



Educational Goals and Objectives for Rotations on: Breast, Wound and Plastic Surgery

Goal

The goal of the Breast Surgery rotation is to develop the knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary to evaluate, diagnose and manage patients with benign and malignant breast diseases.

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

Patient Care

- Describe the diagnostic workup, treatment and follow-up for benign breast diseases
- Describe the diagnostic workup, treatment and follow-up for high risk benign breast diseases (atypical ductal and lobular hyperplasia, lobular carcinoma in situ, and related conditions)
- Describe the diagnostic workup, treatment and follow-up for malignant breast diseases
- Define appropriate breast conservation therapies, their benefits and comparative outcomes, and compare them with non-breast conservation therapy
- Define the indications for adjuvant and neoadjuvant chemotherapy in the treatment of breast cancer
- Define the indications for adjuvant radiotherapy for the treatment of breast cancer
- Define the palliative treatments for late stage breast cancer
- Describe the treatment of breast cancer during pregnancy
- Perform, under appropriate graduated supervision, image-guided breast biopsy (ultrasound-guided and stereotactic biopsy)
- Perform, under appropriate graduated supervision, simple mastectomy, modified radical mastectomy, skin-sparing mastectomy, nipple-sparing mastectomy, lumpectomy with appropriate margins for DCIS and invasive cancer, axillary dissection, sentinel node dissection, excisional breast biopsy, wire-localized excisional biopsy, ultrasound-guided excisional biopsy, and related procedures of the breast

Medical Knowledge

- Describe the concept of multidisciplinary treatment of breast cancer
- Become familiar with NCCN guidelines and know how to access them
- Describe the clinical and pathological staging of breast cancer (TNM classification)
- Define the clinical decision tree for working up a breast mass
- Discuss the role of breast imaging including mammogram (with and without tomosynthesis), ultrasound, and MRI; describe guidelines for the use of each imaging modality
- Describe indications for minimally invasive image-guided breast biopsy (stereotactic, ultrasound-guided, MRI-guided) and for open biopsy
- Outline the importance of estrogen, progesterone and Her2/NEU receptors in the treatment and prognosis of breast cancer
- Outline the evaluation and management of the axilla in breast cancer



- Define the concept of early stage breast cancer
- Describe the indications for and applications of genomic testing of early stage ER-positive breast cancers (e.g. Oncotype Dx, Mammoprint)
- Describe the indications for testing for breast cancer susceptibility genes and the application of these results in screening protocols and in the prevention and treatment of breast cancer

Practice-based Learning and Improvement

- Assimilate scientific evidence into patient care.
- Recognize the need for improvement in one's own medical knowledge, surgical skills, and patient care.
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- Recognize that breast cancer management is constantly changing and the need to keep abreast of those changes
- Participate in a Medical Oncology clinic and describe chemotherapeutic agents including monoclonal antibodies for the adjuvant and neoadjuvant treatment of breast cancer
- Participate in the Pathology Department to learn the gross and histological appearance of benign and malignant tumors, the importance of specimen orientation, the indications for intraoperative pathology consultation, and the limitations of pathological evaluation of a specimen
- Participate in the Radiology Department to learn the important findings in breast-related imaging (mammogram, ultrasound, tomosynthesis, MRI, CT scan)
- Participate weekly in the multi-disciplinary Tumor Board conference. The resident will be responsible for presenting a newly diagnosed breast cancer patient for discussion of the challenges in management and for discussing a scientific article related to the management of that patient.

Professionalism

- Participate in the evaluation of patients requiring consultation.
- Learn the "team concept" of Breast surgical 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.
- Learn the 'team concept' of breast surgery care

Interpersonal and Communication Skills

- Participate in the evaluation of patients requiring consultation.
- 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.



- Learn to communicate “good: or “bad” news to patients and family.
- Learn to communicate and function effectively and appropriately with a healthcare team.
- Maintain orderly medical records and transfer notes.
- Practice effective and efficient sign-outs to on-call residents.

Systems-based Practice

- Recognize 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 of surgical intervention.

Soft Tissue, Wound and Plastic Surgery

Goal: The goal of the Soft Tissue, Wound and Plastic Surgery rotation is to develop the knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary to evaluate, diagnose and manage patients with tumors, ulcers, and chronic wounds of the soft tissue

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

Patient Care

- Describe the indications for biopsy of skin lesions, including punch biopsy, incisional biopsy and excisional biopsy
- Understand important considerations in planning incisions of the skin, including cosmesis, joint function, and possible need for wide re-excision
- Describe the diagnostic workup for chronic ulcers and non-healing wounds
- Describe the indications for Vascular Surgery consultation in managing chronic ulcers and non-healing wounds
- Describe methods of off-loading in the prevention and management of pressure ulcers and diabetic ulcers, including pressure-reducing mattresses and cushions, total contact casting, orthotic devices such as splints and shoes
- Describe the indications for negative pressure wound therapy (NPWT) in the management of post-surgical wounds, ulcers, and chronic wounds
- Describe indications for the various methods of mechanical edema control in the prevention and management of venous and lymphedema related ulcers, including compression stockings, Unna boots, compression wraps, mechanical pumps
- Describe approved indications and contraindications for hyperbaric oxygen therapy (HBO) in both acute and chronic situations
- Describe the role of adequate nutrition in wound healing, testing for malnutrition, and recommendations for supplemental nutrition



- Describe the role of debridement and topical agents in the management of chronic ulcers and non-healing wounds
- Describe the excisional margins appropriate for varying types of skin malignancies (squamous cell, basal cell, melanoma)
- Describe the indications for referral of patients with skin malignancies to plastic surgery, medical oncology and radiation oncology
- Perform, under appropriate graduated supervision, wound/ulcer debridement, skin lesion biopsy (punch, incisional, excisional), sentinel node biopsy, breast reconstruction, placement of NPWT dressing, Unna boot, compression wrap, total contact cast

Medical Knowledge

- Describe the basic steps in the healing of wounds, including cellular, hormonal, vascular responses
- Describe the key nutritional components necessary to adequate wound healing
- Describe the interplay of co-morbid conditions and their treatment with wound healing
- Describe the steps in the clinical decision tree for the evaluation of chronic ulcers and non-healing wounds

Practice-based Learning and Improvement

- Recognize the need for improvement in one's own medical knowledge, surgical skills, and patient care
- Participate in Wound Clinic to learn the application of NPWT, Unna boots, compression wraps, total contact casts

Professionalism

- Learn the "team concept" of wound care working with nursing staff, orthotists, podiatrists, vascular/plastic/orthopedic surgeons to care for patients
- Take responsibility for ensuring duty hour regulations are followed by all members of the team.
- Assume responsibility for patient care.

Interpersonal and Communication Skills

- Participate in the evaluation of patients requiring consultation.
- 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.
- Learn to communicate "good" or "bad" news to patients and family.
- Learn to communicate and function effectively and appropriately with a healthcare team.
- Dictate complete, accurate, and timely discharge summaries.
- Maintain orderly medical records and transfer notes.
- Practice effective and efficient sign-outs to on-call residents.
- Be able to appropriately order vascular non-invasive studies and have a working understanding of their interpretation.



- Provide feedback to junior residents regarding performance and fund of knowledge.
- Provide an educational environment for residents and medical students.

System-based Practice

- Recognize the roles and responsibilities of the surgeon in relation to those of physicians and surgeons in other disciplines and specialties, pathologists, nurses, anesthesiologists, advanced 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.
- Be able to appropriately order and interpret radiologic studies to assess vascular disease processes.
- Understand the nuances related to costs of care.
- Ensure follow-up to referral physicians.
- Demonstrate sensitivity to family, cultural, ethnic, age, gender, and community issues during interactions with patients, families, and members of the healthcare team.
- Recognize the roles and responsibilities of the general surgeon in the management of chronic ulcers and wounds in relation to physicians of other specialties, nursing staff, orthotists, and other ancillary personnel
- Identify the importance of an interdisciplinary team collaboration in the planning and implementation of care plans for patients with chronic ulcers and wounds.
- Recognize the roles and responsibilities of the general surgeon in the management of skin malignancies in relation to physicians of other specialties (dermatology, plastic surgery, radiation oncology, medical oncology)
- Coordinate with PI in research activities related to prevention and management of chronic ulcers and wounds.