Gen Surg Univ Hosp Sub-I Course Goals

Goals

1. Develop the attitude, skills, and knowledge to be able to recognize the impact of the global and local health care system and its impact on patient outcomes.

2. Develop the attitude, skills, and knowledge to develop familiarity with the clinical evaluation of patients with surgical disease including understanding the pertinent elements of the patient history and physical examination.

3. Develop the attitude, skills, and knowledge to communicate complex medical and personal information with patients, families, and all members of the health care team.

4. Develop the attitude, skills, and knowledge necessary to exemplify the highest level of professionalism both in typical daily activities of a surgery intern and during times of stress and high patient volumes.

5. Develop the attitudes and skills necessary for self-reflection that leads to improvement in practice.

6. Develop the attitude, skills, and knowledge to formulate a differential diagnosis and treatment plan for surgical patients.

7. Develop the attitude, skills, and knowledge necessary to use evidence-based medicine in clinical decision-making.

8. Develop the attitude, skills, and knowledge to better understand the pathophysiology of surgical disease and how the pathophysiology relates to the clinical presentation and treatment of surgical patients.

9. Develop the attitude, skills, and knowledge to gain experience with the spectrum of diagnostic and treatment options available to surgical patients.
Clinical Learning Objectives

Clinical

Interpersonal and Communication Skills

1. Identify when to use an interpreter.
2. Demonstrate collaborative decision-making with patients.
3. Demonstrate effective communication with other physicians and health care providers.
4. Utilize the EMR to obtain and document relevant patient information.

Interprofessional Collaboration

1. Interact respectfully with all members of the health care team, consultants, and fellow physician providers.
2. Demonstrate an understanding of the importance of interdisciplinary team members, consultants, and health care resources and how the impact the care and outcomes of a patient’s hospital stay.

Medical Knowledge for Practice

1. Explain the evaluation and management of common surgical conditions in adult patients.
2. Explain the pathophysiology of surgical disease and how the pathophysiology relates to the clinical presentation and treatment of surgical patients.
3. Gain experience with the spectrum of treatment options available to surgical patients including medical optimization along with open/laparoscopic surgical interventions.

Patient Care

1. Practice caring for a volume of patients similar to that of an intern in general surgery.
2. Participate in and describe the limitations of a the sign-out/hand-off process.
3. Develop an early-manager level plan for newly admitted patients.
4. Recognize the implications for surgical intervention versus watchful management in patients with acute and/or chronic disorders.
5. Interact with relevant surgical and medical consultants to form an appropriate medical plan during the post-operative period.
6. Develop an appropriate plan for post-operative patients.
7. Gather essential and accurate information about patients and their conditions through history taking, physical examination and review of the medical records.

Personal and Professional Development

1. Actively seek out feedback based on recognized deficiency in clinical performance.
2. Demonstrate receptiveness to feedback about clinical performance and changes practice based on this input.

Practice-Based Learning and Improvement

1. Discuss the clinical course of patients, active clinical issues, and new events or studies.
2. Locate and assimilate evidence-based studies relevant to the patients’ clinical situations.
3. Recognize the utility and interpretation of common studies used in the evaluation of surgical patients including laboratory testing and imaging studies.

Professionalism
1. Demonstrate a level of professionalism when working the number of hours of a resident in general surgery.
2. Demonstrate responsibility for obtaining and reporting all data relevant to patient care without the assistance of house staff.

Systems-Based Practice
1. Recognize systems-based error and evaluate likely cause.
CAPE: Difficult News and Informed Consent

1. Conduct a challenging communication scenario, such as breaking bad news, negotiating end of life and goals of care discussions, or actively participating in challenging patient/family meetings.

2. Obtain informed consent from a standardized patient in the CAPE in a way they can understand.

Case Presentations

1. Develop and present one or more comprehensive patient case presentations at the weekly GI Surgery Conference.

Mid-Point Feedback

1. Discuss an example utilizing feedback; the circumstances regarding the situation; how the feedback and outcome changed behavior; and self-reflection surrounding the feedback.

Quality Improvement Project

1. Identify a medical error that is secondary to a systems error, clearly identify the error, evaluate where the system failed, and offer a solution to prevent the error from recurring.

2. Identify challenging situations and develop a quality improvement (QI) plan to rectify these situations or issues.