

Supplemental digital content for Hamstra SJ, Cuddy MM, Jurich D, et al. Exploring the association between USMLE scores and ACGME milestone ratings: A validity study using national data from emergency medicine. Acad Med.

Supplemental Digital Appendix 1

Sample of Narrative Anchors for the EM Sub-competency “PC-04: Diagnosis”

Version 12/2012

Emergency Medicine Milestones

ACGME Report Worksheet

Diagnosis (PC4): Based on all of the available data, narrows and prioritizes the list of weighted differential diagnoses to determine appropriate management.					
Has not Achieved Level 1	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
	Constructs a list of potential diagnoses based on chief complaint and initial assessment	Constructs a list of potential diagnoses, based on the greatest likelihood of occurrence Constructs a list of potential diagnoses with the greatest potential for morbidity or mortality	Uses all available medical information to develop a list of ranked differential diagnoses including those with the greatest potential for morbidity or mortality Correctly identifies “sick versus not sick” patients Revises a differential diagnosis in response to changes in a patient’s course over time	Synthesizes all of the available data and narrows and prioritizes the list of weighted differential diagnoses to determine appropriate management	Uses pattern recognition to identify discriminating features between similar patients and avoids premature closure
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:					

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Supplemental Digital Appendix 2

Description of Sub-competencies for EM Milestones^a

PC-01	Emergency Stabilization (PC1): Prioritizes critical initial stabilization action and mobilizes hospital support services in the resuscitation of a critically ill or injured patient and reassesses after stabilizing intervention.
PC-02	Performance of Focused History and Physical Exam (PC2): Abstracts current findings in a patient with multiple chronic medical problems and, when appropriate, compares with a prior medical record and identifies significant differences between the current presentation and past presentations.
PC-03	Diagnostic Studies (PC3): Applies the results of diagnostic testing based on the probability of disease and the likelihood of test results altering management.
PC-04	Diagnosis (PC4): Based on all of the available data, narrows and prioritizes the list of weighted differential diagnoses to determine appropriate management.
PC-05	Pharmacotherapy (PC5): Selects and prescribes, appropriate pharmaceutical agents based upon relevant considerations such as mechanism of action, intended effect, financial considerations, possible adverse effects, patient preferences, allergies, potential drug-food and drug-drug interactions, institutional policies, and clinical guidelines; and effectively combines agents and monitors and intervenes in the advent of adverse effects in the ED.
PC-06	Observation and Reassessment (PC6): Re-evaluates patients undergoing ED observation (and monitoring) and using appropriate data and resources, determines the differential diagnosis and, treatment plan, and disposition.
PC-07	Disposition (PC7): Establishes and implements a comprehensive disposition plan that uses appropriate consultation resources; patient education regarding diagnosis; treatment plan; medications; and time and location specific disposition instructions.
PC-08	Multi-tasking (Task-switching) (PC8): Employs task switching in an efficient and timely manner in order to manage the ED.
PC-09	General Approach to Procedures (PC9): Performs the indicated procedure on all appropriate patients (including those who are uncooperative, at the extremes of age, hemodynamically unstable and those who have multiple co-morbidities, poorly defined anatomy, high risk for pain or procedural complications, sedation requirement), takes steps to avoid potential complications, and recognizes the outcome and/or complications resulting from the procedure.
PC-10	Airway Management (PC10): Performs airway management on all appropriate patients (including those who are uncooperative, at the extremes of age, hemodynamically unstable and

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	those who have multiple co-morbidities, poorly defined anatomy, high risk for pain or procedural complications, sedation requirement), takes steps to avoid potential complications, and recognize the outcome and/or complications resulting from the procedure.
PC-11	Anesthesia and Acute Pain Management (PC11): Provides safe acute pain management, anesthesia, and procedural sedation to patients of all ages regardless of the clinical situation.
PC-12	Other Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures; Goal-directed Focused Ultrasound (Diagnostic/Procedural) (PC12): Uses goal-directed focused Ultrasound for the bedside diagnostic evaluation of emergency medical conditions and diagnoses, resuscitation of the acutely ill or injured patient, and procedural guidance.
PC-13	Other Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures; Wound Management (PC13): Assesses and appropriately manages wounds in patients of all ages regardless of the clinical situation. n)
PC-14	Other Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures; Vascular Access (PC14): Successfully obtains vascular access in patients of all ages regardless of the clinical situation.
MK-01	Demonstrates appropriate medical knowledge in the care of emergency medicine patients. (MK)
SBP-01	Patient Safety (SBP1): Participates in performance improvement to optimize patient safety.
SBP-02	Systems-based Management (SBP2): Participates in strategies to improve healthcare delivery and flow. Demonstrates an awareness of and responsiveness to the larger context and system of health care.
SBP-03	Technology (SBP3): Uses technology to accomplish and document safe healthcare delivery.
PBLI-01	Practice-based Performance Improvement (PBLI): Participates in performance improvement to optimize ED function, self-learning, and patient care.
PR-01	Professional values (PROF1): Demonstrates compassion, integrity, and respect for others as well as adherence to the ethical principles relevant to the practice of medicine.
PR-02	Accountability (PROF2): Demonstrates accountability to patients, society, profession and self.
ICS-01	Patient Centered Communication (ICS1): Demonstrates interpersonal and communication skills that result in the effective exchange of information and collaboration with patients and their families.
ICS-02	Team Management (ICS2): Leads patient-centered care teams, ensuring effective communication and mutual respect between members of the team.

Abbreviations: EM, Emergency Medicine; PC, patient care; MK, medical knowledge; SBP, systems-based practice; PBLI, practice-based learning and improvement; PR, professionalism; ICS, interpersonal and communication skills.

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^aA more detailed version of the EM Milestones, with descriptive anchors for all 5 levels of each subcompetency can be found here: Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education and American Board of Emergency Medicine. Emergency Medicine Milestones, July 2015. <https://www.acgme.org/Portals/0/PDFs/Milestones/EmergencyMedicineMilestones.pdf>. Accessed May 29, 2021.