

Nephrology Scope of Practice

Nephrology Scope: For many dialysis and transplant patients, the nephrologists functions as an internist and tends to all health problems within his expertise as an internal medicine Supervising Physician; as well as diseases of the kidney. By extension, the Supervising Physician assistant also assumes that role.

Skin and Appendages: Cauterize / excise/ biopsy lesions obtain second opinion of suspicious lesions

Common Dermatoses Baldness Nail Disorders

Eye Symptoms of Ocular Disease

Ocular Examination Disorders of the Lids and Lacrimal Apparatus Conjunctivitis Ocular Trauma
Foreign Body Removal

Ear, Nose and Throat

Diseases of the Ear Diseases of the nose and Para nasal Sinuses Diseases of the Oral Cavity and Pharynx Diseases Presenting as Neck Masses

Lung: any patient presenting in respiratory distress or suspected pulmonary emboli is to be evaluated by Supervising Physician Disorders of the Airways Pulmonary Infections Pulmonary Nodules, Masses, and Tumors Pleural Diseases

Heart: Chest pain suspicious of cardiac disease is to be evaluated by a Supervising Physician; EKGs must be over-read

Valvular Heart Disease Coronary Heart Disease Disturbances of Rate and Rhythm Conduction Disturbances Cardiac Failure

Systemic Hypertension

Management of Hypertension

Blood: Patients requiring transfusions are to be evaluated by a Supervising Physician. Anemias Neutropenia Leukemias and Other Myeloproliferative Disorders Lymphomas Hypercoagulable States

Alimentary Tract

Symptoms and Signs of Gastrointestinal Disease Diseases of the Esophagus Diseases of the Stomach and Duodenum Diseases of the Small Intestine Diseases of the Colon and Rectum Anorectal Diseases

Liver, Biliary Tract and Pancreas

Diseases of the Liver Diseases of the Biliary Tract Diseases of the Pancreas

Breast

Initial Assessment Only

Gynecology

Initial Assessment Only

Allergic and Immunologic Disorders

Allergic Diseases

Arthritis and **Musculoskeletal Disorders** Degenerative and Crystal-Induced Arthritis .Muscle strains and spasms Pain Syndromes Soft tissue injuries Other Rheumatic Disorders

Fluid and Electrolyte Disorders

Diagnosis of Fluid and Electrolyte Disorders Treatment of Specific Fluid, Electrolyte and Acid-Base Disorders Fluid Management

Urology

Urological Evaluation Evaluation of Hematuria Genitourinary Tract Infections Urinary Stone Disease Urinary Incontinence Male Erectile Dysfunction and Sexual Dysfunction Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia Malignant Genitourinary Tract Disorders Acute and Chronic Kidney Disease Dialysis Monitoring to include Adequacy Kinetics

Nervous System

Headache Epilepsy Weakness and Paralysis Transient Ischemic Attacks-Obtain consultation with supervising physician. Stroke-Obtain consultation with Supervising Physician.

Movement Disorders Dementia Multiple Sclerosis Stupor and Coma Head Injury~ Obtain consultation with Supervising Physician if intracranial pathology suspected Spinal Trauma- Obtain consultation with Supervising Physician. Peripheral Neuropathies

Psychiatric Disorders

Psychiatric Assessment

Common Psychiatric Disorders

Substance Use Disorders

Endocrinology

Common Presentations in Endocrinology

Diseases of the Thyroid Gland

Metabolic Bone Disease

Diabetes mellitus and Hypoglycemia Diabetes Mellitus

Hypoglycemic States.

Lipid Abnormalities

Lipids and Lipoproteins Lipoproteins and Atherogenesis Lipid Fractions and the Risk of Coronary Heart Disease Therapeutic Effects of Lowering Cholesterol

General Problems in Infectious Diseases

Fever of Unknown Origin (FUO) Animal and Human Bite Wounds Sexually Transmitted Diseases Acute Infectious Diarrhea Viral Diseases Viruses and Gastroenteritis Spotted Fevers Other Rickettsial And Rickettsial like Diseases Infections caused by Bacteria Infections Caused by Mycobacteria Infections Caused by Chlamydia Syphilis Lyme Disease Helminthes Infections Candidiasis Histoplasmosis Coccidioidomycosis Pneumocystosis Antifungal Therapy

Disorders Due to Physical Agents

Disorders Due to Cold
Disorders Due to Heat
Bums
Electric Shock
Drowning Other Disorders Due to Physical Agents

General Approach to the Patient; Health Maintenance and Disease Prevention.

Health Maintenance and Disease Prevention
Substance Abuse
Common Symptoms
Pain
Fever and Hypothermia
Weight Loss
Fatigue

Kidney Transplantation

Regulation of immunosuppression Medications
Evaluation of Potential Kidney Transplant Recipients and Donors

Geriatric Medicine

General Principles of Geriatric Medicine
Evaluation of the Elderly
Regular Nursing Home Rounds

Cancer: Upon diagnosis-all cancer patients are to be discussed with Supervising Physician and appropriate referral made.

Incidence and Etiology
Prevention of Cancer

Preoperative Evaluation