



**EDUCATIONAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR ROTATIONS ON:
TRAUMA
(GENERAL SURGERY-TRUAMA SURGERY SERVICE)**

Goal

The goal of the trauma rotation is to develop the knowledge, skills, and attitudes necessary to evaluate, diagnose, and manage trauma patients. Objectives will be assessed in terms of clinical knowledge, interpersonal qualities, and operative skills through evaluations by faculty, peers, students and nursing staff.

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.
- Identify the principles of rapid diagnosis, interpretation of clinical findings, laboratory values, and radiologic results in the emergency room setting.
- Perform a focused, efficient, accurate initial history and physical of a full spectrum of patients admitted to the hospital including acutely ill patients and inpatient consultations.
- Recognize and manage common postoperative conditions such as fever, hypotension, hypoxia, confusion, and oliguria with assistance.
- Perform basic surgical skills and minor procedures that are frequently done in the trauma bay in order to demonstrate proficiency in suturing of simple and complex skin lacerations such as airway management, knot tying, simple suturing, suture removal, use of Doppler/FAST ultrasound, administration of local anesthetic, universal precautions, and aseptic technique.
- Perform basic procedures such as venipuncture, arterial puncture, incision and drainage, minor skin excisions, placement of an IV, placement of an NGT, placement of a foley catheter.
- Perform basic operative steps of core procedures 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.
 - Bladder injury repair
 - Management of duodenal trauma
 - Exploratory laparoscopy
 - Exploratory laparotomy
 - Focused abdominal sonography for trauma (FAST)
 - GI tract injury repair
 - Hepatic injury repair/packing
 - Lower extremity fasciotomy
 - Neck exploration for injury

- Splenectomy/splenorrhaphy
- Temporary closure of the abdomen
- Wounds, major—debride/suture
- Attend at least 2 clinic sessions each week.
- Demonstrate sensitivity to family, cultural, ethnic, age, gender, and community issues during interactions with patients, families, and members of the healthcare team.

Medical Knowledge

- Understand the physiologic derangements of the trauma patient and perioperative management.
- Attend conferences including Morbidity and Mortality, Surgical Ground Rounds, didactic and service-specific conferences/morning report.
- *Based upon the Surgical Council on Resident Education (SCORE) educational curriculum:* develop a basic understanding and basic knowledge of the symptoms, signs, and treatments of the core surgical diseases as well as a basic knowledge of the core surgical operations.
 - Bladder injury repair
 - Management of duodenal trauma
 - Exploratory laparoscopy
 - Exploratory laparotomy
 - Focused abdominal sonography for trauma (FAST)
 - GI tract injury repair
 - Hepatic injury repair/packing
 - Lower extremity fasciotomy
 - Neck exploration for injury
 - Splenectomy/splenorrhaphy
 - Temporary closure of the abdomen
 - Wounds, major—debride/suture
 - Aortic injury
 - Bladder injury
 - Burns
 - Cardiac tamponade
 - Colon and rectal injury
 - Diaphragmatic injury
 - Esophageal injury
 - Frostbite and hypothermia
 - Gastric injury
 - Geriatric trauma
 - Hemothorax and pneumothorax
 - Hepatic injury
 - Initial assessment and management of trauma
 - Myocardial injury
 - Pancreatic and duodenal injury
 - Pediatric trauma
 - Pelvic fractures

- Pulmonary injury
- Renal injury
- Retroperitoneal hematoma
- Rib and sternal fractures
- Small intestinal injury
- Splenic injury
- Trauma in pregnancy
- Upper aerodigestive tract injury
- Ureteral injury
- Vascular injury-abdomen, extremities, neck, thorax

Practice-based Learning and Improvement

- Be able to willingly impart educational information clearly and effectively to medical students and other health care team members.
- Utilize media in presentations appropriately and effectively.
- Complete learning assignments using multiple resources.
- Participate in assigned skills curriculum activities and simulation experiences to build surgical skills.
- Actively participate in Morbidity and Mortality (M&M) and/or other Quality Improvement (QI) conferences with comments, questions, and/or accurate presentation of cases.
- Change patient care behaviors in response to feedback from a supervisor.
- Recognize when and how errors or adverse events affect the care of patients.
- Understand the “team” aspect of trauma patient care.

Professionalism

- Be polite and respectful towards patients, their families, and other health care professionals.
- Demonstrate a commitment to continuity of care by taking personal responsibility for patient care outcomes.
- Respond to pages and consultation requests promptly.
- Be honest and trustworthy.
- Consistently respect patient confidentiality and privacy.
- Understand the institutional resources available to manage personal, physical, and emotional health.
- Comply with duty hour standards.
- Understand the principles of physician wellness and fatigue mitigation.
- Complete operative case logs and duty hour logs, perform other assigned and required administrative tasks in a timely fashion, without requiring excessive reminders or follow-up.

Interpersonal and Communication Skills

- Utilize a variety of techniques to ensure that communication with patients and their families is understandable and respectful.
- Effectively communicate basic health care information to patients and their families.
- Willingly exchange patient information with team members.
- Respond politely and promptly to requests for consults and care coordination activities.
- Perform face-to-face hand-offs.
- Communicate basic facts effectively with patients, hospital staff members, and the senior surgeon in the operating room.
- Understand the necessary elements of informed consent for procedures.

Systems-based Practice

- Develop a basic understanding of the available resources for coordinating patient care, including social workers, visiting nurses, and physical/occupational therapists.
- Obtain a basic knowledge of how health systems operate.
- Understand the system factors that contribute to medical errors and is aware that variations in care occur.