



Educational Goals and Objectives for Rotations on: Trauma at Northeast Georgia Medical Center

Goal

The goal of the trauma rotation is to develop the knowledge, skills, and attitudes necessary to evaluate, diagnose, and manage trauma patients.

Objectives for PGY-1: At the end of the PGY-1 year, residents will:

Patient Care

- Participate in the trauma resuscitations with graded responsibilities to help improve the skills needed for early resuscitation.
- Participate in the management of physiologic problems that occur in the trauma patient throughout their course of injury.
- Perform operative procedures which may include: cricothyroidotomy, gastrostomy, jejunostomy, herniorrhaphy, appendectomy, amputation, and laparoscopy with attending supervision per the Resident Supervision Policy.
- Demonstrate proficiency in suturing of simple and complex skin lacerations.
- Demonstrate knowledge and skills in the principles of pre-op assessment, operative intervention, and follow-up in patients presenting with a wide variety of surgical diseases.
- Identify the principles of resuscitation, rapid diagnosis, interpretation of clinical findings, laboratory values, and radiologic results in the emergency room setting.
- Participate in the performance of surgical operations with attending supervision per the Resident Supervision Policy. The type of case and level of responsibility in each case will be determined by the level and the experience of the resident.
- Formulate a management plan based upon patient assessment, laboratory studies, and diagnostic test results.
- Assist in carrying out patient care plan.
- Participate in at least two outpatient clinic sessions a week.
- Evaluate patients with surgical and non-surgical disease.
- Conduct preoperative assessment of surgical patients.
- Perform minor out-patient procedures that are frequently done in the clinic area.

Medical Knowledge

- Demonstrate an understanding of pathophysiology and associated physical and radiologic findings in the acutely ill or traumatized patient.
- Demonstrate knowledgeable in the physiology of pre- and post-op care, including fluid and electrolytes, nutrition and wound healing.
- Identify knowledge and skills associated with being involved in the critical care phase of patient management.
- Demonstrate a knowledgebase including the etiologic and pathologic basis of various disease processes as well as the physiologic basis of fluid and electrolytes, wound healing, nutrition, and organ function (cardiac, pulmonary, renal, gastrointestinal, and endocrine).
- Participate in conferences including morning report and Morbidity and Mortality conference.



Practice-based Learning and Improvement

- Assimilate scientific evidence into patient care.
- Identify the need for improvement in one's own medical knowledge, surgical skills, and patient care and prepare an improvement plan for lifelong learning.

Professionalism

- Participate in the evaluation of patients requiring emergency room consultation.
- Identify the "team concept" of trauma care.
- Conduct himself/herself respectfully, altruistically, and ethically.
- Practice patient and family-centered care.
- Demonstrate sensitivity to family, cultural, ethnic, age, gender, and community issues during interactions with patients, families, and members of the healthcare team.

Interpersonal and Communication Skills

- Participate in the evaluation of patients requiring emergency room consultation
- Be the primary presenters of all emergency room treat-and-release patients.
- Present patients in a logical and concise manner.
- Effectively listen to patients and families.
- Communicate effectively with patients and families, avoiding technical terms and jargon.
- Demonstrate skill in communicating "good" and "bad" news to patients and family.
- Demonstrate ability to communicate and function effectively and appropriately with a trauma team.
- Maintain orderly medical records and transfer notes.
- Practice effective and efficient sign-outs to on-call residents.

Systems-based Practice

- Identify the roles and responsibilities of the surgeon in relation to those of physicians and surgeons in other disciplines and specialties, pathologists, nurses, anesthesiologists, advance nurse practitioners, physician assistants, pharmacists, and administration.
- Evaluate surgical disease with attention to various diagnostic tests and modalities that are used to define the type and extent of the pathology, which will determine the need for surgical intervention.