

# SM 211

## Clinical Education in Sports Medicine III

### COMPETENCIES

#### ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

##### *Cognitive Domain*

- Uses the terminology necessary to communicate the results of an athletic training assessment to physicians and other health professionals.
- Describes components of medical documentation (e.g., subjective, objective, assessment, plan [SOAP] and history, inspection, palpation, special tests [HIPS])

##### *Psychomotor Domain*

- Demonstrates active, passive, and resisted range-of-motion testing of the toes, foot, ankle, knee, hip, shoulder, elbow, wrist, hand, thumb, fingers, and spine.
- Measures active and passive joint range of motion with a goniometer.
- Performs appropriate manual muscle-testing techniques and/or break tests, including application of the principles of muscle/muscle group isolation, segmental stabilization resistance/pressure, and grading, to evaluate injuries incurred by athletes and others engaged in physical activity.
- Administers static and dynamic postural evaluation and screening procedures, including functional tests for postural deformities and muscle length assessment.
- Applies appropriate stress tests for ligamentous or capsular instability based on the principles of joint positioning, segmental stabilization, and force.
- Performs and interprets appropriate palpation techniques and special tests of the abdomen, chest, cranium, and musculoskeletal system.
- Assesses the neurological function of cranial nerves, spinal nerves, and peripheral nerves and assesses the level of spinal cord involvement following injury, including the function of dermatomes, myotomes, and reflexes (e.g., deep tendon, superficial).
- Uses appropriate terminology in the communication and documentation of injuries and illnesses.

##### *Affective Domain*

- Appreciates the importance of documentation of assessment findings and results.

#### PHARMACOLOGY

##### *Cognitive Domain*

- Identifies appropriate terminology and pharmaceutical abbreviations used in the prescription and dispensation of medications.

#### THERAPEUTIC MODALITIES

##### *Cognitive Domain*

- Describes methods of evaluating and recording progress of therapeutic modality treatments.

##### *Psychomotor Domain*

- Formulates progress notes and treatment outcomes that are relevant to the selection and application of therapeutic modalities.

## **THERAPEUTIC EXERCISE**

### *Cognitive Domain*

- Revises goals and objectives, and develops criteria for progression and return to activity, based on the level of functional outcomes.
- Interprets physician notes, post-operative notes, and physician prescriptions as they pertain to a rehabilitation or reconditioning plan.
- Describes rehabilitation, functional, and reconditioning progress using follow-up notes, progress notes, SOAP notes, etc.

### *Psychomotor Domain*

- Records rehabilitation or reconditioning progress (e.g., follow-up notes, progress notes).

### *Affective Domain*

- Respects accepted medical and paramedical protocols regarding the confidentiality of medical information, medical and therapeutic prescriptions, and health care referral as they relate to the rehabilitation or reconditioning process.

## **HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATION**

### *Cognitive Domain*

- Lists the components of a medical record, such as permission to treat, emergency information, treatment documentation, and release of medical information.
- Identifies the advantages and disadvantages associated medical record keeping, including the issues of paperwork, electronic data, security, record keeping systems, and confidentiality.
- Lists the various methods for recording patient information, and compares the strengths and weaknesses of each approach.
- Explains the advantages and disadvantages of the various commercial software programs and technologies used by a certified athletic trainer (statistical, educational, injury record keeping).
- Explains the computer needs of an effectively operated athletic training facility.
- Uses accepted medical terminology and abbreviations (SOAP, CPT and HCFA coding).
- Identifies the basic components of a comprehensive athletic injury emergency care plan, which include (1) personnel training, (2) equipment needs, (3) availability of emergency care facilities, (4) communication, (5) transportation, (6) activity or event coverage, and (7) record keeping.

### *Psychomotor Domain*

- Demonstrates the ability to access medical and health care information through electronic media.
- Uses appropriate medical documentation to record injuries and illnesses (client encounters, history, progress notes, discharge summary, physician letters, treatment encounters).
- Demonstrates the ability to organize a comprehensive patient-file management system that uses both paper and electronic media.

# **PROFICIENCIES**

## **INSTRUCTED & EVALUATED**

### **Assessment and Evaluation**

The student will

- use standardized record keeping methods (e.g., SOAP, HIPS, HOPS)
- select and use injury, rehabilitation, referral, and insurance documentation
- use progress notes

### **Health Care Administration**

- The student will use contemporary multimedia, computer hardware, and software as related to the practice of athletic training.
- The student will demonstrate the ability to perform record keeping skills with sensitivity to patient confidentiality.