**Attending Physician:** An appropriately credentialed and privileged member of the medical staff who accepts full responsibility for a specific patient’s medical/surgical care.

**Clinical Responsibility/Workload Limits:** Reasonable maximum levels of assigned work for residents/fellows consistent with ensuring a quality educational experience. Such work, and its level of intensity, varies by specialty and should be studied by all RRCs before a decision is made to incorporate specifics into the program requirements.

**Conditional independence:** Graded, progressive responsibility for patient care with defined oversight.

**Continuity clinic:** Setting for a longitudinal experience in which residents develop a continuous, long-term therapeutic relationship with a panel of patients.

**Duty Hours:** Duty hours are defined as all clinical and academic activities related to the program; i.e., patient care (both inpatient and outpatient), administrative duties relative to patient care, the provision for transfer of patient care, time spent in-house during call activities, and scheduled activities, such as conferences. Duty hours do not include reading and preparation time spent away from the duty site.

**External moonlighting:** Voluntary, compensated, medically-related work performed outside the institution where the resident is in training or at any of its related participating sites.

**Faculty:** Any individuals who have received a formal assignment to teach resident/fellow physicians. At some sites appointment to the medical staff of the hospital constitutes appointment to the faculty.

**Fatigue management:** Recognition by either a resident or supervisor of a level of resident fatigue that may adversely affect patient safety and enactment of a solution to mitigate the fatigue.

**Fitness for duty:** Mentally and physically able to effectively perform required duties and promote patient safety.

**Scheduled duty periods:** Assigned duty within the institution encompassing hours which may be within the normal work day, beyond the normal work day, or a combination of both.

**Strategic napping:** Short sleep periods, taken as a component of fatigue management, which can mitigate the adverse effects of sleep loss.

**Supervising Physician:** A physician, either faculty member or more senior resident, designated by the program director as the supervisor of a junior resident. Such designation must be based on the demonstrated medical and supervisory capabilities of the physician.

**Transitions of care:** The relaying of complete and accurate patient information between individuals or teams in transferring responsibility for patient care in the healthcare setting.