

## ACGME General Competencies

- **Patient Care**  
Residents must be able to provide patient care that is compassionate, appropriate, and effective for the treatment of health problems and the promotion of health
- **Medical Knowledge**  
Residents must demonstrate knowledge about established and evolving biomedical, clinical and cognate (e.g. epidemiological and social-behavioral) sciences and the application of this knowledge to patient care.
- **Practice-based Learning and Improvement**  
Residents must be able to investigate and evaluate their patient care practices, apprise and assimilate scientific evidence, and improve their patient care practices.
- **Interpersonal and Communication Skills**  
Residents must be able to demonstrate interpersonal and communication skills that result in effective information exchange and teaming with patients, their patients families, and professional associates.
- **Professionalism**  
Residents must demonstrate a commitment to carrying out professional responsibilities, adherence to ethical principles, and sensitivity to a diverse patient population.
- **System-based Practice**  
Residents must demonstrate an awareness of and responsiveness to the larger context and system of health care and the ability to effectively call on system resources to provide care that is of optimal value.

## **IOM (Institute of Medicine) Competencies**

- **Patient-Centered Care**  
Identify, respect and care about patient differences, values, performances, and expressed needs; relieve pain and suffering; coordinate continuous care; listen to, clearly inform, communicate with, and educate patients; share decision making and management; and continuously advocate disease prevention, wellness, and promotion of health lifestyle, including focus on population health.
- **Interdisciplinary Teams**  
Cooperate, collaborate, communicate, and integrate care in teams to ensure that care is continuous and reliable.
- **Evidence-based Practice**  
Integrate best research with clinical expertise and patient values for optimum care, and participate in learning and research activities to the extent feasible.
- **Quality Improvement**  
Identify errors and hazards in care; understand and implement basic safety design principles, such as standardization and simplification; continually understand and measure quality of care in terms of structure, process, and outcomes in relation to patient and community needs; design and test interventions to change processes and systems of care, with the objective of improving quality.
- **Informatics**  
Communicate, manage knowledge, mitigate error, and support decision making using information technology.