Surgery Resident Goals, Objectives and Responsibilities
Plastic Surgery

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General Goals and Objectives

**Patient Care**
Residents must be able to provide patient care that is compassionate, appropriate and effective for the treatment of health problems and the promotion of health. Residents are expected to:
- Communicate effectively and demonstrate caring and respectful behaviors when interacting with patients and their families.
- Gather essential and accurate information about their patients
- Make informed decisions about diagnostic and therapeutic interventions based on patients information and preferences, up-to-date scientific evidence, and clinical judgment
- Develop and carry out patient management plans
- Counsel and educate patients and their families
- Use information technology to support patient care decisions and patient education
- Perform competently all medical and invasive procedures considered essential for the area of practice
- Provide health care services aimed at preventing health problems or maintaining health
- Work with health care professionals, including those from other disciplines, to provide patient-focused care

**Medical Knowledge**
Residents must demonstrate knowledge about established and evolving biomedical, clinical, and cognate (e.g. epidemiological and social-behavioral) sciences and the application of this knowledge to patient care. Residents are expected to:
- Demonstrate an investigatory and analytic thinking approach to clinical situations
- Know and apply the basic and clinically supportive sciences which are appropriate to their discipline

**Practice-Based Learning and Improvement**
Residents must be able to investigate and evaluate their patient care practices, appraise and assimilate scientific evidence, and improve their patient care practices. Residents are expected to:
- Analyze practice experience and perform practice-based improvement activities using a systematic methodology
- Locate, appraise, and assimilate evidence from scientific studies related to their patients’ health problems
- Obtain and use information about their own population of patients and the larger population from which their patients are drawn
- Apply knowledge of study designs and statistical methods to the appraisal of clinical studies and other information on diagnostic and therapeutic effectiveness
- Use information technology to manage information, access on-line medical information; and support their own education
- Facilitate the learning of students and other health care professionals

**Interpersonal and Communication Skills**
Residents must be able to demonstrate interpersonal and communication skills that result in effective information exchange and teaming with patients, their patients’ families, and professional associates. Residents are expected to:
- Create and sustain a therapeutic and ethically sound relationship with patients
- Use effective listening skills and elicit and provide information using effective nonverbal, explanatory, questioning and writing skills
- Work effectively with others as a member or leader of a health care team or other professional group

**Professionalism**
Residents must demonstrate a commitment to carrying out professional responsibilities, adherence to ethical principles, and sensitivity to a diverse patient population. Residents are expected to:
- Demonstrate respect, compassion, and integrity; a responsiveness to the needs of patients and society which supersedes self-interest; accountability to patients, society, and the profession; and a commitment to excellence and on-going professional development
• Demonstrate a commitment to ethical principles pertaining to provision or withholding of clinical care, confidentiality or patient information informed consent, and business practices
• Demonstrate sensitivity and responsiveness to patients’ culture, age, gender, and disabilities

**Systems-Based Practice**
Residents must demonstrate and awareness of and responsiveness to the larger context and system of health care and the ability to effectively call on system resources to provide care that is of optimal value. Residents are expected to:

- Understand how their patient care and other professional practices affect other health care professionals, the health care organization, and the larger society and how these elements of the system affect their own practice
- Know how types of medical practice and delivery systems differ from one another, including methods of controlling health care costs and allocating resources
- Practice cost-effective health care and resource allocation that does not compromise quality of care
- Advocate for quality patient care and assist patient in dealing with system complexities
- Know how to partner with health care managers and health care providers to assess, coordinate, and improve health care and know how these activities can affect system performance

**Specific Goals, Objectives & Responsibilities**

This service will expose the resident to the specialty of plastic and reconstructive surgery, both cosmetic and non-cosmetic. Experience will be obtained both in the inpatient and outpatient setting. The following goals and objectives are in addition to the responsibilities for all residents.

**Educational Goals**

- Know the factors of wound healing and the conditions that contribute to either delayed or abnormal wound healing. This should include the steps the surgeon might be able to take to influence the quality of wound healing.
- Learn the techniques of wound closure and skin coverage.

**Objectives**

- Techniques of wound closure and skin coverage:
  - The following factors should be understood by the resident in an attempt to produce an inconspicuous scar:
    - atraumatic techniques
    - skin lines
    - concealing scars in the hair bearing areas
    - patient age, regions of the body and types of skin. The resident should be able to demonstrate his understanding of the following skin excisions:
      - elliptical excision
      - multiple excision technique
      - wedge excision

- Know the use of various suture materials:
  - types of suture material and their effect on the wounds
  - avoiding suture marks in the skin
  - length of time a suture is left in place
  - tension
  - region of the body
  - discuss scar contracture

- Define the following:
  - split thickness skin graft
  - full thickness skin graft
  - pedicle flap
  - myocutaneous flaps
  - microvascular flaps
Surgery of the hand:
• Physical examination of the injured hand
• Initial treatment of the injured hand:
  o debridement and closure
  o the effect of swelling of the hand and management of swelling
  o the treatment of fingertip injuries and when free graft, skin flaps, and amputation are indicated

Surgery of the facial skeleton:
• The resident should be able to evaluate the following:
  o x-rays of facial bones
  o clinical evaluation of fractured nose, fractured zygoma, fractured floor of the orbit, fractured maxilla, fractured mandible
  o be able to list the findings and complications of blow out fracture of the orbit

Aesthetic surgery of the face and trunk:
• Rhinoplasty
• Rhytidectomy
• Blepharoplasty
• set back otoplasty
• chemobrasion of the face
• abdominoplasty
• dermal lipectomies of the buttocks
• dermal lipectomies of the thighs

Benign and malignant tumors of the skin
• junctional nevus
• intradermal nevus
• compound nevus
• hemangioma
• keratoacanthoma
• Bowen’s disease
• basal cell carcinoma
• squamous cell carcinoma
• malignant melanoma

Breast reconstruction
• Timing
• Complications
• coordination of plastic surgeon and general surgeon
• types of reconstruction

The common techniques of mastopexy, reduction mammoplasty and augmentation

The resident will be responsible for preparing Weekly conferences on breast reconstruction, facial trauma, soft tissue tumors grafts and flaps.