



## EDUCATIONAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR ROTATIONS ON: PIT BOSS

### Goal

The goal of the pit boss 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-2:** At the end of the PGY-2 year, residents will:

### Patient Care

- Participate in the trauma resuscitations and initial evaluation and treatment of the traumatized and acute care surgery patients with graded responsibilities to help improve the skills needed for early resuscitation.
- Accurately diagnoses many core surgical conditions and initiate appropriate management for some core surgical conditions according to the SCORE curriculum.
  - 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
- Animal and insect bites/stings
- Brachial plexus injury
- Extremity fractures/traumatic amputations
- Head injury—penetrating and closed
- Human bites
- Smoke inhalation injury and CO poisoning
- Spine fracture
- Sprains, strains, dislocations
- Tracheal and bronchial injury
- Urethral injury
- Develop a diagnostic plan and implement initial care for patients seen in the Emergency Department (ED).
- Recognize and manage common postoperative problems such as fever, hypotension, hypoxia, confusion, oliguria with assistance from more senior staff members who are available for consultation but not physically present.
- Demonstrate respect for tissue and skilled instrument handling.
- Be able to move through portions of common operations without coaching and make straightforward intraoperative decisions, performing some of the core operations in the SCORE curriculum with minimal assistance.
  - 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
  - Abdominal Aorta/Vena Cava injury repair
  - Cardiac Injury Repair
  - Carotid artery injury repair
  - Esophageal injury repair
  - Pancreatic injury/operation
  - Renal injury, repair, resection
  - Truncal and peripheral vessels repair
  - Ureteral injury repair

Medical Knowledge

- Have basic knowledge about many of the core diseases in the SCORE curriculum and make a diagnosis and recommend appropriate initial management.
  - 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
  - Animal and insect bites/stings
  - Brachial plexus injury
  - Extremity fractures/traumatic amputations
  - Head injury—penetrating and closed
  - Human bites
  - Smoke inhalation injury and CO poisoning
  - Spine fracture
  - Sprains, strains, dislocations
  - Tracheal and bronchial injury
  - Urethral injury
- Recognize variation in the presentation of common surgical conditions.
- Have basic knowledge of the operative steps, peri-operative care, and post-operative complications for many of the core operations in the SCORE curriculum.
  - 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
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#### Practice-based Learning and Improvement

- Communicate educational material accurately and effectively at the appropriate level for learner understanding.
- Attend conferences including Morbidity and Mortality conference, Grand Rounds and service specific conferences and accurately and succinctly present patient cases in conferences.
- Independently reads the literature and uses sources to answer questions related to patients.
- Develop a learning plan based on feedback with some external assistance.
- Identify gaps in personal technical skills and work with a faculty member to develop a skills learning plan.
- Evaluate own surgical results and the quality and efficacy of care of patients through appraisal and assimilation of scientific evidence.
- Use relevant literature to support discussions and conclusions at M&M and/or other QI conferences.
- Perform basic steps in a QI project.
- Understand how to modify own practice to avoid errors.

#### Professionalism

- Maintain composure in accordance with ethical principles even in stressful situations.
- Exhibit compassion and empathy toward patients and their families.
- Recognize the limits of knowledge and ask for help when needed.

- Monitor own personal health and wellness and appropriately mitigates fatigue and/or stress.
- Effectively and efficiently manages own time and assures fitness for duty.
- Be prompt in attending conferences, meetings, operations, and other activities.
- Respond promptly to requests from faculty members and departmental staff members.

#### Interpersonal and Communication Skills

- Customize communication by taking into account patient characteristics.
- Provide timely updates to patients and their families during hospitalizations and clinic visits.
- Exhibit behaviors that invite information sharing with health care team members.
- Perform hand-off best practices.
- Effectively describe various aspects of the procedure and perioperative care to the patient and family and other operating room team members.
- Lead a preoperative “time out.”
- Perform clear informed consent discussion for basic procedures.

#### Systems-based Practice

- Know the necessary resources to provide optimal coordination of care and how to access them.
- Be aware of specialized services like home total parenteral nutrition or home antibiotic infusion.
- Understand how patient care is provided in the system and recognizes certain specific system failures that can affect patient care.
- Follow protocols and guidelines for patient care.