Student Learning Outcomes

Acute Care of Injuries and Illnesses

- AC 7 - Differentiate between normal and abnormal physical findings (e.g., pulse, blood pressure, heart and lung sounds, oxygen saturation, pain, core temperature) and the associated pathophysiology.

Clinical Examination and Diagnosis

- CE 1 - Describe the normal structures and interrelated functions of the body systems.
- CE 2 - Describe the normal anatomical, systemic, and physiological changes associated with the lifespan.
- CE 17 - Use clinical reasoning skills to formulate an appropriate clinical diagnosis for common illness/disease and orthopedic injuries/conditions.
- CE 18 - Incorporate the concept of differential diagnosis into the examination process.
- CE 20ij - Use standard techniques and procedures for the clinical examination of common injuries, conditions, illnesses, and diseases including, but not limited to: i. abdominal assessments (percussion, palpation, auscultation); and j. other clinical assessments (otoscope, urinalysis, glucometer, temperature, ophthalmoscope).
- CE 21ijklnop - Assess and interpret findings from a physical examination that is based on the patient’s clinical presentation. This exam can include: i. Cardiovascular function (including differentiation between normal and abnormal heart sounds, blood pressure, and heart rate); j. Pulmonary function (including differentiation between normal breath sounds, percussion sounds, number and characteristics of respirations, peak expiratory flow); k. Gastrointestinal function (including differentiation between normal and abnormal bowel sounds); l. Genitourinary function (urinalysis); n. Function of the ear, nose, and throat (including otoscopic evaluation); o. Dermatological assessment; and p. Other assessments (glucometer, temperature).
- CE 22 - Determine when the findings of an examination warrant referral of the patient.

Prevention and Health Promotion

- PHP 3 - Identify modifiable/non-modifiable risk factors and mechanisms for injury and illness.
- PHP 5 - Explain the precautions and risk factors associated with physical activity in persons with common congenital and acquired abnormalities, disabilities, and diseases.
- PHP 6 - Summarize the epidemiology data related to the risk of injury and illness associated with participation in physical activity.
- PHP 9 - Explain the role of the preparticipation physical exam in identifying conditions that might predispose the athlete to injury or illness.
- PHP 15 - Use a glucometer to monitor blood glucose levels, determine participation status, and make referral decisions.
• PHP 16 - Use a peak-flow meter to monitor a patient’s asthma symptoms, determine participation status, and make referral decisions.

• PHP 17 Explain the etiology and prevention guidelines associated with the leading causes of sudden death during physical activity, including but not limited to: a. Cardiac arrhythmia or arrest; b. Asthma; c. Traumatic brain injury; d. Exertional heat stroke; e. Hyponatremia; f. Exertional sickling; g. Anaphylactic shock; h. Cervical spine injury; and i. Lightning strike

• PHP 43 - Describe the principles and methods of body composition assessment to assess a client’s/patient’s health status and to monitor changes related to weight management, strength training, injury, disordered eating, menstrual status, and/or bone density status.

• PHP 46 - Identify and describe the signs, symptoms, physiological, and psychological responses of clients/patients with disordered eating or eating disorders.

• PHP 47 - Describe the method of appropriate management and referral for clients/patients with disordered eating or eating disorders in a manner consistent with current practice guidelines.

Therapeutic Interventions

• TI 1 - Describe and differentiate the physiological and pathophysiological responses to inflammatory and non-inflammatory conditions and the influence of these responses on the design, implementation, and progression of a therapeutic intervention.

• TI 5 - Compare and contrast the variations in the physiological response to injury and healing across the lifespan.