comprehensive patient-centred perioperative anesthetic management plan, taking into consideration the</p>	<p>Establish patient-centred management plans for the full range of pediatric patients in a general anesthetic practice recognizing appropriate limits of own skills set</p> <p>Establish patient-centred management plans for all patients in a practice</p> <p>Develop anesthetic management plans that acknowledge and mitigate the added risk of managing anesthetics for procedures outside the operating suite</p>
--	--	---	--	--

		<p>applies to the critically ill patient in the context of best evidence and guidelines</p> <p>Anticipate most likely intraoperative complications based on patient’s medical history and type of surgery and apply strategies including optimal monitoring to favor prevention and early diagnosis of those events</p> <p>Establish patient-centred anesthetic management plans</p> <p>Develop and implement management plans that consider all of the patient’s health problems and context in collaboration with the interprofessional team when appropriate</p> <p>Integrate basic fetal physiology, potential fetal effects of medical and obstetrical acute conditions, and basic principles of fetal heart rate monitoring into management plan</p> <p>Diagnose and initiate management of common neuraxial anesthesia complications such as inadequate anesthesia, high spinals, and hypotension</p>	<p>wishes of the patients and their families, the impact of the patient’s co-morbidities, available resources, and the needs and urgency of the surgical or diagnostic procedure</p> <p>Establish a patient-centred management plan</p> <p>Adapt management plans as the clinical situation evolves</p> <p>Develop, in collaboration with a patient and his or her family, a plan to deal with clinical uncertainty</p> <p>Develop, in collaboration with a patient and his or her family, a plan to deal with clinical uncertainty in the perioperative context</p> <p>Ensure treatment plans align with the patient’s expressed goals of care</p>	
--	--	--	--	--

	<p>Diagnose and initiate management of common obstetric emergencies such as antepartum haemorrhage, post-partum haemorrhage, placental abruption, and placenta previa</p> <p>Diagnose and initiate management of common medical and surgical conditions during pregnancy, such as diabetes, hypertension, sepsis or kidney stones</p>		
--	---	--	--

MEDICAL EXPERT MILESTONES: RESIDENCY

Transition to discipline

Foundations of discipline

Core of discipline

Transition to practice

3. Plan and perform procedures and therapies for the purpose of assessment and/or management

<p>3.1. Determine the most appropriate procedures or therapies</p>	<p>Apply appropriate monitors correctly for the planned surgical procedure</p>	<p>Describe the indications, contraindications, risks, and alternatives for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the anesthetic management of the patient - different airway management tools - venous access including ventral venous lines - neuraxial blocks - a given positioning during surgery - a given procedure or therapy to provide optimal labor analgesia - fluid therapy and for the transfusion of blood products in the perioperative or periobstetrical context and initiate management - common invasive hemodynamic monitoring procedures <p>Describe the indications, contraindications, basic pharmacology, and risks of sedation during airway management</p> <p>Describe the differences between adult and pediatric difficult airway</p>	<p>Determine and implement the most appropriate procedures and therapies for the purpose of diagnosis and management of perioperative unexpected events</p> <p>Select appropriate airway management techniques under a crisis situation</p> <p>Select the most appropriate regional anesthesia technique in the context of local guidelines, the patient, the procedure, and the surgeon</p> <p>Apply comprehensive airway management using the ASA difficult airway algorithm</p> <p>Integrate all sources of information to develop a management plan that is safe, patient-centred, and considers the risks and benefits of all approaches</p> <p>Integrate all sources of information to develop a procedural or therapeutic</p>	<p>Determine the most appropriate procedures or therapies for the purpose of assessment and/or management</p> <p>Determine the most appropriate procedures or therapies for the purpose of management of simple and complex acute pain</p>
--	---	--	--	---

		<p>management</p> <p>Identify the appropriate procedure or intervention and demonstrate a thorough understanding of the potential risks and benefits inherent in the procedure and specific risks to the patient involved</p> <p>Describe the indications, contraindications, risks, and identify alternative sites for arterial line placement</p> <p>Develop and implement initial management plans for common fluid and electrolyte disturbances encountered in clinical care</p> <p>Describe and contrast the different IV fluid solutions prescribed for fluid maintenance and resuscitation</p> <p>Determine and perform the most appropriate anesthetic management plan for the planned surgery</p> <p>Determine the most appropriate anesthetic management in relation to patient's condition and surgical procedure</p> <p>Perform the most</p>	<p>plan that is safe, patient-centred, and considers the risks and benefits of all approaches</p> <p>Integrate all sources of information to develop an anesthetic management plan that is safe, patient-centred, and considers the risks and benefits of all approaches</p> <p>Integrate all sources of information to develop a labour analgesic and peripartum anesthetic plan that is safe, patient-centred, and considers the risks and benefits of all approaches, while also considering the well-being of the fetus</p> <p>Integrate all sources of information to develop an anesthetic management plan that is safe and patient-centred, use optimal monitoring tool including appropriate use of fetal monitoring, and considers the risks and benefits of all approaches</p> <p>Integrate all anesthetic considerations into global assessment and management plans for all type of surgical procedures including trauma and proceed in a timely manner</p> <p>Integrate all sources of</p>	
--	--	--	--	--

		<p>appropriate anesthetic management plan</p> <p>Integrate all sources of information to develop a labour analgesia management plan that is safe, patient-centred, and considers the risks and benefits of all approaches</p> <p>Integrate all sources of information to develop and initiate a therapeutic plan that is safe, patient-centred, and considers the risks and benefits of all approaches</p> <p>Analyze fetal heart rate monitor before and after provision of labour analgesia. Describe potential fetal effects of labour analgesia and basic principles of fetal heart rate monitoring</p> <p>Describe the indications, contraindications, risks, advantages and disadvantages of the various groups of analgesics available for management of acute pain and use the most appropriate</p>	<p>information to develop an anesthetic induction plan that is safe with specific hemodynamic goals adapted to the pre-existing cardiac disease</p> <p>Integrate all sources of information to develop a plan for lung isolation that is safe, patient-centred, and considers the risks and benefits of all approaches</p> <p>Integrate all sources of information to develop a clear plan to safely manage the patient with an anticipated difficult airway</p> <p>Integrate all sources of information to develop the most appropriate anesthesia management plan for the patient considering anatomic, physiologic and pharmacologic changes related to the geriatric population and risks and benefits of all approaches</p> <p>Integrate appropriate monitoring into global assessment and management plans</p> <p>Integrate planned procedures or therapies into global assessment and management plans</p>	
--	--	--	---	--

			<p>Ensure standard monitors are immediately available in the environment as outlined in the CAS guidelines</p> <p>Integrate appropriate monitoring, including monitoring of the fetus, into global assessment and management plans</p>	
<p>3.2. Obtain and document informed consent, explaining the risks and benefits of, and the rationale for, a proposed procedure or therapy</p>		<p>Obtain and properly document informed consent for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - commonly performed anesthesia procedures and therapies - commonly performed procedures and therapies used to provide labour analgesia - common anesthetic procedures using language that is clear and avoids medical jargon <p>Obtain informed consent for venous access including central venous lines</p> <p>Describe the indications, contraindications and risks for crystalloid and/or colloid fluid administration and the replacement of blood products such as: RBC, Frozen Plasma (FP),</p>	<p>Use shared decision-making in the consent process, taking risk and uncertainty into consideration</p> <p>Obtain and document informed consent, explaining the risks and benefits of, and the rationale for, a proposed procedure or therapy</p> <p>Obtain and document informed consent, explaining the risks and benefits of, and the rationale for, the proposed procedure</p> <p>Obtain and document informed consent, explaining the risks and benefits of, and the rationale for the proposed anesthesia plan</p> <p>Obtain and document informed consent, explaining the risks and benefits of, and the rationale for, a proposed</p>	<p>Obtain and document informed consent, explaining the risks and benefits of, and the rationale for, a proposed procedure or therapy and incorporating the child's developmental stage and capacity to consent</p>

		<p>Prothrombin Complex Concentration (PCC), Platelets, Cryoprecipitate</p> <p>Describe venous access procedures to patients</p> <p>Work with the patient and their family to foster an understanding of the issues, options, risks, and benefits to the procedure(s) in a way that is patient-centred</p>	<p>management plan</p> <p>Obtain and document informed consent for the planned anesthetic management in a manner that engages the patients and their families using established principles of effective communication with pediatric patients and their families</p>	
3.3. Prioritize a procedure or therapy, taking into account clinical urgency and available resources	Recognize and discuss the importance of the triaging and timing of a procedure or therapy	<p>Consider urgency, and potential for deterioration, in advocating for the timely execution of a procedure or therapy</p> <p>Demonstrate appropriate judgment in determining the urgency of the procedure, assessment of the readiness for surgery and appropriate optimization of the emergency patient</p> <p>Prioritize and advocate for the timely execution of a procedure or therapy, taking into account clinical urgency and available resources</p>	<p>Triage a procedure or therapy, taking into account clinical urgency, potential for deterioration, and available resources</p> <p>Prioritize a procedure or therapy, taking into account clinical urgency, potential for deterioration, and available resources</p> <p>Advocate for a patient's procedure or therapy on the basis of urgency and available resources</p> <p>Advocate for timely access for palliative surgical procedures</p>	<p>Prioritize tasks taking into account clinical urgency, potential for deterioration, and available resources</p> <p>Prioritize among surgical cases taking into account clinical urgency, potential for deterioration, and available resources</p> <p>Prioritize the provision of obstetric anesthesiology services, taking into account clinical urgency, potential for deterioration, and available resources</p>
3.4. Perform a procedure in a skilful and safe manner,	Demonstrate effective	Apply Advanced Cardiac Life	Demonstrate optimal and	

<p>adapting to unanticipated findings or changing clinical circumstances</p>	<p>procedure preparation, including the use of a pre-procedure time-out or safety checklist as appropriate</p> <p>Set up and position the patient for a procedure</p>	<p>Support (ACLS) knowledge and skills to the pregnant patient</p> <p>Perform common procedures in a skillful, fluid, and safe manner with minimal assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • including appropriate infection control measures and using protective equipment • including those procedures required for the conduct of general anesthesia in the pediatric patient over 5 years of age, taking into account the unique pediatric milestones as well as the unique physical, psychosocial and pharmacological characteristics of this age group <p>Perform common procedures (patient positioning) in a skillful, fluid, and safe manner</p> <p>Seek assistance as needed when unanticipated findings or changing clinical circumstances are encountered</p> <p>Seek assistance as needed when unanticipated findings, difficulties, or changing clinical circumstances are</p>	<p>safe use of fluoroscopy and ultrasound equipment</p> <p>Use fluoroscopy and/or ultrasound safely and appropriately to support the performance of procedures</p> <p>Competently perform resuscitation protocols</p> <p>Competently perform resuscitation protocol including intra-uterine resuscitation</p> <p>Competently perform neonatal resuscitation as per current guidelines</p> <p>Competently and safely provide airway management under a crisis situation</p> <p>Provide anesthesia for invasive airway procedures</p> <p>Competently and safely provide airway management for patients with an anticipated difficult airway</p> <p>Competently manage the airway of a patient with an unstable c-spine presenting for a surgical procedure</p> <p>Appropriately apply techniques of cricothyroidotomy or</p>	
--	---	--	---	--

		<p>encountered – limiting the number of attempts for technical procedures in relation with level of training</p> <p>Perform in a skillful, fluid, and safe manner with minimal assistance those procedures involved in the conduct of general and/or regional anesthesia in the ASA I1 and ASA 2 E patient for emergency low to moderate complexity surgery</p> <p>Perform arterial line placement in a skillful, fluid, timely, and safe manner with no assistance</p> <p>Perform intubation in a patient with an anticipated difficult airway in a skillful, fluid, and safe manner with minimal assistance</p> <p>Demonstrate effective procedure preparation, including gathering required equipment and optimal positioning of the patient</p> <p>Perform neuraxial anesthesia in a skillful, fluid, and safe manner</p> <p>Perform venous access procedures in a skillful, fluid, and safe manner with no assistance</p>	<p>tracheotomy</p> <p>Competently perform discipline-specific procedures</p> <p>Perform central line insertion in a skillful and safe manner, adapting to unanticipated findings or changing clinical circumstances</p> <p>Establish invasive monitoring in a skillful and safe manner, adapting to unanticipated findings or changing clinical circumstances</p> <p>Competently perform ultrasound guided peripheral nerve block</p> <p>Competently perform the process of declaration of brain death</p> <p>Competently acquire images of focused transthoracic echocardiography exam, pulmonary echographic exam and/or abdominal echographic exam</p> <p>Perform a procedure in a skillful and safe manner, adapting to unanticipated findings or changing clinical circumstances</p> <p>Perform the anesthetic management and all</p>	
--	--	--	---	--

		<p>Document procedures accurately</p> <p>Perform labour epidural analgesia or other common procedures to provide labour analgesia in a skilful, fluid, and safe manner including appropriate sterile technique</p> <p>Perform all case management skills with appropriate proficiency including adapting to unanticipated findings or changing clinical circumstances, anticipation and management of issues around induction, maintenance, emergency of anesthesia, and pain management</p>	<p>related technical procedures in a skilful and safe manner, adapting to unanticipated findings or changing clinical circumstances</p> <p>Provide obstetrical analgesia in a skilful and safe manner, adapting to unanticipated findings or changing clinical circumstances</p> <p>Perform peripheral nerve block regional anesthesia and all related technical procedures in a skilful and safe manner, adapting to unanticipated findings or changing clinical circumstances</p> <p>Perform lung isolation techniques in a skilful and safe manner, adapting to unanticipated findings or changing clinical circumstances</p> <p>Competently manage hemodynamics and complications during aortic surgery depending on the level of clamping on the aorta including but not limited to hemodynamic instability, spinal ischemia, bleeding and renal dysfunction</p> <p>Competently manage perioperative fluid delivery including blood</p>	
--	--	---	--	--

			<p>replacement strategies</p> <p>Perform the management and all related technical procedures in a skilful and safe manner, adapting to unanticipated findings or changing clinical circumstances</p> <p>Perform the pain management and all related technical procedures in a skilful and safe manner, adapting to unanticipated findings or changing clinical circumstances</p> <p>Competently manage complications after cardiac surgery including but not limited to: bleeding, graft occlusion, early and late arrhythmia, post CPD cardiogenic shock, stroke, tamponade and neuro-cognitive dysfunction</p> <p>Competently monitor and manage the pathophysiologic changes occurring with brain death to ensure perioperative hemodynamic stability</p> <p>Optimize the patient and surgical conditions throughout the procedure and anticipate, prevent and treat complications in relation with the specific procedure</p>	
--	--	--	---	--

			<p>Optimize patient conditions throughout the perioperative period and anticipate, prevent and treat complications</p> <p>Anticipate potential intraoperative and postoperative complications and implement appropriate management strategies (including but not limited to hemorrhage, recurrent laryngeal nerve damage, pneumothorax, air embolism)</p> <p>Establish and implement a plan for post-procedure care</p> <p>Establish and implement a plan for extubation, post-extubation, and post-operative care</p> <p>Establish and implement a plan for post-anesthesia care</p> <p>Establish and implement a plan for post-anesthesia care following anesthesia complication</p> <p>Establish and implement a plan for post-anesthesia care including but not limited to early assessment of neurologic status, adequate management of</p>	
--	--	--	---	--

			<p>hemodynamic parameters and optimal pain management</p> <p>Establish and implement a plan for post-anesthesia care including anticipation and management of postoperative complications specific to the geriatric population</p>	
--	--	--	--	--

MEDICAL EXPERT MILESTONES: RESIDENCY

Transition to discipline

Foundations of discipline

Core of discipline

Transition to practice

4. Establish plans for ongoing care and, when appropriate, timely consultation

<p>4.1. Implement a patient-centred care plan that supports ongoing care, follow-up on investigations, response to treatment, and further consultation</p>		<p>Coordinate investigation, treatment, and follow-up plans when multiple physicians and healthcare professionals are involved</p> <p>Coordinate investigation, treatment, and follow-up plans to ensure optimization of patient's condition for the planned surgery</p> <p>Coordinate investigation, treatment, and follow-up plans related to positioning injury considering potential involvement of multiple physicians and healthcare professionals</p> <p>Ensure follow-up on results of investigation and response to treatment</p> <p>Ensure appropriate follow-up on the results of electrolyte</p>	<p>Establish plans for ongoing care, taking into consideration the patient's clinical state, circumstances, preferences, and actions, as well as available resources, best practices and research evidence</p> <p>Establish plans for ongoing and postoperative care if relevant, taking into consideration the patient's clinical state, circumstances, preferences, and actions, as well as available resources, best practices, and research evidence</p> <p>Establish plans for ongoing post procedure care, taking into consideration the patient's clinical state, circumstances, preferences, and actions, as well as available resources, best practices, and research evidence</p>	
--	--	---	--	--

		<p>abnormalities and determine whether there is response to treatment</p> <p>Ensure adequate follow up of the parturient receiving labour analgesia</p>	<p>Implement a patient-centred care plan that supports ongoing care, follow-up on investigations, response to treatment, and further consultation</p> <p>Diagnose and manage the complications of various chronic pain management strategies</p> <p>Diagnose emergencies in the context of chronic pain, and manage and refer patient appropriately</p> <p>Determine the necessity and appropriate timing of consultation</p> <p>Determine the necessity and appropriate timing of preoperative consultation</p>	
--	--	---	---	--

MEDICAL EXPERT MILESTONES: RESIDENCY

	Transition to discipline	Foundations of discipline	Core of discipline	Transition to practice
5. Actively contribute, as an individual and as a member of a team providing care, to the continuous improvement of health care quality and patient safety				
5.1. Recognize and respond to harm from health care delivery, including patient safety incidents	<p>Recognize the occurrence of a patient safety incident</p> <p>Differentiate outcomes of medical conditions and diseases from complications related to the inherent risks of treatments and from patient safety incidents</p>	<p>Prioritize the initial medical response to adverse events to mitigate further injury</p> <p>Incorporate, as appropriate, into a differential diagnosis, harm from health care delivery</p> <p>Recognize near-misses in real time and respond to them, preventing them from reaching the patient</p> <p>Report patient safety incidents to appropriate institutional representatives</p> <p>Incorporate, as appropriate, into a differential diagnoses, postoperative complications related to patient positioning</p> <p>Elaborate and prioritize differential diagnosis, including as appropriate harm from health care delivery, and ensure a timely diagnosis of common complications in the post-anesthesia care unit or the surgical ward</p> <p>Differentiate outcomes of medical conditions and</p>	<p>Participate in an analysis of patient safety incidents</p> <p>Recognize and respond to harm from health care delivery, including patient safety incidents</p> <p>Prioritize the initial medical response to adverse events to mitigate further injury</p>	<p>Identify strategies to mitigate perioperative complications for individual patients</p>

		<p>diseases from complications related to the inherent risks of treatments and from patient safety incidents</p> <p>Identify potential improvement opportunities arising from harmful patient safety incidents and near misses</p> <p>Prioritize the initial medical management of a massive transfusion to mitigate further injury and its inherent complications</p>		
<p>5.2. Adopt strategies that promote patient safety and address human and system factors</p>	<p>Describe common types of cognitive and affective bias</p> <p>Prepare medications and label syringes in a manner that optimizes patient safety and minimizes adverse effects</p> <p>Understand and apply the principles of proper sharps disposal in an operating room environment</p> <p>Describe and demonstrate the principles of situational awareness and their implications for medical practice, among other by ensuring that the patient is stable (including documentation) before leaving the post anesthetic care unit</p>	<p>Use cognitive aids such as procedural checklists, structured communication tools, or care paths, to enhance patient safety</p> <p>Describe strategies to address human and system factors on clinical practice</p> <p>Based on patient’s medical history, type of surgery and perioperative factors, anticipate which patients are at higher risk for postoperative surgical or medical complications, apply strategies and ensure optimal specific monitoring to prevent those complications</p> <p>Demonstrate an understanding of the anesthetic guidelines of practice and their appropriate application</p>	<p>Apply the principles of situational awareness to clinical practice</p> <p>Adopt strategies that promote patient safety and address human and system factors safely</p>	

		<p>Demonstrate appropriate situational awareness</p> <p>Use strategies to mitigate the impact of patient safety incidents by adhering to ABO blood compatibility and blood product administration guidelines</p>		
--	--	--	--	--

COMMUNICATOR MILESTONES: RESIDENCY

	Transition to discipline	Foundations of discipline	Core of discipline	Transition to practice
--	--------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------	------------------------

1. Establish professional therapeutic relationships with patients and their families

1.1. Communicate using a patient-centred approach that encourages patient trust and autonomy and is characterized by empathy, respect, and compassion	Communicate using a patient-centred approach that facilitates patient trust and autonomy and is characterized by empathy, respect, and compassion	<p>Communicate with patients in a way that encourages patient trust and autonomy and is characterized by empathy, respect, and compassion</p> <p>Communicate using a patient-centred approach that encourages patient trust and autonomy and is characterized by empathy, respect, and compassion</p>	Communicate with patient and family in a manner that encourages trust and autonomy and is characterized by empathy, respect, and compassion	
1.2. Optimize the physical environment for patient comfort, dignity, privacy, engagement, and safety	Mitigate physical barriers to communication to optimize patient comfort, dignity, privacy, engagement, and safety	Optimize the physical environment for patient comfort, privacy, engagement, and safety		
1.3. Recognize when the values, biases, or perspectives of patients, physicians, or other health care professionals may have an impact on the quality of care, and modify the approach to the patient accordingly			Recognize when the values, biases, or perspectives of patients, physicians, or other health care professionals may have an impact on the quality of care, and modify the approach to the patient accordingly	

<p>1.4. Respond to a patient's non-verbal behaviours to enhance communication</p>	<p>Identify, verify and validate non-verbal cues on the part of patients and their families</p> <p>Use appropriate non-verbal communication to demonstrate attentiveness, interest, and responsiveness to the patient and family</p>		<p>Respond to patients' non-verbal communication and use appropriate non-verbal behaviours to enhance communication with patients</p>	
<p>1.5. Manage disagreements and emotionally charged conversations</p>		<p>Recognize when personal feelings in an encounter are valuable clues to the patient's emotional state</p> <p>Manage disagreements and emotionally charged conversations by recognizing when personal feelings in an encounter are valuable clues to the patient's emotional state</p>	<p>Recognize when strong emotions (such as anger, fear, anxiety, or sadness) are impacting an interaction and respond appropriately</p> <p>Establish boundaries as needed in emotional situations</p>	<p>Manage disagreements and emotionally charged conversations</p>
<p>1.6. Adapt to the unique needs and preferences of each patient and to his or her clinical condition and circumstances</p>		<p>Assess patients' decision-making capacity</p> <p>Assess patients' decision-making capacity, taking into account patient age and developmental stage. Include parents and other care-givers in discussion</p> <p>Assess patients' capacity to understand and appreciate the issues and risks, participate in decision-making and their capacity to give informed consent</p>	<p>Tailor approaches to decision-making to patient capacity, values, and preferences</p>	<p>Adapt to the unique needs and preferences of each patient and to his or her clinical condition and circumstances</p>

2. Elicit and synthesize accurate and relevant information, incorporating the perspectives of patients and their families

<p>2.1. Use patient-centred interviewing skills to effectively gather relevant biomedical and psychosocial information</p>		<p>Integrate and synthesize information about the patient's beliefs, values, preferences, context and expectations with biomedical and psychosocial information</p> <p>Conduct a patient-centred interview, gathering all relevant biomedical and psychosocial information for the pregnant patient</p> <p>Conduct a patient-centred interview, gathering all relevant biomedical and psychosocial information for any clinical presentation</p>	<p>Actively listen and respond to patient cues</p> <p>Integrate, summarize, and present the biopsychosocial information obtained from a patient-centred interview</p>	<p>Use patient-centred interviewing skills to effectively gather relevant biomedical and psychosocial information</p>
--	--	---	---	--

<p>2.2. Provide a clear structure for and manage the flow of an entire patient encounter</p>		<p>Conduct a focused and efficient patient interview, managing the flow of the encounter while being attentive to the patient's cues and responses</p> <p>Conduct a focused and efficient acute pain service (APS) follow-up assessment, managing the flow of the encounter while being attentive to the patient's cues and responses</p> <p>Manage the flow of challenging patient encounter, including those with angry, distressed, or excessively talkative individuals</p>	<p>Manage the flow of challenging patient encounters, including those with angry, anxious, or distressed pediatric patients or parents</p>	<p>Provide a clear structure for and manage the flow of an entire patient encounter</p>
<p>2.3. Seek and synthesize relevant information from other sources, including the patient's family, with the patient's consent</p>		<p>Seek and synthesize relevant information from other sources, including the patient's family, with the patient's consent if appropriate</p> <p>Gather relevant information from different sources when the patient is unable to provide an interview</p>		

3. Share health care information and plans with patients and their families

<p>3.1. Share information and explanations that are clear, accurate, and timely while checking for</p>	<p>Communicate the plan of care in a clear, compassionate, respectful, and accurate</p>	<p>Use strategies to verify and validate the understanding of the patient and family with</p>	<p>Provide information on diagnosis and prognosis in a clear, compassionate, respectful, and objective</p>	<p>Communicate clearly with patients and others in the setting of ethical dilemmas</p>
--	--	--	---	--

<p>patient and family understanding</p>	<p>manner to the patient and family</p> <p>Recognize when to seek help in providing clear explanations to the patient and family</p>	<p>regard to the diagnosis, prognosis, and management plan</p> <p>Communicate the diagnosis, prognosis and plan of care in a clear, compassionate, respectful, and accurate manner to the patient and family and use strategies to verify and validate their understanding</p> <p>Communicate the diagnosis, prognosis, and plan of care in a clear, compassionate, respectful, and accurate manner to the patient and family in a way that facilitates patient trust and autonomy and by using language free of medical jargon</p>	<p>manner</p> <p>Provide information on diagnosis, risks and benefits of diagnostic and therapeutic options and prognosis in a clear, compassionate, respectful, and objective manner</p> <p>Convey information related to the patient’s health status, care, and needs in a timely, honest, and transparent manner</p> <p>Convey information related to resuscitative efforts in a clear, compassionate, honest, and transparent manner</p> <p>Convey information, management plans, and rationale accurately and respectfully to the patient in an honest and transparent manner</p> <p>Share health care information and plans with patients and their families</p> <p>Share information and explanations that are clear, accurate, and timely while checking for patient and family understanding</p> <p>Discuss end of life care planning as it relates to anesthetic care when appropriate</p>	
---	--	--	--	--

<p>3.2. Disclose harmful patient safety incidents to patients and their families accurately and appropriately</p>	<p>Describe the steps in providing disclosure after a patient safety incident</p>	<p>Disclose harmful patient safety incidents to patients and their families accurately and appropriately</p> <p>Apologize appropriately for a harmful patient safety incident</p>	<p>Communicate the reasons for unanticipated clinical outcomes to patients and disclose patient safety incidents</p> <p>Plan and document follow-up to harmful patient safety incident</p>	
---	---	---	--	--

4. Engage patients and their families in developing plans that reflect the patient’s health care needs and goals

<p>4.1. Facilitate discussions with patients and their families in a way that is respectful, non-judgmental, and culturally safe</p>	<p>Conduct an interview, demonstrating cultural awareness</p>	<p>Explore the perspectives of the patient preferences and cultural practices when developing care plans</p> <p>Communicate with patients and families with compassion, cultural awareness, and safety</p> <p>Communicate with cultural awareness and sensitivity</p> <p>Communicate with patients and families with compassion, cultural awareness and sensitivity, taking into account patient age and developmental stage</p> <p>Explore the perspective of the patient when performing clinical procedures</p>	<p>Facilitate discussions with the patient and their family in a way that is respectful, non-judgmental, and culturally safe</p> <p>Use communication skills and strategies that help patients and their families make informed decisions regarding their health</p>	
--	---	--	--	--

<p>4.2. Assist patients and their families to identify, access, and make use of information and communication technologies to support their care and manage their health</p>				<p>Assist the patient and family to identify, access, and make use of information and communication technologies to support care and manage health</p>
<p>4.3. Use communication skills and strategies that help patients and their families make informed decisions regarding their health</p>	<p>Demonstrate steps to obtaining informed consent</p>	<p>Answer questions from the patient and family about next steps</p>	<p>Obtain and document informed consent for the planned anesthetic management in a manner that engages the patients and their families using established principles of effective communication</p>	<p>Use communication skills and strategies that help the patient and family make informed decisions regarding their perioperative management</p>
<p>5. Document and share written and electronic information about the medical encounter to optimize clinical decision-making, patient safety, confidentiality, and privacy</p>				
<p>5.1. Document clinical encounters in an accurate, complete, timely, and accessible manner, in compliance with regulatory and legal requirements</p>	<p>Communicate patient assessment to staff in an organized manner and organize information in appropriate sections within an electronic or written medical record</p> <p>Document anesthetic care and physiologic values at appropriate intervals during the continued monitoring under general or regional anesthesia</p> <p>Organize information in an appropriate section within an electronic or written medical record,</p>	<p>Document information about patients and their medical conditions in a manner that enhances intra- and interprofessional care</p> <p>Document information about patients and their medical conditions in a manner that enhances intra- and interprofessional care including focused, clear, coherent, legible progress notes, handover notes, and if applicable, discharge summaries as per institutional standards</p>	<p>Document clinical encounters and care plans (such as DNR forms and discussions) to adequately convey clinical reasoning and the rationale for decisions</p> <p>Adapt record keeping to the specific guidelines of anesthesiology and the clinical context</p> <p>Identify and correct vague or ambiguous documentation</p> <p>Maintain an anesthetic record and document postoperative orders in a</p>	

<p>including documenting patient status in arrival to PACU</p> <p>Write orders clearly and legibly, using pre-printed order sets where appropriate</p>	<p>Document clinical encounters to adequately convey clinical reasoning and the rationale for decisions</p> <p>Document information about the airway difficulty in a manner that enhances intra- and inter-professional care</p> <p>Organize information in appropriate sections and ensure complete recording of intraoperative event within an electronic or written anesthetic record</p> <p>Accurately document information about fluid and blood products administered and response in a manner that enhances intra- and interprofessional care</p> <p>Document all aspects of anesthesia encounter in an accurate, complete, legible, timely, and accessible manner, in compliance with regulatory and legal requirements</p> <p>Document clinical encounters to adequately convey clinical reasoning and the rationale for decisions to offer neuraxial blocks (over</p>	<p>manner consistent with effective written communication</p> <p>Document and share written and electronic information about the medical encounter to optimize clinical decision-making, patient safety, confidentiality and privacy</p> <p>Document clinical encounters in an accurate, complete, timely, and accessible manner, in compliance with regulatory and legal requirements</p> <p>Document information about the patient with a difficult airway in a manner that enhances patient safety and intra- and inter-professional care</p>	
--	---	--	--

		<p>GA)</p> <p>Document clinical encounters in an accurate, complete, timely and accessible manner, and in compliance with legal and privacy requirements</p> <p>Appropriately document anesthetic care and technique in an accurate, complete, timely, and accessible manner</p>		
5.2. Communicate effectively using a written health record, electronic medical record, or other digital technology		<p>Demonstrate reflective listening, open-ended inquiry, empathy, and effective eye contact while using a written or electronic medical record</p> <p>Communicate effectively using a written health record, electronic medical record, or other digital technology and completion of a complete, comprehensive, and accurate anesthetic record</p> <p>Write orders clearly and legibly</p>	<p>Adapt use of the health record to the patient's health literacy and the clinical context</p> <p>Appropriately document anesthetic care and technique in an accurate, completely, timely, and accessible manner</p>	Communicate effectively using a written health record, electronic medical record, or other digital technology
5.3. Share information with patients and others in a manner that respects patient privacy and confidentiality and enhances understanding	Assess patients' needs and preferences with respect to methods of information sharing		Adapt written and electronic communication to the specificity of the discipline and to the expectations of patients	Share information with patients and others in a manner that respects patient privacy and confidentiality and enhances understanding

COLLABORATOR MILESTONES: RESIDENCY

Transition to discipline

Foundations of discipline

Core of discipline

Transition to practice

1. Work effectively with physicians and other colleagues in the health care professions

1.1. Establish and maintain positive relationships with physicians and other colleagues in the health care professions to support relationship-centered collaborative care

Compare and contrast enablers of and barriers to collaboration in health care

Describe the role of respiratory therapists/anesthesia assistants in the preparation of an OR for patient care

Respect established rules of their team and able to deal effectively and constructively with differences in opinion and conflict situations arising in the interdisciplinary team

Receive and appropriately respond to input from other health care professionals
 - Especially from the nurse responsible for the patient
 - Regarding patient positioning

Differentiate between task and relationship issues among health care professionals

Contribute effectively in interprofessional teams (eg. nurses, RTs) by respecting established rules of their team, eliciting, engaging, and valuing input from all healthcare professionals

Establish and maintain positive relationships with physicians and other colleagues in the health care professions to

Anticipate, identify, and respond to patient safety issues related to the function of a team

Anticipate, identify, and respond to patient safety issues related to the function of a team particularly during prone positioning of a patient for spinal surgery

		<p>support relationship-centred collaborative care</p> <p>Seek out and appropriately respond to input from the surgical team when fluid resuscitating a critically ill patient</p> <p>Receive and appropriately respond to input from other health care professionals regarding patient positioning</p>		
<p>1.2. Negotiate overlapping and shared responsibilities with physicians and other colleagues in the health care professions in episodic and ongoing care</p>	<p>Discuss the role and responsibilities of a specialist in Anesthesiology</p> <p>Negotiate overlapping and shared responsibilities of preparing an operating room with respiratory therapists/anesthesia assistants/RNs/RPNs</p>	<p>Describe the roles and scopes of practice of other health care providers related to the discipline e.g. role of general surgeon when on general surgery rotation</p> <p>Participate in debriefing, post critical incident</p> <p>Coordinate and lead the work of all team members involved in patient positioning for surgery</p> <p>Negotiate overlapping and shared responsibilities with physicians and other colleagues in the health care professions in episodic and ongoing care.</p>	<p>Consult as needed with other health care professionals, including other physicians</p> <p>Consult as needed with other health care professionals, including other physicians to ensure optimal preoperative medical condition and optimal postoperative follow up</p> <p>Negotiate overlapping and shared responsibilities with physicians and other colleagues in the health care professions</p> <p>Demonstrate knowledge of the different roles of the team members in an organ transplantation organization and work efficiently with each member</p>	

<p>1.3. Engage in respectful shared decision-making with physicians and other colleagues in the health care professions</p>	<p>Discuss with the patient and family any plan for involving other health care professionals, including other physicians, in the patient's care</p> <p>Actively contribute as a member of the team towards the continued safety of the patient by communicating abnormal physiologic values that require attention</p>	<p>Integrate the patient's perspective and context into the collaborative care plan</p> <p>Communicate appropriately with supervising staff (supervising resident or attending physician) if significant concerns are identified during patient assessment</p> <p>Communicate the clinical situation clearly and succinctly to supervising residents or consultants</p>	<p>Communicate effectively with physicians and other colleagues in the health care professions</p> <p>Communicate effectively with physicians and other colleagues in the health care professions, in particular with pre-op consultants and peri-operatively with surgeon</p> <p>Communicate effectively with physicians and other colleagues in the health care professions while performing a technical skill</p> <p>Convey the anesthetic plan to the interprofessional team</p> <p>Demonstrate efficiency in giving feedback on the patient status to the surgical team during the procedure</p> <p>Apply closed loop communication in urgent or crisis situations to work effectively with physicians and other colleagues in the health care professions</p> <p>Provide timely and necessary written information to colleagues to enable effective relationship-centered care</p>	<p>Identify complex or controversial issues that require direct verbal communication with colleague anesthesiologists or other physicians and convey that information effectively</p> <p>Use referral and consultation as opportunities to improve quality of care and patient safety by sharing expertise</p>
---	--	---	--	---

			Engage in respectful shared decision-making with physicians and other colleagues in the health care professions	
2. Work with physicians other colleagues in the health care professions to promote understanding, manage differences, and resolve conflicts				
2.1. Show respect toward collaborators	Convey information thoughtfully. Respond to requests and feedback in a respectful and timely manner	<p>Actively listen to and engage in interactions with collaborators and find common ground with collaborators</p> <p>Delegate tasks and responsibilities in an appropriate and respectful manner</p>	<p>Delegate tasks and responsibilities in an appropriate and respectful manner during a crisis</p> <p>Delegate tasks and responsibilities and communicate a clear plan of action to an assistant before a procedure</p> <p>Show respect toward collaborators</p>	
2.2. Implement strategies to promote understanding, manage differences, and resolve conflict in a manner that supports a collaborative culture		<p>Identify communication barriers between health care professionals</p> <p>Identify communication barriers between anesthesiologists and surgeons</p> <p>Communicate clearly and directly to promote understanding, manage differences, and resolve conflicts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - while respecting professional roles of team members 	<p>Gather the information and resources needed to manage differences and resolve conflicts among collaborators</p> <p>Analyze team dynamics</p> <p>Gain consensus among colleagues in resolving conflicts</p> <p>Implement strategies to promote understanding, manage differences, and resolve conflict in a manner that supports a collaborative culture</p>	Implement strategies to promote understanding, manage differences, and resolve conflicts in a manner that supports a collaborative culture

		<p>Listen to understand and find common ground with collaborators</p> <p>Communicate clearly and directly in a timely manner to all or specific members of the operating room team to promote understanding of perioperative event and manage differences and resolve conflicts if necessary</p> <p>Effectively approach conflict to be successful at resolution (prevention of conflict and dealing with conflicts when they arise) that respects the professional roles of various team members</p>	<p>Establish consensus among colleagues in resolving conflicts, while maintaining patient wellbeing as the primary objective</p>	
--	--	--	---	--

3. Hand over the care of a patient to another health care professional to facilitate continuity of safe patient care

3.1. Determine when care should be transferred to another physician or health care professional		<p>Identify patients requiring handover to other physicians or health care professionals</p>		Determine when care should be transferred to another physician or health care professional
3.2. Demonstrate safe handover of care, using both verbal and written communication, during a patient transition to a different health care professional, setting, or stage of care	<p>Describe specific information required for safe and effective handover during transitions in care</p> <p>Provide information required for safe and effective handover during transitions in care, specifically, relating the necessary information to the receiving nurse, including</p>	<p>Communicate with the receiving physicians or health care professionals during transitions in care, clarifying issues after transfer as needed</p> <p>Communicate with the receiving physicians or health care professionals during transitions in care,</p>	<p>Organize the handover of care to the most appropriate physician or health care professional</p> <p>Organize the handover of care to the most appropriate physician or health care professional in the PACU or ICU</p>	<p>Demonstrate safe handover of care, both verbal and written, during patient transitions to a different healthcare professional, setting, or stage in care</p>

procedure, relevant comorbidities, medications used, complications, blood loss, fluids administered, analgesics, and antiemetics given, and post-operative analgesia plan

Ensure receiving nurse is comfortable with the level of care required by the patient

clarifying issues after transfer as needed (in particular transfer of care to nurses in the post anesthetic care unit [PACU])

Communicate with the attending physician or other appropriate member of the health care team about the patient's condition and care

Summarize the patient's issues in the transfer summary, including plans to deal with the ongoing issues

Provide a concise prioritized patient presentation to seniors and other team members

Provide appropriate handover of anesthetic care to the recovery unit and communicate with the receiving physicians or health care professionals during transitions in care, clarifying issues after transfer as needed

Recognize and act on patient safety issues in the transfer of care

Communicate with the patient's primary health care professional about the

Organize the handover of care to the most appropriate physician or health care professional trained in the care of the complex palliative patient

Analyze gaps in communication between health care professionals during transitions in care

Demonstrate safe handover of care

Demonstrate safe handover of care, using both verbal and written communication, during a patient transition to a PACU RN, an anesthesiologist, or to a different health care professional

Demonstrate safe handover of care, using both verbal and written communication, during a patient transition to a different health care professional or setting

		patient's care		
--	--	----------------	--	--

LEADER MILESTONES: RESIDENCY

	Transition to discipline	Foundations of discipline	Core of discipline	Transition to practice
1. Contribute to the improvement of health care delivery in teams, organizations, and systems				
1.1. Apply the science of quality improvement to contribute to improving systems of patient care	Describe quality improvement methodologies	<p>Compare and contrast the traditional methods of research design with those of improvement science</p> <p>Compare and contrast systems of theory with traditional approaches to quality improvement</p> <p>Seek data to inform practice and engage in an iterative process of improvement</p>	<p>Analyze and provide feedback on processes seen in one's own practice, team, organization, or system</p> <p>Participate in a patient safety and/or quality improvement initiative</p>	<p>Apply the science of quality improvement to contribute to improving systems of patient care</p> <p>Apply a system-based approach to address QI and patient safety issues</p> <p>Apply QI tools to identify gaps in patient care and develop possible solutions</p> <p>Identify strategies to mitigate perioperative complications at the systems level</p>
1.2. Contribute to a culture that promotes patient safety			<p>Actively encourage all involved in health care, regardless of their role, to report and respond to unsafe situations</p> <p>Engage patients and their families in the continuous improvement of patient safety</p> <p>Contribute to a culture that promotes patient safety</p>	<p>Contribute to a culture that promotes quality patient care and respectful, effective team management and resource allocation</p> <p>Model a just culture to promote openness and increased reporting</p>
1.3. Analyze safety incidents to enhance systems of care	Describe the available supports for patients and health care professionals when patient safety			Analyze harmful patient safety incidents and near misses to enhance systems of care

	incidents occur			
1.4. Use health informatics to improve the quality of patient care and optimize patient safety	Describe the data available from health information systems in their discipline to optimize patient care		<p>Map the flow of information in the care of their patients and suggest changes for quality improvement and patient safety</p> <p>Use data on measures of clinical performance during team discussions and to support team decision-making</p>	Use health informatics to improve the quality of patient care and optimize patient safety

2. Engage in the stewardship of health care resources

2.1. Allocate health care resources for optimal patient care	Describe the costs of common diagnostic and therapeutic interventions relevant to their discipline	<p>Describe models for resource stewardship in health care used at the institutional level</p> <p>Consider costs when choosing care options</p> <p>Allocate health care resources for optimal patient care. Consider the varying costs of blood products when choosing care options</p>	<p>Use clinical judgment to minimize wasteful practices</p> <p>Develop practice-based and system-based rules for resource allocation</p> <p>Engage in the stewardship of health care resources</p> <p>Allocate health care resources for optimal patient care</p>	Apply leadership and time-management skills to ensure appropriate use of resources
2.2. Apply evidence and management processes to achieve cost-appropriate care		Apply evidence and guidelines with respect to resource utilization in common clinical scenarios	<p>Determine cost discrepancies between best practice and their current practice</p> <p>Optimize practice patterns for cost-effectiveness and cost control</p>	Apply evidence and management processes to achieve cost-appropriate care

3. Demonstrate leadership in professional practice

3.1. Demonstrate leadership skills to enhance healthcare	Analyze their own leadership styles, including strengths, weaknesses, and biases		Contribute to a health care change initiative	Demonstrate leadership skills to enhance health care
3.2. Facilitate change in health care to enhance services and outcomes		Analyze patient feedback to help improve patient experiences and clinical outcomes Describe key health policy and organizational issues in their discipline	Develop a strategy for implementing change in health care resuscitation with physicians and other health care professionals to enhance outcomes Analyze ongoing changes occurring in health care delivery	Facilitate change in health care to enhance services and outcomes

4. Manage career planning, finances, and health human resources in a practice

4.1. Set priorities and manage time to integrate practice and personal life	Align priorities with expectations for professional practice Demonstrate awareness of operating room preparation such that it efficiently uses the time available in the operating room for the patient and proposed procedure	Build relationships with mentors Organize work using strategies that address strengths and identify areas to improve in personal effectiveness		Set priorities and manage time to integrate practice and personal life
4.2. Manage a career and practice	Review opportunities for practice preparation, including choices available for further training Maintain a portfolio and reflect professional development	Examine personal interests and seek career mentorship and counselling Demonstrate appropriate leadership skills in the peri-operative environment including participating in "time-	Reconcile expectations for practice with job opportunities and workforce needs Adjust educational experiences to gain competencies necessary for future independent practice	Manage a career and a practice Demonstrate the ability to run an operating room efficiently, safely, independently, and effectively

		<p>out" sessions</p>	<p>Describe remuneration models as they pertain to their discipline</p> <p>Plan practice finances, considering short- and long-term goals</p> <p>Establish clear leadership, either by recognizing the team leader or assuming the leadership role as appropriate</p> <p>Apply the principles of crisis resource management including, but not limited to leadership, resource allocation, situational awareness, and communication/collaboration</p> <p>Demonstrate appropriate leadership skills</p> <p>Demonstrate appropriate leadership skills in the intensive care environment including during crisis</p> <p>Assume a leadership role in managing complex cases in the OR</p> <p>Assume a leadership role during a crisis</p>	<p>Demonstrate the ability to run the acute pain service efficiently, safely, independently, and effectively</p>
<p>4.3. Implement processes to ensure personal practice improvement</p>	<p>Describe how practice standardization can improve quality of health</p>		<p>Improve personal practice by evaluating a problem, setting priorities, executing a plan,</p>	

	care		and analyzing the results Implement processes to ensure personal practice improvement	
--	------	--	---	--

HEALTH ADVOCATE MILESTONES: RESIDENCY

Transition to discipline

Foundations of discipline

Core of discipline

Transition to practice

1. Respond to an individual patient’s health needs by advocating with the patient within and beyond the clinical environment

<p>1.1. Work with patients to address determinants of health that affect them, and their access to needed health services and resources</p>	<p>Analyze a given patient’s needs for health services or resources related to the scope of anesthesiology</p>	<p>Demonstrate an approach to working with patients to advocate for health services or resources</p>	<p>Facilitate timely patient access to services and resources</p> <p>Facilitate timely patient access to disability or other insurance benefits</p> <p>Recognize the role the Anesthesiologist might play in the context of Medical Assistance in Dying</p> <p>Respond to an individual patient’s health needs by advocating with the patient within and beyond the clinical environment</p>	<p>Work with patients to address the determinants of health that affect them and their access to needed health services or resources</p>
<p>1.2. Work with patients and their families to increase opportunities to adopt healthy behaviours</p>	<p>Identify resources or agencies that address the health needs of patients</p>	<p>Select patient education resources related to obstetrical analgesia and anesthesia</p> <p>Educate the patient and family about information and communication technologies to improve health</p>	<p>Apply the principles of behaviour change during conversations with patients about adopting healthy behaviours, including smoking cessation</p> <p>Apply the principles of behaviour change during conversations with patients about adopting healthy behaviours</p> <p>Work with patients and</p>	<p>Work with the patient and family to increase opportunities to adopt healthy behaviours as they pertain to the perioperative setting (eg. smoking cessation)</p>

			<p>their families to increase opportunities to adopt health behaviours</p> <p>Educate the patient with the use of information booklets, websites, and other communication technologies to improve their understanding of the planned regional technique and post procedure care</p>	
1.3. Incorporate disease prevention, health promotion, and health surveillance into interactions with individual patients	Demonstrate a knowledge of appropriate setting of visual and auditory alarms in the continued monitoring of the adult ASA1 or 2 patient under general or regional anesthesia undergoing a minor elective surgical procedure	Work with the patient and family to identify opportunities for disease prevention, health promotion, and health protection	Evaluate with the patient the potential benefits and harms of health screening	Incorporate disease prevention, health promotion, and health surveillance activities into interactions with individual patients

2. Respond to the needs of communities or populations they serve by advocating with them for system-level change in a socially accountable manner

2.1. Work with a community or population to identify the determinants of health that affect them		Identify communities or populations they serve who are experiencing health inequities	Analyze current policy or policy developments that affect the communities or populations they serve	Work with a community or population to identify the determinants of health that affect them
2.2. Improve clinical practice by applying a process of continuous quality improvement to disease prevention, health promotion, and health surveillance activities	<p>Participate in health promotion and disease prevention programs relevant to their practice</p> <p>Understand the principles of universal precautions and importance of infection</p>	<p>Identify patients or populations that are not being served optimally in their clinical practice</p> <p>Improve clinical practice by applying a process of continuous quality</p>	<p>Report epidemics or clusters of unusual cases seen in practice, balancing patient confidentiality with the duty to protect the public's health</p> <p>Improve individual and</p>	Improve clinical practice by applying a process of continuous quality improvement to disease prevention, health promotion, and health surveillance activities

	<p>prevention and control in preparing an operating room for a patient and proposed procedure</p>	<p>improvement to the perioperative optimization of anemia</p> <p>Improve clinical practice by identifying patients or populations that are not being optimally treated for pain</p>	<p>discipline clinical practice by applying a process of continuous quality improvement to prevent complications</p>	
<p>2.3. Contribute to a process to improve health in the community or population they serve</p>		<p>Partner with others to identify the health needs of a community or population they serve</p>	<p>Appraise available resources to support the health needs of communities or populations they serve</p> <p>Distinguish between potentially competing health interests of the individuals, communities, and populations they serve</p> <p>Demonstrate knowledge of organ procurement as a highly organized process on a national level and recognize that optimal outcomes are based on integration of local resources into this structure</p>	<p>Contribute to a process to improve health in the communities or populations they serve</p> <p>Work within the constraints of systems limitations to advocate for patients' best interests and provide optimal patient care</p>

SCHOLAR MILESTONES: RESIDENCY

Transition to discipline

Foundations of discipline

Core of discipline

Transition to practice

1. Engage in the continuous enhancement of their professional activities through ongoing learning

<p>1.1. Develop, implement, monitor, and revise a personal learning plan to enhance professional practice</p>	<p>Describe physicians' obligations for lifelong learning and ongoing enhancement of competence</p>	<p>Create a learning plan in collaboration with a designated supervisor identifying learning needs related to Anesthesiology and career goals</p> <p>Use technology to develop, record, monitor, revise, and report on learning</p> <p>Demonstrate a structured approach to monitoring progress of learning in the clinical setting</p>	<p>Review and update earlier learning plan(s) with input from others, identifying learning needs related to all CanMEDS Roles to generate immediate and longer-term career goals</p> <p>Use technology or personal documentation to record, monitor, and report on your procedural log</p> <p>Develop, implement, monitor, and revise a personal learning plan to enhance professional practice</p>	
<p>1.2. Identify opportunities for learning and improvement by regularly reflecting on and assessing their performance using various internal and external data sources</p>		<p>Identify, record, prioritize and answer learning needs that arise in daily work, scanning the literature or attending formal or information education sessions</p> <p>Identify opportunities for learning and improvement by regularly reflecting on and assessing their performance using various internal and external data sources including post-operative</p>	<p>Seek and interpret multiple sources of performance data and feedback, with guidance, to continually improve performance</p> <p>Keep a log of difficult airway cases and include techniques and airway adjuncts to guide future required learning experiences</p>	<p>Identify opportunities for learning and improvement by regularly reflecting on and assessing their performance using various internal and external data sources</p>

		patient follow-up		
1.3. Engage in collaborative learning to continuously improve personal practice and contribute to collective improvements in practice		Identify the learning needs of a health care team	Engage in collaborative learning to continuously improve personal practice and contribute to collective improvements in practice	

2. Teach students, residents, the public, and other health care professionals

2.1. Recognize the influence of role-modeling and the impact of the formal, informal, and hidden curriculum on learners		Identify behaviours associated with positive and negative role-modelling	Use strategies for deliberate, positive role-modelling	Recognize the influence of role-modelling and the impact of the formal, informal, and hidden curriculum on learners
2.2. Promote a safe learning environment		Explain how power differentials between learners and teachers can affect the learning environment	Promote a safe learning environment	Ensure a safe learning environment for all members of the team
2.3. Ensure patient safety is maintained when learners are involved		Identify unsafe clinical situations involving learners and manage them appropriately	<p>Supervise learners to ensure they work within limitations, seeking guidance and supervision when needed</p> <p>Balance clinical supervision and graduated responsibility, ensuring the safety of patients and learners</p> <p>Ensure patient safety is maintained when learners are involved</p>	

<p>2.4. Plan and deliver a learning activity</p>		<p>Demonstrate basic skills in teaching others, including peers</p>	<p>Identify the learning needs of a learner</p> <p>Describe how to formally plan a medical education session</p> <p>Describe sources of information used to assess learning needs</p> <p>Define specific learning objectives for a teaching activity</p> <p>Describe clinical teaching strategies relevant to anesthesiology</p> <p>Plan, prepare, and deliver a learning activity</p> <p>Adapt and plan learning activities appropriate to the level of the learner</p> <p>Describe and demonstrate clinical teaching strategies relevant to Anesthesiology</p>	<p>Plan and deliver a learning activity</p>
<p>2.5. Provide feedback to enhance learning performance</p>		<p>Provide written or verbal feedback to other learners</p>	<p>Provide feedback to enhance learning and performance</p> <p>Educate surgical colleagues regarding preoperative optimization and its impact on postoperative outcomes</p>	<p>Role-model regular self-assessment and feedback-seeking behaviour</p>

2.6. Assess and evaluate learners, teachers, and programs in an educationally appropriate manner			Appropriately assess junior learners	Assess and evaluate learners, teachers, and programs in an educationally appropriate manner
--	--	--	--------------------------------------	---

3. Integrate best available evidence into practice

3.1. Recognize practice uncertainty and knowledge gaps in clinical and other professional encounters and generate focused questions that can address them		<p>Recognize uncertainty and knowledge gaps in clinical and other professional encounters relevant to Anesthesiology</p> <p>Recognize uncertainty and knowledge gaps in clinical and other professional encounters relevant to pediatric anesthesia</p> <p>Recognize gaps in competencies and seek corrective solutions. Accept feedback readily and incorporate suggestions for improvement. Engage in self-reflection and self-assessment to improve performance</p> <p>Identify gaps in knowledge and experience and seek to remedy using the resources available</p>	<p>Generate focused questions that address practice uncertainty and knowledge gaps</p> <p>Critically evaluate the integrity, reliability, and applicability of caudal block-related medical research and scientific literature</p>	
3.2. Identify, select, and navigate pre-appraised resources		Contrast the various study designs used in medicine and the quality of various pre-appraised resources	Summarize the state of knowledge on a research topic or research question	

			Identify, select, and navigate pre-appraised resources	
3.3. Critically evaluate the integrity, reliability, and applicability of health-related research and literature		<p>Interpret study findings, including a critique of their relevance to their practice</p> <p>Determine the validity and risk of bias in a source of evidence</p>	<p>Evaluate the applicability (external validity or generalizability) of evidence from a resource</p> <p>Describe study results in both quantitative and qualitative terms</p> <p>Critically evaluate the integrity, reliability, and applicability of health-related research and literature</p>	
3.4. Integrate evidence into decision-making in their practice		<p>Describe how various sources of information, including studies, expert opinion, and practice audits, contribute to the evidence base of medical practice</p> <p>Incorporate evidence-based medicine into clinical practice</p> <p>Integrate evidence and best practice guidelines into decision-making in their individual practice and at the hospital level</p> <p>Integrate best practice guidelines into patient care and appreciate how various sources of information, including studies, expert opinion, and practice audits, contribute to the evidence base of medical practice</p>	<p>Identify new evidence appropriate to their scope of professional practice through quality-appraised evidence-alerting services</p> <p>Summarize the scientific knowledge on a topic or a clinical question and integrate evidence into decision-making in clinical practice</p>	<p>Integrate best evidence and clinical expertise into decision-making in their practice</p> <p>Integrate best evidence and clinical expertise into decision-making when managing patients for emergency care</p>

4. Contribute to the creation and dissemination of knowledge and practices applicable to health

<p>4.1. Demonstrate an understanding of the scientific principles of research and scholarly inquiry and the role of research evidence in healthcare</p>			<p>Contribute to a scholarly investigation or the dissemination of research findings in anesthesiology or related disciplines</p> <p>Demonstrate an understanding of the scientific principles of research and scholarly inquiry and the role of research evidence in health care</p>	
<p>4.2. Identify ethical principles for research and incorporate them into obtaining informed consent, considering potential harms and benefits, and considering vulnerable populations</p>		<p>Discuss and provide examples of the ethical principles applicable to research and scholarly inquiry relevant to Anesthesiology</p>	<p>Identify ethical principles for research and incorporate them into obtaining informed consent, considering potential harms and benefits, and considering vulnerable populations</p>	
<p>4.3. Contribute to the work of a research program</p>		<p>Compare and contrast the roles and responsibilities of members of a research team and describe how they differ from clinical and other practice roles and responsibilities</p>	<p>Actively participate as a research team member, balancing the roles and responsibilities of a researcher with the clinical roles and responsibilities of a physician</p>	<p>Contribute to the work of a research program</p>
<p>4.4. Pose questions amenable to scholarly investigation and select appropriate methods to address them</p>		<p>Describe and compare the common methodologies used for scholarly inquiry in Anesthesiology</p>	<p>Select appropriate methods of addressing a given scholarly question</p> <p>Apply statistical tools to</p>	

			<p>accurately interpret treatment effects in improving patient outcome</p> <p>Pose medically and scientifically relevant and appropriately constructed questions or hypothesis amenable to scholarly investigation</p>	
4.5. Summarize and communicate to professional and lay audiences, including patients and their families, the findings of relevant research and scholarly inquiry		Summarize and communicate to peers the findings of applicable research and scholarship	<p>Summarize and communicate to professional and lay audiences, including patients and their families, the findings of applicable research and scholarly inquiry</p> <p>Prepare a manuscript suitable for publication in a peer-reviewed journal</p>	

PROFESSIONAL MILESTONES: RESIDENCY

	Transition to discipline	Foundations of discipline	Core of discipline	Transition to practice
1. Demonstrate a commitment to patients by applying best practices and adhering to high ethical standards				
1.1. Exhibit appropriate professional behaviours and relationships in all aspects of practice, demonstrating honesty, integrity, humility, commitment, compassion, respect,	<p>Consistently prioritize the needs of patients and others to ensure a patient’s legitimate needs are met</p> <p>Demonstrate punctuality</p> <p>Complete assigned</p>	<p>Independently manage specialty-specific issues surrounding confidentiality, intervening when confidentiality is breached</p> <p>Accept feedback readily and incorporate suggestions for improvement</p>	<p>Manage complex issues while preserving confidentiality</p> <p>Intervene when behaviours toward colleagues and learners undermine a respectful environment</p> <p>Demonstrate a commitment</p>	

<p>altruism, respect for diversity, and maintenance of confidentiality</p>	<p>responsibilities</p> <p>Complete assigned responsibilities in a timely fashion</p>	<p>Demonstrate accountability to patients, society, and the profession by responding to societal expectations of physicians</p> <p>Exhibit appropriate professional behaviours and relationships in all aspects of practice, demonstrating honesty, integrity, humility, commitment, compassion, respect, altruism, respect for diversity, and maintenance of confidentiality</p> <p>Demonstrate reliability and conscientiousness in complete patient care</p>	<p>to patients by applying best practices and adhering to high ethical standards</p>	
<p>1.2. Demonstrate a commitment to excellence in all aspects of practice and to active participation in collaborative care</p>	<p>Ensure that operating rooms are always prepared appropriately before engaging in patient care</p>		<p>Analyze how the system of care supports or jeopardizes excellence</p> <p>Demonstrate a commitment to excellence in all aspects of practice and to active participation in collaborative care</p>	<p>Demonstrate a commitment to excellence in all aspects of practice</p>
<p>1.3. Recognize and respond to ethical issues encountered in practice</p>		<p>Recognize and respond to ethical issues encountered in practice particularly as they relate to pediatric patients, including competence, consent, and confidentiality</p>	<p>Recognize and respond to ethical issues encountered in practice</p> <p>Manage ethical issues encountered in the clinical and academic setting</p> <p>Manage ethical issues encountered with</p>	<p>Recognize and respond to ethical issues encountered in independent practice</p>

			<p>patients/families of varied cultural and religious backgrounds during sensitive end-of-life discussions</p> <p>Manage ethical issues encountered in the clinical setting including conflicts between maternal and fetal interests, and issues related to fetal development and current limits of viability</p> <p>Consider the impact of his/her own values, attitudes, beliefs, context and biases when dealing with ethical challenges and counselling patients</p>	
1.4. Recognize and manage conflicts of interest			Proactively resolve real, potential, or perceived conflicts of interest transparently and in accordance with ethical, legal, and moral obligations	Recognize and manage conflicts of interest in independent practice
1.5. Exhibit professional behaviours in the use of technology-enabled communication		Exhibit professional behaviours in the use of technology-enabled communication	Intervene when aware of breaches of professionalism involving technology-enabled communication	

2. Demonstrate a commitment to society by recognizing and responding to societal expectations in health care

2.1. Demonstrate accountability to patients, society, and the profession by responding to societal expectations of physicians		Manage tensions between societal and physician's expectations. Describe the tension between the physician's role as advocate for individual patients and the need to manage scarce	<p>Demonstrate a commitment to the promotion of the public good in health care, including stewardship of resources</p> <p>Demonstrate a commitment to</p>	
---	--	--	--	--

		<p>resources</p> <p>Describe the tension between the physician's role as advocate for individual patients and the need to manage scarce resources</p>	<p>maintaining and enhancing competence</p> <p>Demonstrate accountability to patients, society, and the profession by responding to societal expectation of physicians</p>	
<p>2.2. Demonstrate a commitment to patient safety and quality improvement</p>		<p>Demonstrate a commitment to patient safety</p> <p>Demonstrate a commitment to patient safety and quality improvement through adherence to institutional policies and procedures</p> <p>Demonstrate a commitment to patient safety and quality improvement through adherence to institutional policies and procedures (e.g. infection control and sterility procedures)</p> <p>Deliver patient care with an emphasis on patient safety over efficiency, recognizing one's limitations in experience and knowledge, seeking help appropriately</p> <p>Pay close attention to the continuing care of the patient beyond the technical execution of resuscitation, reliably and conscientiously</p>	<p>Demonstrate a commitment to patient safety and quality improvement</p> <p>Demonstrate a commitment to patient safety and quality improvement through adherence to institutional policies, procedures, and best practice guidelines (ASRA)</p>	<p>Demonstrate a commitment to patient safety and quality improvement initiatives within their own practice environment</p>

		Monitor institutional and clinical environments and respond to issues that can harm patients or the delivery of health care		
--	--	--	--	--

3. Demonstrate a commitment to the profession by adhering to standards and participating in physician-led regulation

3.1. Fulfill and adhere to the professional and ethical codes, standards of practice, and laws governing practice		Fulfill and adhere to the professional and ethical codes, standards of practice, and laws governing practice	<p>Describe how to respond to, cope with, and constructively learn from a complaint or legal action</p> <p>Demonstrate accountability to the profession and society with regard to the impact of decisions that are made</p> <p>Describe the relevant codes, policies, standards, and laws governing physicians and the profession including standard-setting and disciplinary and credentialing procedures</p> <p>Describe and apply the relevant codes, policies, standards, and laws governing physicians and the profession relevant to Anesthesiology and Critical Care Medicine including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity - Substitute Decision Makers, Guardianship, Next of Kin - Living Wills, Legal Directives - End of Life Care - Spectrum & 	Fulfill and adhere to the professional and ethical codes, standards of practice, and laws governing practice
---	--	---	--	--

			<p>Implications of Do Not Resuscitate Orders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Withdrawal of Care - Euthanasia 	
3.2. Recognize and respond to unprofessional and unethical behaviours in physicians and other colleagues in the health care profession	Respond to peer-group lapses in professional conduct		<p>Describe and identify regulatory codes and procedures relevant to involving a regulatory body in a case of serious unprofessional behaviour or practice</p> <p>Recognize and respond to unprofessional and unethical behaviours in physicians and other colleagues in the health care profession</p>	
3.3. Participate in peer assessment and standard-setting			<p>Participate in the review of practice, standard setting and quality improvement activities</p> <p>Participate in the assessment of junior learners</p> <p>Prepare a morbidity and mortality report or chart review</p>	Participate in peer assessment and standard-setting

4. Demonstrate a commitment to physician health and well-being to foster optimal patient care

4.1. Exhibit self-awareness and effectively manage influences on personal wellbeing and professional performance		<p>Manage the impact of physical and environmental factors on performance and on patient well-being during anesthetic management</p> <p>Demonstrate the ability to remain calm and professional in stressful situations</p>	<p>Integrate skills that support adaption and recovery in challenging situations</p> <p>Demonstrate an ability to regulate attention, emotions, thoughts, and behaviours, mitigating the impact of physical and environmental factors, to ensure the</p>	<p>Exhibit self-awareness and effectively manage influences on personal well-being and professional performance</p> <p>Integrate skills that support adaption and recovery in challenging situations including</p>
--	--	--	--	---

		<p>Demonstrate an ability to regulate attention, emotions, thoughts, and behaviours while maintaining capacity to perform professional tasks</p>	<p>capacity to perform professional tasks on call</p> <p>Exhibit self-awareness and effectively integrate skills that support adaption and recovering in challenging situations</p> <p>Demonstrate an ability to stay calm during a challenging situation</p>	<p>skills to perform under stress, requiring quick decision-making and procedures</p> <p>Develop a personal plan for managing stress and maintaining physical and mental well-being during independent practice</p>
<p>4.2. Manage personal and professional demands for a sustainable practice throughout the anesthesiologist life cycle</p>	<p>Recognize evolving professional identity transitions and manage inherent stresses</p>	<p>Describe the influence of personal and environmental factors on the development of a career plan</p> <p>Report any concerns that may limit one's ability to provide optimal patient care (medical/psychological/substance abuse issues/fatigue)</p>	<p>Manage competing personal and professional priorities</p> <p>Develop a strategy to manage personal and professional demands for a sustainable independent practice</p> <p>Develop a personal plan for managing stress and maintaining physical and mental well-being</p>	<p>Manage personal and professional demands for a sustainable practice throughout the anesthesiologist life cycle</p>
<p>4.3. Promote a culture that recognizes, supports, and responds effectively to colleagues in need</p>			<p>Support others in their professional transitions</p>	<p>Promote a culture that recognizes, supports, and responds effectively to colleagues in need</p> <p>Provide mentorship to colleagues</p> <p>Support others in challenging situations</p>