

Harbor-UCLA Medical Center GOALS & OBJECTIVES

Trauma Surgery Transitional Year Intern Rotation

The overall **GOAL** of the Harbor-UCLA General Surgery Residency Program is to develop ethical, competent, and fully qualified general surgeons who, upon completion of training, will dedicate themselves to a high standard of surgical practice and contribute to the ongoing provision of quality patient care. The Trauma surgery rotation also exposes TY Residents to a variety of surgical problems providing an excellent experience in general surgery.

BASIC OBJECTIVES

Upon conclusion of the first year of basic surgery training, the Transitional Year Resident will be able to:

1. Obtain complete medical histories
2. Perform complete medical examinations
3. Define patient problems
4. Develop rational plans for diagnosis
5. Implement treatments based on etiology, pathogenesis and clinical manifestations of various diseases
6. Monitor responses to treatment, including side effects from drugs
7. Evaluate patients preoperatively
8. Participate in operations
9. Follow and participate in postoperative care

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES FOR THE TRAUMA AND CRITICAL CARE ROTATION:

The primary **GOAL** of this rotation is to expose the Transitional Year Resident to the clinical assessment and treatment of critically ill or injured patients in order to gain a strong foundation in the management of multi-system organ injury.

Objectives

1. Demonstrate skill in basic surgical techniques, including:
 - a. Suturing and knot tying
 - b. Exposure and retraction
 - c. Knowledge of instrumentation
 - d. Incisions
 - e. Closure of incisions

2. Provide initial evaluation and management of the critically ill preoperative patient.
3. Institute the following therapeutic interventions:
 - a. Manage fluid orders
 - b. Determine ventilator settings
 - c. Order pharmacologic support drugs
 - d. Determine the need for and duration of antibiotic therapy
4. Perform the following procedures:
 - a. Orotracheal and nasotracheal intubation, nasogastric and bladder intubation
 - b. Arterial catheter insertion
 - c. Central venous and pulmonary artery catheter insertion
 - d. Tube thoracostomy
 - e. Cricothyroidotomy
 - f. Pericardiocentesis
 - g. Thoracentesis
 - h. Paracentesis
 - i. Suture uncomplicated lacerations
 - j. Incision and drainage of abscesses
 - k. Cervical spine immobilization
5. Manage severe trauma patients:
 - a. Determine need for ventilation and select initial ventilator settings
 - b. Compute initial and ongoing fluid requirements
 - c. Establish intravenous access
 - d. Analyze need for operative intervention
 - e. Determine need for hospitalization post-operatively; for support care; or transfer to specialized centers of excellence (e.g. spinal cord center, reimplantation of traumatic amputations)
6. Manage septic patients:
 - a. Determine need for ventilation and select initial ventilator settings
 - b. Compute initial and ongoing fluid requirements
 - c. Establish intravenous access and maintain with appropriate sterile techniques
 - d. Analyze need for operative intervention
 - e. Determine need for ongoing ICU management
 - f. Identify appropriate antibiotic therapy distinguishing between prophylactic, empiric, and therapeutic uses
 - g. Monitor hemodynamic data
7. Initiate rehabilitation process after stabilization of injuries, including:
 - a. Attention to possible altered body habitus
 - b. Requirements for special devices (physical, occupational, or speech therapy)
 - c. Maintain nutritional status
 - d. Provide support, interaction, and information to the family

Competency-based Objectives for Rotations in General Surgery

1. Patient Care

- Plans a diagnostic and therapeutic program for severely ill surgical patients
- Performs an appropriate focused surgical history and physical examination on patients with severe and acute surgical disorders
- Performs and documents the procedures likely to be encountered in taking care of surgical patients under appropriate supervision
- Writes appropriate orders and plans for acutely ill surgical patients

2. Medical Knowledge

- Appropriate knowledge of pathophysiology, diagnosis, and management of acute surgical problems
- Can explain indications for and complications of commonly used diagnostic tests and medical therapies in surgical patients
- Demonstrates awareness of areas of needed improvement in surgery knowledge
- Can explain indications and complications of surgical therapy, including bleeding, re-operation, infection, decompensation and death.

3. Practice-Based Learning and Improvement

- Shows appropriate use of consultation with medical and non-medical services, including special diagnostic studies
- Uses evidence from the medical literature to answer clinical questions
- Identifies areas for potential improvement in personal delivery of care
- Maintains a positive attitude towards learning, including attendance and participation on patient rounds and conferences, and evidence of reading or other methods of gaining knowledge
- Participates actively in teaching others, including students, residents, and faculty

4. Interpersonal and Communications Skills

- Presents a patient effectively and efficiently, avoiding jargon, and concisely summarizing pertinent information and plans
- Communicates with patients and concerned others effectively
- Writes accurate, complete, and legible entries in the medical record
- Works constructively as part of a team
- Exchanges information effectively and efficiently during rounds that reflects surgical issues and problems, current therapeutic plans, and expected complications and issues
- Understands the impact of severe surgical illness on patient and family, including medical ethical decision-making

5. Professionalism

- Focuses on issues of appropriate and adequate pain management
- Recognizes the importance of a patient's cultural, language, or family background and support

- Recognizes important end of life issues, including decision-making and forgoing of care
- Demonstrates respect and compassion for patients, including issues of informed consent
- Consistently interacts with other health care workers in a professional manner

6. Systems-Based Practice

- Appreciates the relationships between different levels of inpatient care, including general wards, progressive care, and surgical care.
- Understands basic information about cost-effectiveness care in the surgical and knows where to seek further information
- Demonstrates awareness of the outcomes of surgical care