Perioperative Medicine (Higher)

‘General’ unit of higher training

**Learning objectives:**

This unit is one of the 3 higher mandatory units that all trainees must complete satisfactorily during higher training [the others are Airway and Management of respiratory/cardiac arrest].

* This unit of training is intended to run in parallel with other units of training and is not designed to be undertaken as a standalone dedicated module. The learning outcomes are applicable to all patients and will be achievable during clinical practice whilst undertaking the other units of training. Demonstrating the ability to lead a medical preoperative assessment clinic is a mandatory component of this unit of training.

**Requirements for completion of module:**

* Appropriate numbers of cases & case mix
* Appropriate numbers of WPBAs
* Achievement of core clinical learning outcomes

**Core clinical learning outcomes:**

* To deliver high quality preoperative assessment, investigation and management of all patients for elective and emergency surgery
* To deliver high quality individualised anaesthetic care to all patients, focusing on optimising patient experience and outcome
* To plan and implement high quality individualised post-operative care for all patients
* To take a leadership role in the multidisciplinary team in delivering perioperative care

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Knowledge/Skills-Preoperative | Tick if confident/ discussed | Trainer initial | Date | WPBAtype |
| Describes strategies for prehabilitation and patient optimisation and the limits of such strategiesExplains the relevance of assessments of the patient’s functional cardiorespiratory capacity to perioperative decision makingDiscusses treatment options and risks with patients, including those with complex comorbidities, taking into account their individual needs and requirements |  |  |  |  |
| Demonstrates comprehensive knowledge of enhanced recovery pathways and their limitationsUses risk scoring systems to inform communication with patients and colleagues |  |  |  |  |
| Communicates effectively with patients and colleagues as part of integrated careTakes a collaborative approach to perioperative decision making with colleaguesContributes sensitively to discussions with patients, relatives and colleagues when significant uncertainty exists with regards to the benefits of a proposed procedure versus the burdens of treatment |  |  |  |  |
| Makes complex clinical decisions in the face of uncertainty Leads a medical preoperative assessment clinic (with appropriate supervision) |  |  |  |  |
| Describes how quality improvement principles could be used to develop local servicesCritically analyses evidence related to perioperative practice |  |  |  |  |
| Explains the importance of primary and social care in perioperative pathways Describes the effects of ethnicity on disease processesDemonstrates a holistic and patient centred approach to care |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Knowledge/Skills-Intraoperative | Tick if confident/ discussed | Trainer initial | Date | WPBAtype |
| Describes the evidence base for and limitations of Goal-Directed Therapy Interprets the evidence of the use of advanced haemodynamic monitoringSummarises the evidence regarding the impact of anaesthetic technique on patient outcome |  |  |  |  |
| Describes techniques to minimise deviations in physiological parameters that may affect outcomeUses Goal-directed Therapy in clinical practiceDemonstrates mastery of anaesthetic techniques for patients with complex comorbiditiesAnticipates and acts to pre-empt complications during surgery |  |  |  |  |
| Describes a coherent fluid management strategy including the use of blood products |  |  |  |  |
| Demonstrates an appropriate leadership role in patient safety and quality improvement within an organisation |  |  |  |  |
| Uses depth of anaesthesia monitoring effectivelyTakes steps to minimise the risk of accidental awareness under general anaesthesiaImplements strategies to avoid post-operative cognitive dysfunction |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Knowledge/Skills-Postoperative | Tick if confident/ discussed | Trainer initial | Date | WPBAtype |
| Evaluates the benefits and limitations of perioperative patient pathwaysDescribes the importance of pain management in perioperative outcomes including enhanced recovery pathways |  |  |  |  |
| Describes evidence-based methods of optimising circulating volume in the postoperative patientPrescribes postoperative medications and therapy to optimise recovery and minimise length of stay |  |  |  |  |
| Shows leadership and communicates sensitively with patients regarding complications and adverse events and co-ordinates appropriate actions |  |  |  |  |
| Takes an active role in the post-operative multidisciplinary teamDemonstrates the ability to recognise when standard pathways should be adapted and tailored to individual need |  |  |  |  |

####  Completion of Higher Level Unit of Training

**Perioperative Medicine**

##### Trainee name: …………………………………………GMC no: ………………………………

Assessments

Has the trainee completed successfully an appropriate number of WPBA? Yes No 

**Log book Review**

Is the case mix, complexity and numbers appropriate for the level of training? Yes No 

Number of completed training lists/ sessions: Number of cases:

**Core clinical learning outcomes**

Has the trainee demonstrated achievement of the core clinical learning outcomes? Yes No 

Comments

Signed: ........................................... Name (Print): ...................................... Date: .................

(Clinical Supervisor)

*When unit is complete please also sign summary page at front of record book*

Signed: ........................................... Name (Print): ...................................... Date: .................

(Trainee)