A: SUBJECT: Policy on Clinical Duties of Graduate Medical Trainees During Extreme Emergent Situations

B: EFFECTIVE DATE: August 28, 2013 (R)

C: POLICY:

The University of Virginia Health System takes responsibility for clinical duties of trainees during extreme emergent situations and has developed this policy 1) to define an extreme emergent situation, 2) to assign and recognize resident duties and responsibilities during extreme emergent situations, and 3) to report such an event and its impact on resident education and training by the DIO to the ACGME.

D: DEFINITION:

An extreme emergent situation is defined as an event localized to a single sponsoring institution, a participating institution, or other clinical setting (e.g., a hospital-declared epidemic) that affects resident education or the work environment. This situation does not rise to the level of a disaster as declared by the University of Virginia Health System or an ACGME-declared disaster, considered to be extraordinary disasters which impact an entire community or region for an extended period of time (in accordance with ACGME Policies and Procedures, II.H.2.).

The Graduate Medical Education Office, Designated Institutional Official (DIO), and Program Directors will collectively determine if a current localized event is to be designated as an extreme emergent situation.

E: PROCEDURE

1. Resident Responsibilities

   The University of Virginia Institutional disaster plan addresses clinical duties of trainees during extreme emergent situations.

   Designated Institutional Officials (DIOs) will attempt to ensure that all ACGME Institutional, Common, and specialty-specific Program Requirements apply in extreme emergent situations for clinical assignments within a training program and the institution.

   Trainees are, first and foremost, physicians, whether they are acting under normal circumstances or in extreme emergent situations. Trainees must be expected to perform according to society's expectations of physicians as professionals and leaders in health care delivery, taking into account their degree of competence, their specialty training, and the context of the specific situation. Many trainees at an advanced level of training may even be fully licensed in their state, and, therefore, they may be able to provide patient care independent of supervision.
Trainees are students. Trainees should not be first-line responders without appropriate supervision given the clinical situation at hand and their level of training and competence. If a resident is working under a training license from a state licensing board, they must work under supervision. Resident performance in extreme emergent situations should not exceed expectations for their scope of competence as judged by program directors and other supervisors. Trainees should not be expected to perform beyond the limits of their own abilities. In addition, a resident must not be expected to perform in any situations outside of the scope of their individual license.

Decisions regarding a resident’s involvement in local extreme emergent situations must take into account the following aspects of his/her multiple roles as a student, a physician, and an institutional employee:

- the nature of the health care and clinical work that a resident will be expected to deliver;
- resident’s level of post-graduate education specifically regarding specialty preparedness;
- resident safety, considering their level of post-graduate training, associated professional judgment capacity, and the nature of the disaster at hand;
- board certification eligibility during or after a prolonged extreme emergent situation;
- reasonable expectations for duration of engagement in the extreme emergent situation; and,
- self-limitations according to the resident’s maturity to act under significant stress or even duress

2. DIO Responsibilities

The DIO will work with the Medical Center Hospital Command Center to determine the nature and extent of the event. Once an event has been determined to be extremely emergent and likely to cause extended disruption to resident assignments, educational infrastructure, or clinical operations; and therefore, having the potential to cause non-compliance with ACGME or RRC standards, the DIO will report the event to the Executive Director for the Institutional Review Committee (ED-IRC).

Program directors will be expected to follow the GMEC Institutional Policy on Administrative Support in the Event of a Disaster or Interruption in Patient Care for communication processes.

Upon resolution of the extreme emergent situation, the DIO will notify the ED-IRC.

GMEC Policy Subcommittee Review: February 9, 2010
GMEC Policy Subcommittee Review: July 23, 2013
GMEC Approved: August 28, 2013