Rotation Title: Regional Anesthesia

I. Definition: This rotation focuses on regional anesthesia for surgery

II. Curriculum: The resident will be exposed to all elements of regional anesthesia including spinal, epidural (lumbar and thoracic), peripheral nerve blocks and placement of peripheral nerve catheters.

III. Performance Assessments:

A. Self Assessment
You (the resident) are to check off each criterion as the material is mastered. Self reflection on your own competencies is critical.

B. Faculty Assessment
Faculty will periodically review your self assessment and discuss their assessments of your competencies. The overall scores on the six competencies will be reported to you at least weekly.

C. Mentor Assessment
Your mentor should meet with you quarterly and review your entire portfolio. The mentor should report areas in which you have deficiencies (for your level of training). This report may be to you and/or to the program director as determined by your mentor.

IV. Competencies Assessed (Performance Criteria):

A. Patient Care During this rotation, the resident will demonstrated progressive competency in …

1. The correct selection of patients for regional anesthesia
2. The provision of informed consent for regional anesthesia
3. Setting up an OR or induction room for a regional anesthetic
4. Performing the technical skills of the following blocks:
   a) Spinal
   b) Lumbar epidural
   c) Thoracic epidural
   d) Interscalene
   e) Axillary
   f) Femoral-sciatic
   g) Popliteal
   h) Ankle
   i) Upper extremity terminal nerve (radial, ulnar, median)
5. Performing the technical skills of the following catheter techniques
   a) Axillary
   b) Femoral
   c) Popliteal

B. Medical Knowledge During this rotation, the resident will demonstrated progressive competency in the knowledege of …

1. The equipment and medications needed for regional anesthesia
2. The indications for all regional anesthetics for surgery
3. The complications of regional anesthesia
4. Safe practice of conduction block
5. Local anesthetic pharmacology
6. Incremental injection
7. Test dosing

8. Local anesthetic toxicity
9. Treatment of local anesthetic seizures
10. Local anesthetic cardiac toxicity

The resident on their CA-1 and CA-2 regional anesthesia rotations shall be responsible for mastering all material listed in Appendix A. These will be assessed by written and oral examinations.

C. Practice Based Learning and Improvement: Throughout this module, the resident should be able to …

1. Show evidence of investigation and evaluation of their own care. As such, they should follow blocks into the OR to determine their efficacy.
2. Demonstrate case counts showing involvement in variety of cases so that comfort level extends to all regional case types
3. Attend and/or present at M&M and journal clubs
4. Read the literature for modifications to various regional techniques, new uses of local anesthetics, etc.

D. Interpersonal and Communication Skills: The resident will:

1. Inform patients of the risks, benefits and alternatives for regional anesthesia
2. Explain block events to the patient
3. Identify patients who need sedation
4. Interface with the surgical service about regional anesthesia plans

E. Professionalism: The resident must:

1. Help the smooth running of the service
2. Conduct rounds efficiently
3. Keep track of all blocks performed or assisted
4. Smoothly handle the diagnosis, treatment and documentation of any complications of regional anesthesia

F. Systems-Based Practice: At the conclusion of this module, the resident should be able to …

1. Understand the workings of outpatient surgery centers
2. Understand the role of regional anesthesia in hastening the return to work of injured workers
3. Understand worker's compensation insurance

Revised: **June 4, 2007**

Appendix A: Medical Knowledge expected to be mastered during CA-1 and CA-2 Regional Anesthesia Rotations

Lecture 29

Local Anesthetics – Part 1

1) Uptake, Mechanism of Action
2) Biotransformation and Excretion
3) Comparison of Drugs and Chemical Groups
4) Prolongation of Action

Lecture 30

Local Anesthetics – Part 2

1) Side Effects and Toxicity
   a) CNS: seizures, cauda equina syndrome, transient neurological symptoms
   b) cardiac
   c) allergy
   d) preservatives/additive
   e) maternal-fetal

Lecture 38

Peripheral and Autonomic Nerve Blocks – Head and Neck

1) Indications and Contraindications
2) Techniques
3) Clinical Assessment
4) Complications
5) Use of Nerve Stimulators

Lecture 39

Peripheral and Autonomic Nerve Blocks – Upper extremity/brachial plexus

1) Indications and Contraindications
2) Techniques
3) Clinical Assessment
4) Complications
5) Use of Nerve Stimulators

Lecture 40

Peripheral and Autonomic Nerve Blocks – trunk and perineum

1) Indications and Contraindications
2) Techniques
3) Clinical Assessment
4) Complications
5) Use of Nerve Stimulators

Lecture 41

Peripheral and Autonomic Nerve Blocks – lower extremity (except foot and ankle)

1) Indications and Contraindications
2) Techniques
3) Clinical Assessment
4) Complications
5) Use of Nerve Stimulators

Lecture 42

Peripheral and Autonomic Nerve Blocks – foot and ankle

1) Indications and Contraindications
2) Techniques
3) Clinical Assessment
4) Complications
5) Use of Nerve Stimulators

Lecture 43

Bier Blocks and IV regional anesthesia

1) Mechanism
2) Agents
3) Indications and Contraindications
4) Techniques
5) Complications