Appendix Table 1

Yellow=Large effect, Gray=Medium effect, Blue=Small Effect

*Objective Assessments

	Effec
Surgical appropriateness	Size:
Surgical appropriateriess	3120
Knowing the criteria for ASD repair	0.6
Knowing when to refer patients with MS for corrective interventions	0.5
Familiarity with the Wilkins score	0.3
Knowing when to refer patients with MR for corrective intervention	0.4
knowing when to refer patients with AI to surgery	0.4
comfort performing a pre-operative assessment	0.6
Knowing which surgeries are considered low, intermediate and high risk	0.5
Ability to Identify appropriate work-up for low risk surgical candidates*	0.8
Ability to identify appropriate work-up for high risk surgical candidate*	0.6
Critical Care management	
knowing the pathophysiology of cardiogenic shock	0.3
comfort with the management of cardiogenic shock	0.4
knowing the different types of mechanical assist devices used to treat cardiogenic shock	0.3
knowing the hemodynamics of cardiogenic shock	0.4
Knowing when to refer patients for invasive hemodynamic monitoring (RHC)	0.7
Confidence in recognition of normal hemodynamic tracings	0.4
Ability to identify the most appropriate management of cardiogenic shock*	0.2
Ability to correlate a hemodynamic profile with the correct type of shock*	0.1
Ability to identify the p/f ratio indicative of severe ARDS*	0.5
Ability to identify the most appropriate management for septic shock *	0.4
PAD	
comfort with managing PAD	0.7
Confidence in differentiating chronic from acute limb ischemia	0.4
familiarity with the risk factors for PAD	0.2
Knowing how to measure an ABI	0.5
Ability to identify the normal ABI range *	
Valvular Disease	

Comfort with the anatomy of the mitral valve	0.4
Comfort with the medical management of MR	0.64
Comfort identifying a MS murmur	0.37
Knowing the causes of mitral stenosis	0.36
Comfort with the management of MS	0.34
comfort with the management of AI	0.21
Ability to identify the correct description of an AS murmur*	0.23
Ability to identify the AVA for severe AS*	0.49
Congenital Heart Disease: ASDs	
Comfort quantifying a cardiac shunt using the Qp/Qs equation	0.6
Knowing the different types of ASDs	0.58
Ability to identify the EKG finding commonly associated with an ASD*	0.49
Ability to identify cardiac defects frequently seen with ASDs*	0.34
Ability to identify structural abnormalities associated with longstanding ASDs*	0.13
Ability to correctly identify a hemodynamically significant Qp:Qs ratio*	0.23
Heart Failure	
Comprehension of HF pathophysiology	0.39
Comfort with interpretation of the HF exam	0.38
Knowing GDMT for HF	0.27
Comfort performing a H&P on a HF patient	0.15
Ability to identify GDMT*	0.02
Echo	
Comfort identifying standard echocardiography views	0.13
Demonstrating an understanding of the continuity equation *	0.11
Ability to calculate AVA based on echo parameters*	0.54
Miscellaneous	
Knowing the differential diagnosis for syncope	0.4
Knowing the work-up for syncope	0.39
Ability to identify COVID-19 cardiac complications*	0.24
Ability to correctly identify a common provocation of vasovagal syncope*	0.19
Pharmacology	
Ability to identify the mechanism by which Digoxin decreases HR*	0.37
Ability to identify the mechanism of action of Nipride *	0.57
Ability to identify how dopamine is cleared*	0.73
Ability to identify appropriate dopamine dosing for cardiogenic shock*	0.19

Ability to identify the mechanism of action of milrinone *	0.16
Ability to identify the mechanism of action of Dobutamine*	0.26

Sample Subjective Assessment Question with Associated Answer choices:

- 1. I know when to refer a patient with mitral stenosis for corrective intervention
 - A. Strongly Agree
 - B. Agree
 - C. Neither agree nor Disagree
 - D. Disagree
 - E. Strongly Disagree

Sample Objective Assessment Question with Associated Answer choices:

- 2. What echocardiography finding would you expect to see with a longstanding ASD?
 - A. Hypertrophied RV
 - B. Dilated LV
 - C. Hypertrophied LV
 - D. Dilated RV