



**Memorial Hospital Medical Center
Graduate Medical Education**

Competencies for MSIII and MSIV Core Surgical Clinical Rotations

Medical Knowledge: Demonstrate knowledge about established and evolving biomedical, clinical, and cognate (e.g. epidemiological and social-behavioral) sciences and the application of this knowledge to patient care.

- List the most common acute and chronic conditions seen during this rotation
- For those problems seen during this rotation, apply the relevant genetics, physiology, embryology and development biology, anatomy, pharmacology, pathology, microbiology and immunology.
- For the most common presenting symptoms and signs encountered during this rotation, explain the pathophysiological principles that underlie the manifestation of the symptoms and signs
- Apply basic pharmacological principles to the most common conditions seen during this rotation
- State the health promotion/disease prevention issues relevant to patients seen on this rotation

Common Problems in Surgery

- Shock
- Trauma
- Acute Abdomen and Appendicitis
- Hernia
- Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage
- Peptic Ulcer Disease
- Biliary Tract Disease
- Pancreatitis
- Abdominal Masses
- Colonic and Ano-rectal Disease
- Arterial Occlusive Disease
- Breast Masses
- Surgical Endocrine Disease: Thyroid, parathyroid, adrenal, pancreas, testicle, and ovary
- Cancer: Breast, colon, gastric, pancreatic, lung, and skin

Patient Care: Provide patient care that is compassionate, appropriate, and effective for the treatment of health problems and the promotion of health.

- Demonstrate the ability to completely evaluate problems via appropriate medical history, physical examination, and laboratory/radiological and other modalities of evaluation
- Balance proper use of investigations and treatment for patients with a social obligation to control health care costs
- Formulate biopsychosocial hypotheses into a differential diagnosis, provisional diagnosis and working diagnosis
- Identify patients at highest risk for serious morbidity and mortality

- Present cases clearly and concisely to preceptors and others
- Write legible, concise, accurate and timely notes
- Perform skills and procedures relevant to the most common conditions seen during this rotation
- Demonstrate an ability to involve other relevant caregivers into patient care decisions and plans
- Write pertinent surgical notes: Operative, Post-operative, Progress notes and effective consultation notes
- Engage in effective surgical decision-making including timing, need for surgery and assessment of surgical risk/benefit ratios
- Demonstrate basic surgical skills: nasogastric tube insertion, venipuncture intravenous catheterization, arterial puncture, urinary catheterization, suturing, skin stapling, drainage of abscesses and effective surgical assisting

Interpersonal and Communication Skills: Demonstrate interpersonal and communication skills that result in effective information exchange and teaming with patients, their patients families, and professional associates

- Communicate effectively with patients, their families and other members of the health care team: adhere to the principles of openness, honesty, completeness and responsibility in communication, demonstrate an ability to effectively communicate difficult/bad news
- Provide effective patient education and anticipatory guidance
- Respect confidentiality
- Demonstrate willingness and ability to receive and act upon feedback from colleagues, other health care workers and their families and caregivers
- Demonstrate empathy with patients
- Utilize touch when appropriate and within the boundaries of an appropriate doctor-patient relationship
- Demonstrate an ability to combine speed, compassion, clarity and precision in communicating surgical issues for acute and urgent problems
- Demonstrate an ability to combine respect, compassion and empathy when communicating surgical issues for unexpected, serious, life-threatening diagnoses
- Consider the psychological ramifications of surgical diagnoses on patient and their families when communicating
- Avoid use of surgical jargon

Practice-Based Learning and Improvement: Investigate and evaluate their patient care practices, appraise and assimilate scientific evidence, and improve their patient care practices.

- Practice and apply the principles of evidence-based medicine to all patient care encounters
- Collect and analyze patterns of practice and compare/contrast these individual patterns with established clinical guidelines and norms (best practices)
- Access, in a disciplined way, sources of new information pertaining to the practice of medicine
- Apply the basic principles of continuous quality improvement to the practice setting
- Recognize and accept one's own limitations in the practice of medicine
- Utilize surgical complications, post-operative pathological findings and other sources of feedback to continuously hone one's diagnostic and therapeutic skills
- Develop means for practicing and refining surgical skills that will be needed over time, especially those that may be infrequently utilized

- Accept that surgery involves extreme outcomes, both positive and negative, and that the nature of these outcomes is not always predictable
- For the problems most commonly encountered on the rotation, list the indications for referral, consultation and transfer (to others and from others)
- Demonstrate respect and honor for the roles of the many health care professionals required for collaborative care
- Utilize the network of health care facilities, providers, agencies and institutions available for the diagnosis, management and support of patients and their families
- Acknowledge and act in accord with payment issues involved in medical care
- Advocate for patient and family issues
- Take into consideration issues related to the cost and supply of pharmaceuticals in medical decision-making
- Develop and demonstrate respect and honor for the roles of the many health care professionals required for collaborative surgical care including Primary care, emergency and attending physicians, Medical and other consultants, Operative and nursing personnel, Social workers and discharge planning personnel, Pain management specialists, Nutritionists, Therapists – physical and occupational, Hospice, Clergy

Systems-Based Practice: Demonstrate an awareness of and responsiveness to the larger context and system of health care and the ability to effectively call on system resources to provide care that is of optimal value.

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- Utilize the network of health care facilities, providers, agencies and institutions available for the diagnosis, management and support of patients and their families
- Acknowledge and act in accord with payment issues involved in medical care
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- Develop and demonstrate respect and honor for the roles of the many health care professionals required for collaborative surgical care
 - o Primary care, emergency and attending physicians
 - o Medical and other consultants
 - o Operative and nursing personnel
 - o Social workers and discharge planning personnel
 - o Pain management specialists
 - o Nutritionists
 - o Therapists – physical and occupational, Hospice
 - o Clergy

Professionalism: Demonstrate a commitment to carrying out professional responsibilities, adherence to ethical principles, and sensitivity to a diverse patient population.

- Exemplify those behaviors that comprise professionalism:
 - Altruism: the best interest of the patient must come before the interests of the doctor
 - Accountability: accountability to patients, their families, colleagues and to society
 - Excellence: an effort to exceed ordinary expectations; scientific and humanitarian curiosity
 - Duty: a commitment to service
 - Honor and Integrity: a commitment to the highest standards of personal and

professional behavior

Respect for Others: the essence of humanism; includes respect for patients, their families, colleagues, nurses, students, residents, other medical and administrative personnel.

- Respect privacy, confidentiality and autonomy
- Demonstrate caring and compassionate actions at all times
- Dress appropriately when working with patients: Appropriate dress is defined as that dress which serves the interest of the healthcare needs of patients, their families and the staff
- Acknowledge and accommodate concerns related to cultural diversity
- Apply ethical and legal standards to surgical decision making: Differentiate between the ability to do a surgical procedure and the appropriateness of choosing to actually schedule that procedure for a specific patient, Apply principles from end-of-life care to surgical decision making
- Attend to unique compassionate issues within surgical practice: Giving unexpected bad news for, perhaps, the first time in a patient or families life, Acting in accord with unique surgical issues raised by groups such as Jehovah's Witnesses
- Describe the legal issues that arise through conflict of interest when, for example, physician ownership issues come into play regarding surgical centers and specialty hospital

Reading Assignments: Medical Students assigned to the Surgery Rotation at Brookhaven Memorial Hospital Medical Center will be required to complete the following reading assignments and activities prior to completing the rotation.

Access the following site: <http://www.mdconsult.com/php/89841007-2/homepage> and click on BOOKS and scroll down to click on **Townsend: Sabiston Textbook of Surgery, 18th ed.**

Access and Read the following Chapters:

SECTION I – Surgical Basic Principles

CHAPTER 5 – Shock, Electrolytes, and Fluid

CHAPTER 6 – Hematologic Principles in Surgery

SECTION III – Trauma and Critical Care

CHAPTER 24 – Surgical Critical Care

SECTION VII – Breast

CHAPTER 34 – Diseases of the Breast

SECTION VIII – Endocrine

CHAPTER 36 – Thyroid

CHAPTER 37 – The Parathyroid Glands

CHAPTER 38 – Endocrine Pancreas

CHAPTER 39 – The Adrenal Glands

SECTION X – Abdomen

CHAPTER 44 – Hernias

CHAPTER 45 – Acute Abdomen

CHAPTER 46 – Acute Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage

CHAPTER 47 – Stomach

CHAPTER 48 – Small Intestine

CHAPTER 49 – The Appendix

CHAPTER 50 – Colon and Rectum

CHAPTER 54 – Biliary System

