SECTION ON MEDICAL STUDENTS, RESIDENTS, AND FELLOWSHIP TRAINEES (SOMSRFT)

Pediatric Interest Group Resource Guide
# Pediatric Interest Group Resource Guide

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Dear Medical Students,

Congratulations on your interest in Pediatrics! This guide is meant to serve as a resource for Pediatric Interest Groups seeking ideas for new programs and events for their group as well as new opportunities and offerings for their members. We drew upon reports and conversations with pediatric interest groups across the country. We hope that you find this helpful and that your group and its members benefit from it. This resource guide has been developed by the 2015 American Academy of Pediatrics Medical Student Subcommittee, with special thanks to the Communication Workgroup. If you would like to contribute to further editions of the guide, please email AAPMedStudCommunications@gmail.com. Enjoy!

For Kids,
AAP Medical Student Subcommittee
Part 2 - Educational Event Ideas

1. **Lunch Lectures:** Many schools hold monthly lectures for medical students with guest speakers and a free lunch. Guest speakers commonly are pediatrics residents or attendings, but can also be people in your community with an expertise in a given area. These can be held in lecture halls or classrooms at your school. Funding for this lunch may come from your school’s pediatrics department, your school’s student government, or your state AAP chapter (see the chapter on *Funding Opportunities* for further information). You may also want to pair up with another interest group at your school to co-sponsor a lecture. For example, you may work with your school’s OB/Gyn Interest Group to arrange a discussion about High Risk Pregnancies/Birth Defects.

Some topics that have been addressed by Pediatric Interest Groups include:

a. Life As a Pediatrics Resident/Fellow  
b. Youth Violence  
c. Pediatric Developmental Exam (for infants)  
d. Recognizing and Addressing Child Abuse  
e. Childhood Obesity  
f. Panel of 4th Year Students Going Into Pediatrics: Preparing for Residency Applications and Interviews  
g. Common Pediatric Rashes and Skin Findings  
h. Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy  
i. Immunizations and the Anti-Immunization Movement  
j. International Adoption  
k. Careers in the PICU  
l. Raising a Child with Down Syndrome  
m. Pediatrics Subspecialists Panel  
n. General Pediatrics Panel  
o. Fetal diagnosis of congenital and genetic heart conditions and how to manage and follow conditions as children age and mature into adulthood.  
p. Bench to Bedside case presentations with discussion of diagnosis, treatment and new research in the field

2. **Pediatric Physical Exam Teaching Sessions:** Many schools do not start teaching the pediatric physical exam until 2nd or 3rd year. Some Pediatric Interest Groups hold sessions to teach basic pediatric exam techniques. Examples include: an otoscopy workshop, the well-child check, or methods to examine a crying baby.

a. Many classmates are also willing to bring in their own children, and can be a fun bonding experience for all.

3. **NICU Tours:** Coordinate with Division of Neonatology at your medical school to arrange a guided tour of the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit for first and second year medical students.
4. **Shadowing Pediatricians**: Offer shadowing opportunities for first and second year medical students with local physicians in outpatient clinics and inpatient wards.
   a. This can be accomplished by working with your group’s advisor to develop a list of pediatricians who are willing to have medical students shadow.
   b. You can also ask residents and fellows to be included as mentors.

5. **Covering Kids and Families Roundtable**: Coordinate a roundtable discussion with various faculty members, AAP/AMA representatives, etc. to discuss the impact of uninsurance/underinsurance on kids and families, as well as possible solutions. This event can be in the evening or during lunch, and also could be included as part of a larger Covering the Uninsured Week.

5. **Night in the Children’s Hospital**: Some schools hold a yearly event designed to give medical students interested in pediatrics the opportunity to interact with residents and attendings and spend some time in a pediatric unit. The event takes place over one evening, beginning with a large group dinner with residents, attendings, and medical students. Residents then teach small groups of students some of their techniques for examining sick children, neonates, and performing well-child/developmental exams. These can be demonstrated on real patients or the children of residents/medical students. At the end, there is a tour of the children’s hospital for all the medical students.

6. **Fourth-Year Electives**: Work with the administration and faculty at your school to help set up unique fourth-year pediatrics electives. Examples include an international rotation, pediatric “capstone” for students going into pediatrics, child advocacy, or a pediatric palliative care rotation.
Part 3 - Pediatric Interest Groups and Community Service

The majority of Pediatric Interest Groups host events or sponsor volunteer opportunities that allow medical students to make an impact in their local or national community. These service opportunities come in all shapes and sizes. Some are small and directly support the local children’s hospital while others are coordinated efforts between multiple interest groups or organizations across a state or region. Below we have listed examples of ways some Pediatric Interest Groups have made an impact in their communities. We encourage you to use them as an inspiration or model for your own events, but make sure not to limit yourself to what is below-- the sky's the limit when it comes to service!

1. **Health ‘N Fun Fair**: The goal of this event is to educate elementary school-aged children and their parents about common childhood diseases (e.g. asthma) and health issues (e.g. nutrition or healthy sleep habits). You can interact with both parents and children. Often interest groups give out separate handouts with relevant information to the parents and kids. You can also have samples of healthy snacks and recipes for kids to make for themselves. Other fun and interactive ways to make your event enjoyable include a visit from the local fire department with a fire engine, visits from athletic teams at your school (for example, the University of Florida had their Women’s Basketball Team attend), or face-painting. You can give away prizes or school supplies to the kids. Possible locations for this event include local community clinics or elementary schools. Make sure to advertise through schools, churches and doctors’ offices in the area to reach your target population!

2. **Visiting with Pediatric Patients**: Groups of medical students can take trips to visit pediatric patients at hospitals in your area. Most hospitals have special regulations regarding groups visiting the children’s hospital so make sure to check with the administration beforehand. Some ideas for these visits include dressing up in costumes on Halloween, doing holiday-themed arts and crafts like Valentine’s Day cards, and reading stories to the children. At the University of North Carolina, students visit the pediatric ward every Wednesday with art supplies. This artwork is later auctioned off at a charity to raise money for the hospital! The Oakland University William Beaumont School of Medicine Pediatric Interest Group hosted a “Teddy Bear Clinic” at Beaumont Children’s Hospital during which pediatric patients could bring their stuffed animals and dolls for “treatment”. This event provided an opportunity to help the hospitalized patients become more comfortable with the sometimes “scary” hospital environment and provided an opportunity for medical students to practice explaining medical procedures and terminology in kid-friendly terms. Stations included patient registration, vital signs, CT/MRI, IV start, casting and bandaging, injections, discharge and goal planning. See pictures on next page.
Members of Boston University School of Medicine’s PIG celebrated NEA’s Read Across America day by reading to children and engaging in literacy activities in a primary care clinic waiting room. Volunteers read books in both English and Spanish and some of the older children read aloud to some of the younger children. See pictures on next page.
3. **Participating in Charity Fundraisers:** Get together a group of medical students from your school to participate in local or national fundraising events such as Dance Marathon or March of Dimes Walk for Babies. Depending on the fundraising rules at your school, you can hold various events, raffles, bake sales and more to raise money for your team. For example, students at FSU coordinated a “Dime Walk” during which they walked around campus with jars collecting money, visiting offices of faculty and staff asking for donations. Many people had loose change in their desk drawers that they were willing to donate. The Mayo Medical School Pediatric Interest Group worked with the Ronald McDonald House to prepare and serve a “Minnesota”-themed meal for families. See picture below.

4. **Collaborate with Local Public Schools:** There are several volunteer opportunities that can be created or taken advantage of through your local public school district. These include making classroom presentations on nutrition or hand-washing/hygiene and participating in school clean-up/renovation projects. You can contact individual schools, participate in projects through undergraduate organizations that work with the public school system, or contact the county school board directly to find out about wide-scale projects with which your group could help. One such project that took place in Alachua County, Florida was a district-wide Flu Mist administration program. Medical students were enlisted to go out to the elementary and middle schools to help school nurses administer
the vaccines. Boston University hosted a project called **PUMPSTART** to raise awareness for CPR and basic lifesaving skills using an established American Heart Association curriculum in local public schools. PumpStart training provides students the knowledge and skills they need to conduct CPR, but does not offer any certifications. The main goal is to expose students who may otherwise not have the exposure to CPR skills as well as to the healthcare field. *See pictures below.*

![Image of CPR training](image1.png) ![Image of CPR training](image2.png)

5. **Blood Drives:** Medical students can work with their local blood bank to bring a bloodmobile to campus or encourage their classmates to donate through previously established blood drives. Encourage donations from students, faculty and staff by designing a contest that encourages classes (or different professional colleges) to compete for the most number of donations given.

6. **Community Health Fair:** Work with the other interest groups and medical student organizations at your school to plan an annual health fair at a large, central location like your local shopping mall. Each group can design and host a booth providing information and giveaways to people passing by. The Pediatric Interest Group can host a booth giving information about common childhood illnesses and providing fun games and activities for kids attending the event. In addition to participating in health fairs, the University of Mississippi Medical School Pediatric Interest Group helped host a booth at an annual Halloween carnival called Spooky U during which they interacted with children of UMMC employees in a relaxing, fun environment and helped them decorate masks for their Halloween costumes. *See pictures on next page.*
7. **Health Insurance Sign-Up:** Visit local stores and festivals and set up a table with information about local health insurance programs (some counties have their own local programs) and your state’s CHIP program for children. You can provide pre-printed applications and help people apply. You can also provide information about other child and family assistance programs like HealthyStart and WIC.

8. **Mentoring Programs:** Several Pediatric Interest Groups have mentoring partnerships between the interest group and a local school or community group. A great example is “Medical Students For Kids,” a year-long mentoring program at Ohio State University’s Medical School. The program is aimed at providing outreach and guidance to area elementary schools, promoting interest in medical careers among the elementary school students, and sharing knowledge to help them become healthier. Medical student volunteers are matched up with an elementary school student mentee and they visit their mentee once a week, usually for an hour. While meeting with the elementary school students, medical students play games, read books, and help their mentees with homework. Once during the year, medical student volunteers will bring in their white coat and stethoscope and teach their mentees about some aspects of the physical exam. Other activities implemented during the program include a first aid workshop, a holiday party, and an end-of-the-year party. The end-of-the-year party is held at the OSU Medical School campus, and it allows the elementary school students to get a glimpse of the daily life of a medical student. They tour some of the school’s facilities and are each treated with pizza, a t-shirt, and an age-appropriate book. Medical student volunteers meet once a month with the program’s faculty advisor for lunch and a discussion of a chosen topic in pediatrics.
Part 4 - Social Media

1. **FACEBOOK**
Create a private or public Facebook page or group to easily share information with your group members. You can use this page or group to promote upcoming noon conferences or involvement activities, organize volunteers for service and outreach events, and/or share updates from the American Academy of Pediatrics. Members should be encouraged to interact with the group leaders on social media by sharing resources and providing feedback on presentations and events.

We encourage you to share information from the [American Academy of Pediatrics](https://www.aap.org) facebook page and the [AAP Section on Medical Students, Residents, and Fellowship Trainees](https://www.aap.org) facebook page. You can also link to the [AAP Medical Students](https://www.aap.org) website.

2. **TWITTER**
Become a tweetiatrician! Encourage members to interact with the American Academy of Pediatrics and other leading child health organizations on Twitter. Follow the activities of the American Academy of Pediatrics @AmerAcadPeds and the Section on Medical Students, Residents, and Fellowship Trainees @AAPSOMSRFT. Use #FutureFAAP to designate yourself as a future [Fellow of the American Academy of Pediatrics](https://www.aap.org) (FAAP) and #tweetiatrician to show you are a social media-savvy pediatrician-in-training.

3. **BLOG**
Create a blog to share your group’s activities and accomplishments (e.g. [Boston University](https://www.bu.edu)) or follow the blogging of established pediatric leaders (e.g. [Pediatric Career](https://www.pediatriccareer.com)).
Part 5 - Advocacy Opportunities

1. LETTER WRITING CAMPAIGN

If your Pediatric Interest Group is interested in engaging in legislative advocacy, an efficient way to do so is through a letter writing campaign. The name “letter writing campaign” is a bit misleading, however, as “letter” suggests composing a formal written document and “campaign” alludes to a significant amount of time. Most letter writing campaigns are actually conducted through e-mail and can be made very efficient by creating a template e-mail (or using one already created by the AAP or another organization) to share with those interested in contacting their legislators. Letter writing campaigns can be conducted on both a national and state level, and we encourage you to contact your state AAP chapter and/or consult the AAP Department of Federal Affairs website to find current issues that you may want to support. E-mail and mailing addresses of your federal legislators can be found by state at www.usa.gov/Contact/Elected.shtml. You can find most state and local legislators’ information on your respective state government websites by entering your zip code.

2. VISIT THE STATEHOUSE

If your chapter is particularly interested in legislative advocacy, setting up appointments with your legislators and visiting the statehouse in your respective state can be an excellent and effective learning experience. These appointments are generally confirmed via e-mail or phone. We encourage you to contact your state AAP chapter to learn more about current issues to speak with the legislators about prior to setting up appointments. Your state AAP chapter may even agree to train a group of students with a seasoned advocate from the office. The Massachusetts AAP chapter supports a “Medical Students, Residents, and Fellows Day at the Statehouse” during which the chapter’s legislative committee trains medical students, residents, and fellowship trainees and informs them of current issues before the future pediatricians meet with their legislators (all in a single day). The day has been highly successful in Massachusetts, and many legislators look forward to talking to future pediatricians. This is also a great opportunity to engage residents and attendings who are also interested in advocacy.

3. ADVOCACY DAY

The AAP holds several advocacy training days throughout the year (usually in February, April, and May). These training days are held in Washington, DC, and provide an opportunity for beginners and experienced advocates to sharpen their skills in advocacy. The May training day is a daylong federal advocacy training that provides an overview of a timely child health topic and trains attendees on how to advocate that issue to members of Congress. Participants are then able to conduct visits with federal legislators on Capitol Hill. The advanced federal advocacy training occurs in April for those members who are more experienced advocates. This training focuses on sustaining advocacy involvement throughout the year and explores specific tactics and techniques to do so. Again, participants schedule visits with federal legislators on Capitol Hill.
Participation in the advanced session requires at least 1 prior training session or significant federal advocacy experience. Other than the travel expenses, the training days are free to AAP members.

Photos from Advocacy Day on Capitol Hill

4. SOMSRFT ANNUAL ADVOCACY CAMPAIGN

The AAP Section on Medical Students, Residents and Fellowship Trainees has sponsored an annual advocacy campaign each year since 2005. The advocacy subcommittee, chaired by a group of medical students and residents, works with AAP staff and stakeholders across the country to choose a campaign topic and create materials and resources to be shared with medical schools and residency programs. The campaign begins at the SOMSRFT Assembly at the AAP National Conference and Exhibition (NCE) each fall. Click here for information about current and past child advocacy campaigns. Typically, students have promoted the campaign through different initiatives from: (1) inviting pediatricians to come speak about the campaign topic, (2) partnering with community agencies and engaging in a relevant community project or day of service, (3) hosting journal club on the topic for discussion (4) combining forces with local residency program and/or (5) organizing a community panel on the topic. Below are a few specific ideas that were used to promote the 2014-2015 campaign.
The 2014-2015 campaign, FACE Poverty, emphasized the impact of poverty on child health. The campaign will continue for a second year, during which the emphasis will be on efforts of residency programs and community organizations to address the effects of poverty on a local level. Below are some ways to promote the FACE Poverty Campaign at your medical school.

1) Invite a pediatrician to speak about how poverty and the social determinants affect the health of his or her patients. Ask the provider to outline specific strategies that he or she uses in clinic to address the effects of poverty. Create a “code card” students can keep in their white coat pocket and use to screen for and address the social determinants of health.

2) Partner with a community agency to identify a local need and organize a group of medical students to engage in a day of service. Ideas include serving a meal at a local soup kitchen, helping with a park cleanup, or presenting on the health effects of smoking or obesity at a community meeting.

3) Host a journal club at your medical school to discuss research about the effects of poverty on child health and interventions that can help with these problems.

4) Get in touch with residents at your hospital to learn about how they are working on the campaign. Offer to provide medical student manpower for their projects or to work together to develop an idea.

5) Host a community panel at your medical school to learn about the various effects of poverty on child well-being. Consider inviting teachers, social workers, community organizers, physicians, lawyers, and other professionals who work to address the effect of poverty on child health.

6) Organize a program for medical students to shadow physicians and other providers who work with patients facing the challenges of poverty. Shadowing a case manager who connects patients with resources in the community can be a great way to learn about what types of programs exist in your city.

7) Work with other student groups at your school to organize a “speak out” to publicize the effects of poverty on child health. Invite patients, providers, and community members to share the ways in which poverty impacts health.

5. WRITE ABOUT AN ADVOCACY ISSUE

Writing an op-ed or blog post about an advocacy issue is a great way to spread awareness of its importance.

1) Does your university have a daily online newspaper? Submit an article about a current advocacy issue. Here is an example of how one medical student emphasized the importance of an upcoming ballot initiative and its impact on health.

2) InTraining is an online magazine for medical students that accepts submissions of articles written by medical students.

3) The AAP Medical Student Newsletter is published quarterly and accepts submissions from medical students.

4) Submit an op-ed to your local newspaper. Here is an example of an op-ed that one medical student submitted about the importance of extending CHIP.
1. **American Academy of Pediatrics National Conference and Exhibition (NCE):**

The AAP national conference is held annually every fall and is an opportunity for pediatricians across the country and world to come together to discuss the latest innovations, trends, and topics in pediatric medicine. Each year, the Section on Medical Students, Residents, and Fellowship Trainees hosts one day of programming with lectures, activities, and networking opportunities specific to pediatricians-in-training. Medical student members of the AAP are eligible for FREE conference registration and there are scholarships available to help cover the costs of travel and lodging.

What are the opportunities for medical students at NCE?
- Opportunity to present research at the Medical Student and Resident Poster Reception
- Submit ideas for resolutions and help shape the future of Pediatrics (see more information in the How to Write a Resolution section of this Guide).
- Numerous networking opportunities with residents, fellows, residency program directors, and other general pediatricians and pediatric subspecialists
- Hundreds of valuable educational sessions to choose from with a list of suggested programs provided by other pediatricians-in-training
- A full day of medical student and resident programming, informational workshops and seminars, receptions and social events, and an exhibition hall with information and samples from vendors.

Students can attend for some or all of the conference. Many schools will give medical students an excused absence to attend this conference, and it is a great opportunity for students at all levels of training who are interested in a career in pediatrics. For more information about the conference, visit www.aapexperience.org.
2. **Other National Meetings**

   a. Encourage pediatric interest group members to seek out other national and regional meetings according to their interests and skills. These are wonderful opportunities to present research, meet mentors, and interact with other medical students.

   b. The [Pediatric Academic Societies (PAS) Annual Meeting](#) is the largest international meeting focused on research in child health. It is another well-attended and well-respected national conference.

3. **Local Meetings**

Most states have AAP chapters that offer free membership to medical students, and many have yearly meetings. Contact the [MSSC leaders](#) in your district to find out how to get in touch with your [state chapter](#) about medical student involvement opportunities.

   a. In addition, some local state chapters (MA, RI, and NH) have begun to fund medical student dues, and establish medical student representation at the state level. This is a great way to integrate pediatric interest group events with other members of the AAP on a more weekly basis.

4. **Regional pediatric interest group conferences**

Some areas of the country have annual conferences for pediatric interest groups in that region. For example, the University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Medicine holds an annual regional pediatric conference for medical students. All medical students with an interest in pediatrics are welcome, and they have had students from multiple schools all over the region attend. At the conference, students have a chance to network with pediatric subspecialists via subspecialty “speed-dating”, learn procedural skills via hands-on workshops, participate in a question-and-answer session with pediatric residents, get a residency overview from a pediatric program director, attend stimulating talks about current pediatric topics, and meet other medical
students from across the region. The conference ends with a banquet dinner featuring a keynote address. Topics of these speeches have ranged from international pediatrics to child advocacy to the future of pediatrics.

If you are interested in starting a regional PIG conference, feel free to contact your district representatives on the MSSC to help with planning and organization!
Part 7 - Funding Opportunities

Medical School Funding Opportunities:
1. Graduate Student Association Funding: Registered/recognized student organizations are often eligible to apply for event funding or intramural grants from their institution’s Graduate Student Association/Council. For example, at the Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University there is a School Student Senate that has funding available to interested student organizations to implement events on campus. Check out your GSA or School Senate’s website or office for information regarding club registration and funding/grant allocation deadlines and applications.
2. Student Affairs or Educational Affairs Office Funding: Visit your medical school’s administrative offices to learn about funding available to support student-run organizations.
3. Medical College Council or Alumni Associations: Some schools may have an Office of Alumni Affairs or a Medical College Council that manages alumni donations. These offices can provide opportunities to not only get in contact with alumni pursuing careers in pediatrics but also to obtain funding for student-run initiatives and programs.
4. Student Organization Partnerships: Partnering or co-sponsoring events/programs with another student-run organization (such as other specialty interest groups) at your medical school can not only help boost attendance and awareness about the field of pediatrics but also help divide programming expenses. At UC Riverside School of Medicine, the Pediatrics Interest Group and the Internal Medical Interest Group co-sponsored a lunchtime lecture featuring Med-Peds residents and split the costs of providing lunch to the attendees.
5. Local Pediatrics Department: Many medical schools are partnered or affiliated with medical centers or local clinics with pediatric departments. The local pediatrics departments and offices can provide opportunities for developing programs/events and may offer financial support for Pediatric Interest Group initiatives that benefit their patients and communities.

Medical Student Grants:
1. Extramural Grants for Medical Students: If your Pediatric Interest Group is coordinating an event/program that requires additional funding, consider searching for extramural grant opportunities looking to fund medical student or community-based service and research.
   a. Examples:
      i. California Medical Association (CMA) Foundation Grant

Fundraising:
1. Donation Requests: If your Pediatric Interest Group is coordinating an event/program that requires material donations, consider contacting local businesses or larger corporations to request donations. Visiting or sending a letter to a local business to request support or sponsorship for a Pediatric Interest Group-coordinated event in exchange for advertising can be an effective way to create partnerships and collect donations in your community. Larger corporations such as Target and Toys “R” Us also have educational grants and
material donation sponsorship opportunities available for schools and organizations to support initiatives geared towards serving K-12 children.

a. Target:
   i. **Grant Information** (for non-profit organizations as defined by IRS Code 501(c)3)
   ii. **Sponsorship Information** (for material/fund sponsorships requests)

b. Toys “R” Us, Inc & Toys “R” Us Children’s Fund: **Funding Information**

2. On-Campus Fundraising: Brainstorm fundraising events that will appeal to your target audience (medical students and faculty vs college students vs members of the local community) while adhering to your institution’s fundraising guidelines. Remember to seek out free resources when available and highly publicize your fundraising event for maximal results! Here are some fundraising ideas from other Pediatric Interest Groups:

   a. Class Penny Wars: Set up large jars in lecture halls and administration offices challenging each medical school class to donate as many coins as possible with the winning class receiving a reward.

   b. Donation letter writing to alumni: Send letters to alumni and practicing physicians in the area requesting material or monetary donations for a specific service or awareness event.

   c. Crowdfunding: Take your fundraising campaign into the digital age by using online crowdfunding websites (examples include: GoFundMe, Kickstarter, and more) to raise awareness about and funds for your community event/project.

   d. Food Sales: Host a bake/food sale on campus during lunch hours.
      i. The University of Mississippi School of Medicine PIG hosted a BBQ lunch and sold raffle tickets with all proceeds going toward the Blair E. Batson Children’s Hospital. Members served lunch and made lunch deliveries to families and employees in the children’s hospital and raised $2000 for the children’s hospital. See pictures below.

   e. Restaurant Fundraisers: Coordinate an evening at a local restaurant or bar during which a portion of the proceeds are donated to your cause.

   f. Tournaments:
i. The Oakland University William Beaumont School of Medicine PIG hosted a “Getting Your Kid On” gaming fundraiser in support of a recreation program at their local Beaumont Children’s Hospital. During this event, students participated in a Smash Brothers tournament and played a variety of board games with friends. The $5 admission fee went towards purchasing games and supplies for the pediatric patients at the hospital.

g. Benefit Walk/Run:
   i. Members of the Boston University School of Medicine PIG helped to fundraise by participating in a 50-mile charity bike ride. The team of medical students, residents, and attendings were able to raise $5000 to help fund BUSM Pediatric Interest Group initiatives and support the Boston Medical Center Kids Fund.

h. Online Auctions
   i. Raffles
   j. Car Wash

American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) Funding:

1. State/Regional AAP Chapter Funding: Some state/regional AAP chapters offer funding each year to the Pediatric Interest Groups at medical schools in their state. Contact your MSSC leaders to inquire about funding opportunities in your state or district.

2. Medical Student & Resident Grants: The AAP Section on Medical Students, Residents and Fellowship Trainees offers many grants, scholarships, and awards to residents. Although these are designated for residents in training, if your Pediatric Interest Group is interested or is already partnering with pediatric or med-peds residents on a research or service project, this project may fulfill the eligibility requirements for these awards. The information for the Anne E. Dyson Child Advocacy Award, Resident Research Grants, and more are available on the AAP Residents and Fellowship Trainees Funding and Awards page. A full summary of all the awards and their respective timelines are available at Timeline & Summary of AAP Resident Grants.
   a. CATCH Grant: The Community Access to Child Health (CATCH) Resident Grants support pediatric residents in the planning and/or implementation of community-based child health initiatives. Awards are in the amount of $2000 and are available twice a year on a competitive basis to address the needs of underserved children in their communities. Applications are available May to July and November to January of each year. CATCH grant application information is available here.
Part 8 - Leadership Opportunities

1. **Medical Student Subcommittee (MSSC):** Medical Student Subcommittee applications open every summer and are due by November 1st. The application typically requires submission of a brief personal statement and curriculum vitae. MSSC members serve two-year terms: one year as an Assistant District Representative, and the subsequent year as the District Representative. All subcommittee members are responsible for the following tasks:
   a. Producing new material and resources for medical students interested in pediatrics.
   b. Planning medical student programming of the AAP National Conference and Exhibition (NCE).
   c. Fostering and maintaining relations between Pediatric Interest Groups and AAP
   d. Spearheading innovative initiatives to involve medical students in child advocacy efforts
   More information can be found [here](#).

2. **District/State Leadership:** The AAP is divided into 12 districts. Contact information for your District and State chapter leaders is available online and we encourage you to reach out to these groups for information about local and regional involvement opportunities. Academy chapters are organized groups of pediatricians and other health care professionals working to achieve AAP goals in their communities. Most state chapters have leadership boards that meet regularly and many are willing to incorporate medical student involvement. Massachusetts and Florida Chapters have recently created separate medical student boards which comprise representatives from each of the medical schools in the state.

3. **Medical Student Newsletter:** Another opportunity for leadership in the AAP is writing an article for the quarterly newsletter, Medical Student News. See the Call for Articles for more information and email AAPMedStudentNews@gmail.com with your article ideas and submissions.
Part 9 - Learn More About the AAP

1. About the AAP

The American Academy of Pediatrics is an organization of pediatric providers dedicated to education, research, advocacy, and policy related to children and families. The Section on Medical Students, Residents and Fellowship Trainees (SOMSRFT) is the largest section in the AAP with more than 13,000 members. As a result, we are a strong voice for pediatric trainees and our patients. In addition to providing resources to our members, SOMSRFT also plays a strong role in child advocacy through dedicated efforts to advance pediatric issues deemed to be important to trainees. SOMSRFT created a national advocacy campaign in 2005 and since have become leaders in advocacy within the AAP. In 2014, medical students became full national members (as opposed to affiliate members) of the section and of the Academy.

Learn more about the Section on Medical Students, Residents, and Fellowship Trainees by visiting our website.

2. Membership in the AAP

Encourage your Pediatric Interest Group members to become medical student members of the AAP! To become a member and take advantage of all the great benefits, apply online. Membership dues are only $20 per year.

Another way to enable your members to join is to contact your state AAP chapter about their willingness to underwrite the annual dues for students. Currently, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island AAP chapters have started to pay for medical students’ dues as a way to encourage student participation and engage future pediatricians.

3. Student Member Benefits

Student members enjoy a multitude of benefits.
- Free registration for the annual National Conference & Exhibition, which includes programming specific to medical students.
- Access to AAP scholarships to help fund travel to conferences.
- Virtual access to vital Pediatric resources such as Pediatrics, Pediatrics in Review, and the Red Book.
- Opportunity to publish: Pediatrics has provided SOMSRFT with the opportunity to develop a column in the Monthly Features section of the journal featuring manuscripts written by trainees in pediatrics.
- Subscription to the medical student listserv, with e-mails including the AAP medical student newsletter as well as AAP advocacy news.
- Access to PedsConnect, an amazing way to connect with other students, residents, fellows, and young physicians (details below)
- Access to AAP Mentorship resources
- Opportunities to lead on the Medical Student Subcommittee or in other SOMSRFT roles
- Opportunities to participate in the annual SOMSRFT advocacy campaign

4. **PedsConnect**

Join [PedsConnect](#), a social and professional networking site for members of the Section on Young Physicians and Section on Medical Students, Residents, and Fellowship Trainees. This site provides access to a diverse group of faculty and residents from across the country to field your questions and offer advice and guidance on your future career in pediatrics. The website also offers a variety of resources including groups, forums, blogs, and information on local and national events.
5. OTHER AAP RESOURCES RELATED TO CAREERS IN PEDIATRICS

*Becoming a Pediatrician*: Your Guide to Exploring Pediatrics, Matching for Residency, and Starting Intern Year

*Pediatrics 101*: A Resource Guide From the American Academy of Pediatrics

*AAP Medical Student News*: Quarterly newsletter published in Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter
Part 10 - Internal Process

This section provides resources to help you effectively run the Pediatric Interest Group on your campus.

Your Pediatric Interest Group and the AAP

We recommend that you select an AAP Delegate from your active Pediatric Interest Group membership to interface directly with your Medical Student Subcommittee district representatives. A description of the Delegate’s responsibilities can be found below.

Pediatric Interest Group Delegate to the American Academy of Pediatrics Medical Student Subcommittee

Leadership

● Serve as an officer in your Pediatric Interest Group, updating members on the activities and resources available through the American Academy of Pediatrics.

Membership

● Encourage Pediatric Interest Group members and aspiring Pediatricians on your campus to join the American Academy of Pediatrics.
● Be aware of the online resources available to medical student members of the AAP including Pediatrics 101 and the PedsConnect advising forum.

Communication

● Serve as the communication liaison between the American Academy of Pediatrics Medical Student Subcommittee and the Pediatric Interest Group members on your campus by passing along resources and email updates from your District Representative.
● Tweet updates and pictures from your programs and events to @AAPSOMSRFT.

National Conference & Exhibition

● Encourage and coordinate student travel, funding, and involvement in the annual NCE meeting.

Advocacy

● Lead your school’s advocacy efforts according to the suggested activities associated with the annual SOMSRFT and MSSC campaign.
**Online Resources**

AAP Medical Student Page
https://www.aap.org/en-us/about-the-aap/Committees-Councils-Sections/Medical-Students/Pages/default.aspx

Pediatric Interest Group Resources
https://www.aap.org/en-us/about-the-aap/Committees-Councils-Sections/Medical-Students/Pages/Pediatric-Interest-Groups.aspx

Medical Student News
https://www.aap.org/en-us/about-the-aap/Committees-Councils-Sections/Medical-Students/Pages/Newsletters.aspx

AAP National Conference & Exhibition
http://www.aapexperience.org/

AAP SOMSRFT Annual Advocacy Campaign
http://www2.aap.org/sections/ypn/r/advocacy/aap_somsrft_advocacy.html

FACE Poverty Advocacy Campaign
http://www2.aap.org/sections/ypn/r/advocacy/FACEPoverty.html
Get Recognized!

Pediatric Interest Group of the Year Award
Presented by the American Academy of Pediatrics Medical Student Subcommittee

The Pediatric Interest Group of the Year award recognizes an exceptional medical student pediatric interest group. Applicant schools are judged in a number of areas, including interest group programming and involvement in the annual advocacy campaign. The winning medical student interest group will receive guaranteed scholarships for two (2) members to attend the annual National Conference and Exhibition (NCE) and will be recognized during the NCE Medical Student Subcommittee (MSSC) programming. Pediatric Interest Groups at medical campuses across the various districts are encouraged to apply. One application per medical school will be considered. Applications that do not follow instructions or adhere to word limits may not be considered.

The AAP MSSC will evaluate all applications based on the following:
- Chapter structure and operation
- Exposure to pediatrics and pediatricians
- Involvement in district and national activities
- Promotion of annual advocacy campaign

To apply for this recognition, please complete the application which can be found online or by contacting your MSSC District Medical Student Representative. Applications should be submitted by the assigned deadline electronically via email to your respective MSSC District Medical Student Representative.
Developing a Mentorship Program

MENTEE DOS
1. Take a proactive role in shaping the relationship.
2. Understand what you want from the mentoring relationship and communicate your goals and aspirations to your mentor. Balance personal and professional relationship with your mentor.
3. Set aside time for the mentoring process and keep all scheduled appointments with your mentor.
4. Maintain professional and courteous communications.
5. Put the time with mentor to the best use. Come to meetings with mentor prepared with planned topics.
6. Respond in a timely manner to your mentor’s feedback. Respond to emails from your mentor at most two days after receipt.
7. Be open and honest with your mentor about your challenges and weaknesses.
8. If something concerning the mentor needs to be discussed with others, it should first be discussed within the mentoring relationship.

MENTEE DON'TS
1. Ask for advice on everything.
2. Have a hidden agenda in each request.
3. Blame the mentor if his or her advice doesn't work out.
4. Expect the mentor to know all the answers.
5. Commit yourself to obligations you cannot keep.
6. Cancel meetings/visits with your mentor at the last minute.

How to Engage with Faculty Mentors
(adapted from the AAP SOMSRFT Delegate Handbook)

Hopefully, you already know a few physicians on your campus who have an interest in mentoring future pediatricians. Natural choices for this job would be your medical school’s pediatric interest group mentor or one of your residency program directors. Of course, if these individuals are stretched too thin to have time to invest in your AAP involvement, don't be afraid to seek help from other energetic and passionate pediatrician-advocates at your institution. The following section outlines six steps to engage faculty mentors and nurture lasting mutually beneficial relationships. We hope that you will take these to heart and, as leaders on your campus, use these to also guide other students at your school to identify, contact, and build relationships with faculty mentors.

Step 1: Identify Topics of Interest
In order to find a mentor, you first need to know your own interests and the interests of others in your Pediatric Interest Group. Knowing this will allow you to identify individuals who share these interests in your institution and within your state.
Step 2: Discover the Leaders in Pediatrics
The most difficult step in engaging a mentor is finding the individual who shares the same passions and goals that you do, and who simultaneously has the availability and desire to serve in a mentoring capacity. This can be incredibly overwhelming and exhausting if there isn’t someone ready to help you in that capacity on your campus. That said, the AAP has a phenomenal network of leaders, scholars, and innovators unlike any other organization in pediatrics. If you are not able to identify someone on your campus, contact your AAP Medical Student Subcommittee District Representatives who may have personal contacts on your campus or in your community that might be helpful for you. While they may not personally know whom you should talk to, they certainly are happy to help connect you with other individuals who do know good mentors for your particular topic(s) of interest.

Step 3: Contact Your Desired Mentor
Once you have found leaders in your interest area and obtained their contact information, contact those individuals. It can be intimidating to contact people you don’t know. Don’t be afraid! Most leaders in medicine are eager to speak with enthusiastic students who share their interests. Most will be happy to meet you in person or talk to you over the phone about how they can help you achieve your goals. Take advantage of these opportunities. When you email these individuals, don’t forget to include your name, year in school, a brief description of your interests and goals, and why you are contacting them. Feel free to give a range of weeks to months to arrange an in-person or phone meeting.

Step 4: Schedule a Time to Meet
When a faculty mentor agrees to meet and talk, it is important to find and schedule a concrete time to meet. Some of these individuals are very busy, and their soonest availability may be weeks or months away. That is okay. Schedule the meeting while you continue to build your goals and look for others who may be able to meet sooner. Come to the conversation with a few specific goals (i.e. “I am interested in XYZ and am looking for a mentor to help me answer the following three questions…”).

Step 5: Have a Respectful, Candid Meeting
Your meeting is your chance to find out whether this individual will be a suitable mentor for you and your goals. It is important that you be candid about your goals and your interests. You are looking for someone to invest in your success, and you don’t want to waste your time or theirs. In your discussions, it is important to ask them about their own path to success and some of the challenges and pitfalls they faced. It is also important for you to ask if they can connect you with other individuals with similar interests or goals to expand your network. Finally, the conversation is your chance to find out if this individual is someone you want to contact or work with again. If the person is, move to step 6. If not, repeat steps 2-5 with another individual.

Step 6: Follow up and Reconnect
It is important to email and thank your contact for taking the time to meet with you. If you enjoyed your conversation and want to keep continuing to have this individual be a mentor in the future, it
is important to follow up on the action items that you discussed in your conversation. Suggest scheduling another meeting to continue the conversation in the future and make sure the desire for continued relationship building is mutual.

AAP Mentorship Resources
AAP Mentorship Program - http://www2.aap.org/sections/ypn/r/mentorship.html
AAP PedsConnect Advising Forum - https://www.aap.org/en-us/about-the-aap/Committees-Councils-Sections/Medical-Students/Pages/PedsConnect.aspx
Leadership Development Resources

The Leadership Challenge

Excellent leaders demonstrate five practices:
1. Model the Way
   - Open and transparent communication
   - Mindful listening/awareness
   - Resilience
2. Inspire a Shared Vision
   - Understand big picture context
   - Align up, down and across
   - System, synergistic, team thinking
3. Challenge the Process
   - Embrace role as catalyst in chief
   - Plan to fail (and learn) in order to succeed
4. Enable Others to Act
   - Make decisions, keep the ball moving in real time
   - Delegate and trust with autonomy, accountability
5. Encourage the Heart
   - Carve out autonomy, Mastery, Purpose
   - Fun and celebration

Learn more about The Five Practices of Exemplary Leadership® Model.

The Speed of Trust™

The 13 Behaviors of High Trust™ Leaders:
1. Talk Straight - Be honest. Tell the truth.
2. Demonstrate Respect - Genuinely care for others.
3. Create Transparency - Err on the side of disclosure.
5. Show Loyalty - Give credit to others.
6. Deliver Results - Get the right things done.
8. Confront Reality - Address the tough stuff directly.
9. Clarify Expectations - Discuss and reveal expectations.
11. Listen First - Listen before you speak.
12. Keep Commitments - Do what you say you are going to do.
13. Extend Trust - Be abundant with your trust.

Learn more about the 13 Behaviors of a High Trust™ Leader.
How to Write a Resolution
(and Why Should I Write One Anyway?)

Remember that time when you really connected with a family while taking care of their child and realized that your medical care can only go so far in making a significant difference in their life? Resolution writing gives you the opportunity to channel that frustration and to impact not just one family, but thousands of others in similar situations. Writing one may seem like a daunting task, but the AAP has streamlined the process, and there are plenty of checkpoints along the way to help you prepare a successful resolution. This section outlines what resolutions are, how resolutions become AAP policies, and where you can find resources for helping you write a resolution.

What is a resolution?
A resolution is a way for you to contribute in shaping the Academy’s future policies and activities. You take a topic or issue that falls within the AAP’s mission “to attain optimal physical, mental, and social health and well-being for infants, children, adolescents, and young adults” and draft language that you would like the AAP “be resolved” to do. For example, if you would like the AAP to do more to promote bicycle safety with helmet distribution programs, you could resolve “that the Academy work with coalition partners to increase funding for local helmet distribution programs by 25% within 5 years”.

Whatever you “resolve”, it should be desirable, doable, feasible, ethical, specific, free of any conflict of interest, well-researched, and unique. Of course, it should also be something that you are especially passionate about and are able to deliver in front of the SOMSRFT forum at the National Conference & Exhibition (though you can get someone else to present it for you if you are unable to attend).

Before you start, make sure there isn’t a similar resolution that has been approved and is already being addressed by searching the database.

There can be many formats for your resolution. For example, it could be:

- a statement about a particular issue (“the AAP is in favor of teaching pigs to fly”)
- a statement supporting action on a particular issue (“the AAP endorses legislation funding education for pig flight”)
- a request for a new program or activity (“the AAP establish an exploratory committee to determine the feasibility of pigs flying in the first place”)
- a request for a change in an existing program or activity (“the AAP Committee on Flight refocuses its efforts on the feasibility of pig flight”) Delegate Handbook 36
- a request to change an operating procedure (“the AAP no longer bar flying pigs from joining the Committee on Flight”)

How a resolution becomes policy
Once you have prepared your resolution (and this is something that your district leaders would be happy to help with!), the wording will be discussed and tweaked by your district’s Resolution Task Force member and other leaders prior to the National Conference & Exhibition. Your district will then choose its top three resolutions to submit to the whole SOMSRFT Assembly.

All the delegates in attendance at the national conference then consider each of the resolutions during the Section business meeting and approve those they believe strong enough to take to the next phase. The resolutions that pass this hurdle are then voted on in a survey of all SOMSRFT delegates to narrow the list down to the Section’s top 10.

The top 10 SOMSRFT resolutions are finalized with additional revisions and the addition of background details and citations by the lead author in collaboration with the district leadership. A FAAP sponsor is attached to each resolution, and the top 10 are then submitted for consideration at the Annual Leadership Forum (ALF).

All AAP sections, committees, and councils have representation at the ALF. If your resolution is viewed favorably and approved by the ALF representatives, it becomes a recommendation/directive for the National AAP Executive Committee to make happen.

All this to say, if you write good resolution that has broad appeal, you can influence what and how the AAP does on your behalf as a pediatrician-advocate!

Resources for writing a resolution
You can find guidelines for submitting resolutions to the ALF, as well as a blank resolution template online. You can start working on your resolution idea any time, but you must submit a draft resolution by mid-July to ensure it has been reviewed and readied for discussion before the National Conference & Exhibition in October.
Pediatric Interest Group Officer Transition Guide

Position:
Outgoing Officer:
Incoming Officer:

Position Description/Responsibilities:

Timeline (including critical milestones & important dates):

Current Project Status (including major challenges remaining, plan of attack, advice):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Please describe any programming your IG presented or collaborated on (include important logistics).</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Please describe any regular/recurring projects (primary perennial duties).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please describe any new projects (outside the “primary” ones listed above).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Please describe below any current ongoing projects that should be transitioned to incoming IG leadership.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Project 1:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description and Goals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Status</td>
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<tr>
<td>Next Steps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Target End Date</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Please describe any ideas for future projects that you had not implemented this year.

Successes, Challenges, and Do-Overs
Of the projects listed above, describe your greatest successes.

Of the projects listed above, describe any challenges or roadblocks you faced.

Of the projects listed above, what would you do differently if you could do it over again?

Key Contacts (campus administrators, governing council and region leaders, etc.):

Important Account Names & Passwords (IG gmail account, dropbox, bank account information, etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account (eg. Gmail, Dropbox, etc.)</th>
<th>Username</th>
<th>Password</th>
<th>Link</th>
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More Information & Resources from the AAP
(adapted from the AAP SOMSRFT Delegate Handbook)

Educational Resources
You may already be enjoying some of the services the AAP provides its members without knowing it – as a student member, you get free access to a number of educational resources, including:

Bright Futures (Print/Online) – Bright Futures is a national health promotion and disease prevention initiative that addresses children’s health needs in the context of family and community. It was launched in 1990 under the leadership of the Maternal and Child Health Bureau of the Health Resources and Services Administration, in close collaboration with the AAP. The centerpiece of Bright Futures is a comprehensive set of health supervision guidelines developed by multidisciplinary child health experts to provide a framework for well-child care from birth to age 21. In addition to use in pediatric practice, many states implement Bright Futures principles, guidelines, and tools to strengthen the connections between state and local programs, pediatric primary care, families, and local communities.

Pediatrics (Print/Online) – This is the official peer-reviewed journal of the AAP and has been continuously published since 1948. With a circulation of approximately 66,000, this monthly journal is the most-cited journal in the field of pediatrics. As a student member of the AAP, you enjoy a subscription to the journal online. The online version is considered the publication of record; it is constantly being updated with supplements and multimedia content. Pediatrics is also available as an app for your Android, Apple or Kindle mobile device.

PediaLink (Online) – This site is an online e-learning center for pediatricians of all levels, with sponsored courses and resources for self-directed education. This site provides access to the PREP curriculum as well as resources for career planning.

PREP Curriculum (Print/Online) – Accessed via PediaLink, the AAP provides students and residents with three previous years of online PREP self-assessment multiple-choice questions. These are board-style review questions to help you study for the American Board of Pediatrics certifying examination.

Pediatrics in Review (Print/Online) – Since 1979, this CME journal has been published monthly by the AAP. PIR has a number of articles and quizzes designed to help the practicing pediatrician maintain his or her clinical knowledge and acumen as guidelines continuously evolve. Articles include Consultation With the Specialist, offering a specialist’s perspective on a topic; Index of Suspicion, which tests diagnostic skills with patients that present in a suspicious manner; and Ethics for the Pediatrician, providing a discussion of ethical principles in the pediatric scope of practice. Students receive access to the online archive, which contains audiovisual content as well as the articles and quizzes.
AAP News (Print/Online) – The official newsmagazine of the AAP. The AAP News releases informational stories about new policy statements, interviews with and stories by subspecialists, lawyers, policymakers and AAP staffers. Information about FDA and product recalls are updated constantly as well. Your student subscription provides access to the online version.

AAP Grand Rounds (online) – This is an online journal that provides reviews of important articles in various journals related to pediatrics by experts in those subjects.

AAP SmartBrief – This is a daily email blast covering the pediatric healthcare industry, aggregating news items from Reuters, the Associated Press and other stories. It often summarizes new articles or policy statements contained in the above resources, with links to the original sources.

Pediatric Care Online – PCO is a point-of-care online portal that aggregates policies and guidelines for your quick reference. With links to Bright Futures, the online versions of the Red Book, the AAP Textbook of Pediatric Care, and more, it is a one-stop resource for quick, evidence-based pediatric medicine. It is optimized as an app for mobile devices including Android, Apple, Palm and Blackberry devices.

Patient and Family Resources
The AAP also provides resources for patients and families, available for students to help educate their patients:

HealthyChildren.org – This website, available in English or Spanish, is a treasure trove of safety information, developmental milestones, nutrition information, and anything else you may need for anticipatory guidance. With audiovisual articles as well as helpful charts, this is a useful resource to have on hand to review with parents.

Internship Opportunities
The AAP Department of Federal Affairs has an internship program for which pediatric trainees can apply. This allows them to spend a month working in the Washington, DC, office, evaluating legislation, attending coalition meetings, lobbying on Capitol Hill, and representing the AAP to various government agencies seeking AAP input. Details can be found at the internship website.

Committees, Councils, and Sections
While the Section on Medical Students, Residents, and Fellowship Trainees (SOMSRFT) is your home for issues related to being a pediatric trainee, there are many groups within the broader Academy with which you can get involved. Usually membership in these groups is free or significantly discounted for trainees, so these are great opportunities to work with groups of like-minded individuals toward common goals that fall under our banner of promoting child health!
Take a few moments to peruse this list of AAP Committees, Councils, and Sections, and if any peak your interest, visit the [website](#) for more information and details about how you can get involved.

**Committees**
- Committee on Adolescence
- Committee on Bioethics
- Committee on Child Abuse & Neglect
- Committee on Child Health Financing
- Committee on Coding and Nomenclature
- Committee on Continuing Medical Education
- Committee on Development
- Committee on Drugs
- Committee on Federal Government Affairs
- Committee on Fetus & Newborn
- Committee on Genetics
- Committee on Hospital Care
- Committee on Infectious Diseases
- Committee on Medical Liability and Risk Management
- Committee on Membership
- Committee on Native American Child Health
- Committee on Nutrition
- Committee on Pediatric AIDS
- Committee on Pediatric Education
- Committee on Pediatric Emergency Medicine
- Committee on Pediatric Research
- Committee on Pediatric Workforce
- Committee on Practice and Ambulatory Medicine
- Committee on Psychosocial Aspects of Child and Family Health
- Committee on Residency Scholarships
- Committee on State Government Affairs
- Committee on Substance Abuse

**Councils**
- Council on Children with Disabilities
- Council on Clinical Information Technology
- Council on Communications and Media
- Council on Community Pediatrics
- Council on Environmental Health
- Council on Foster Care, Adoption and Kinship Care
- Council on Injury, Violence, and Poison Prevention
- Council on School Health
- Council on Sports Medicine and Fitness
Council on Quality Improvement and Patient Safety
Council on Early Childhood

Sections
Section on Administration and Practice Management
Section on Adolescent Health Section on Advances in Therapeutics and Technology
Section on Allergy and Immunology
Section on Anesthesiology and Pain Medicine
Section on Bioethics Section on Breastfeeding
Section on Cardiology and Cardiac Surgery
Section on Child Abuse and Neglect
Section on Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics
Section on Critical Care
Section on Dermatology
Section on Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics
Section on Emergency Medicine
Section on Endocrinology
Section on Epidemiology
Section on Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Nutrition
Section on Genetics and Birth Defects
Section on Hematology-Oncology
Section on Home Care Section on Hospice and Palliative Medicine
Section on Hospital Medicine
Section on Infectious Diseases
Section on Integrative Medicine
Section on International Child Health
Section on LGBT Health and Wellness (Provisional)
Section on Medical Students, Residents and Fellowship Trainees
Section on Medicine-Pediatrics (Med-Peds)
Section on Nephrology
Section on Neurological Surgery
Section on Neurology
Section on Obesity
Section on Ophthalmology
Section on Oral Health
Section on Orthopaedics
Section on Osteopathic Pediatricians
Section on Otolaryngology/Head and Neck Surgery
Section on Pediatric Pulmonology and Sleep Medicine
Section on Perinatal Pediatrics
Section on Plastic Surgery
Section on Radiology
Section on Rheumatology
Section on Senior Members
Section on Surgery
Section on Telehealth Care
Section on Tobacco Control (Provisional)
Section on Transport Medicine
Section on Uniformed Services
Section on Urology
Section on Young Physicians