



**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-3 Residents: At the end of the PGY-3 year residents will:

Patient Care

- Accurately diagnose most core conditions in the SCORE curriculum and some advanced conditions, as well as initiate appropriate management for most core and some advanced surgical conditions independently.
 - 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 and manage complex postoperative problems such as sepsis, systemic inflammatory response syndrome, and multiple organ system failure independently.
- Demonstrate proficiency in the handling of most instruments and exhibit efficiency of motion during procedures.
- Move through the steps of most operations without much coaching and make intraoperative decisions.
- Perform many of the core operations and begin to gain experience in the advanced 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
 - 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 significant knowledge about many core diseases in the SCORE curriculum and a basic knowledge of the advanced disease in the SCORE curriculum, and make a diagnosis and initiate 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
- Have a significant knowledge of the operative steps, perioperative care, and postoperative complications for most of the core operations in the SCORE curriculum with a basic knowledge of some of the advanced 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
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Practice-based Learning and Improvement

- Attend conferences including Morbidity and Mortality conference, Grand Rounds, and service specific rounds/morning report.
- Demonstrate an effective teaching style when asked to be responsible for a conference or formal presentation.
- Look for trends and patterns in the care of patients and reads and uses sources to understand such patterns.
- Select an appropriate evidence-based information tool to answer specific questions while providing care.
- Independently practice surgical skills in a simulation environment to enhance technical ability.
- Evaluate own surgical results and medical care outcomes in a systematic way and identify areas for improvement.
- Identify probable causes for complications and deaths at M&M and/or other QI conferences with appropriate strategies for improving care.
- Begin to recognize patterns in the care of patients and look for opportunities to systematically reduce errors and adverse events.

Professionalism

- Ensure patient care responsibilities are performed and continuity of care is maintained.
- Accept responsibility for errors in patient care and initiate corrective action.
- Consistently demonstrate integrity in all aspects of care and professional relationships.
- Set an example by promoting healthy habits and creating an emotionally healthy environment for those working with them.

- Model appropriate management of personal health issues, fatigue and stress.
- Assure that others under their supervision respond appropriately to responsibilities in a timely fashion.

Interpersonal and Communication Skills

- Be capable of delivering bad news to patients and families sensitively and effectively.
- Discuss care plans with members of the health care team and keep them up to date on patient statuses and care plan changes.
- Deliver timely, complete, well organized information to referring physicians and to providers of follow-up care at the time of patient care transitions.
- Anticipate logistical issues regarding the procedure and engages members of the operating team to solve problems.
- Perform clear informed consent discussion for complex procedures.

Systems-based Practice

- Be able to efficiently arrange disposition planning for patients and take responsibility for preparing all materials necessary for discharge or transfer of patients.
- Make suggestions for changes in the health care system that may improve patient care.
- Report problems with technology or processes that could produce medical errors.