

Psychiatry Milestones 2.0

PC1. Psychiatric Evaluation
<i>A: General interview skills B: Collateral information gathering and use C: Safety assessment D: Use of clinician's emotional response</i>
PC2. Psychiatric Formulation and Differential Diagnosis
<i>A: Organizes and summarizes findings and generates differential diagnosis B: Identifies contributing factors and contextual features and creates a formulation</i>
PC3. Treatment Planning and Management
<i>A: Creates treatment plan B: Manages patient crises, recognizing need for supervision when indicated C: Monitors and revises treatment when indicated</i>
PC4. Psychotherapy. Refers to 1) the practice and delivery of psychotherapies, including psychodynamic, cognitive-behavioral, and supportive therapies; 2) exposure to couples, family, and group therapies; and 3) integrating psychotherapy with psychopharmacology
<i>A: Empathy and process B: Boundaries C: The alliance and provision of psychotherapies D: Seeking and providing psychotherapy supervision</i>
PC5. Somatic. Therapies Somatic therapies including psychopharmacology, electroconvulsive therapy (ECT), and emerging neuromodulation therapies
<i>A: Using psychopharmacologic agents in treatment B: Education of patient about medications C: Monitoring of patient response to treatment and adjusting accordingly D: Other somatic treatments</i>
PC6. Patient Care 6: Clinical Consultation
MK1. Development through the life cycle (including the impact of psychopathology on the trajectory of development and development on the expression of psychopathology)
<i>A: Knowledge of human development B: Knowledge of pathological and environmental influences on development C: Incorporation of developmental concepts in understanding</i>
MK2. Psychopathology. Includes knowledge of diagnostic criteria, epidemiology, pathophysiology, course of illness, co-morbidities, and differential diagnosis of psychiatric disorders, including substance use disorders and presentation of psychiatric disorders across the life cycle and in diverse patient populations (e.g., different cultures, families, genders, sexual orientation, ethnicity, etc.)
<i>A: Knowledge to identify and treat psychiatric conditions B: Knowledge to assess risk and determine level of care C: Knowledge at the interface of psychiatry and the rest of medicine</i>
MK3. Clinical Neuroscience. Includes knowledge of neurology, neuropsychiatry, neurodiagnostic testing, and relevant neuroscience and their application in clinical settings
<i>A: Neurodiagnostic testing B: Neuropsychological testing C: Neuropsychiatric co-morbidity D: Neurobiology E: Applied neuroscience</i>
MK4. Psychotherapy Refers to knowledge regarding: 1) individual psychotherapies, including but not limited to psychodynamic, cognitive-behavioral, and supportive therapies; 2) couples, family, and group therapies; and, 3) integrating psychotherapy and psychopharmacology
<i>A: Knowledge of psychotherapy: theories B: Knowledge of psychotherapy: practice C: Knowledge of psychotherapy: evidence base</i>
SBP1. Patient Safety and the Health care Team
<i>A: Medical errors and improvement activities B: Communication and patient safety C: Regulatory and educational activities related to patient safety</i>
SBP2. Resource Management (may include diagnostics, medications, level of care, other treatment providers, access to community assistance)
<i>A: Costs of care and resource management</i>

SBP3. Community-Based Care
<i>A: Community-based programs B: Self-help groups C: Prevention D: Recovery and rehabilitation</i>
PBLI1. Development and execution of lifelong learning through constant self-evaluation, including critical evaluation of research and clinical evidence
<i>A: Self-Assessment and self-Improvement B: Evidence in the clinical workflow</i>
PBLI2. Formal practice-based quality improvement based on established and accepted methodologies
<i>A: Specific quality improvement project B: Quality improvement didactic knowledge</i>
PROF1. Compassion, integrity, respect for others, sensitivity to diverse patient populations, adherence to ethical principles
<i>A: Compassion, reflection, sensitivity to diversity B: Ethics</i>
PROF2. Accountability to self, patients, colleagues, and the profession
<i>A: Fatigue management and work balance B: Professional behavior and participation in professional community C: Ownership of patient care</i>
PROF3. Well-Being
ICS1. Relationship development and conflict management with patients, families, colleagues, and members of the health care team
<i>A: Relationship with patients B: Conflict management C: Team-based care</i>
ICS2. Information sharing and record keeping
<i>A: Accurate and effective communication with health care team B: Effective communications with patients C: Maintaining professional boundaries in communication D: Knowledge of factors which compromise communication</i>
ICS3. Communication within Health Care Systems