LEARNING OBJECTIVES FOR OPERATING ROOM MANAGEMENT ROTATION, UCSD MEDICAL CENTER

I. PATIENT CARE

1. Be able to facilitate operating room management including allocation of anesthesia and surgical resources.

2. Demonstrate the ability for urgent/emergent pre-operative patient preparation, optimization and scheduling.

3. Be able to evaluate and implement priorities in patient care

II. MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE

1. Be able to discuss patient factors that increase the risk of anesthesia

2. Be able to discuss the importance of information gathered regarding a patient’s previous anesthesia history, focusing on types of surgery, anesthetic technique, and any adverse reactions.

3. Be able to discuss and apply ACC/AHA guidelines for perioperative cardiology consultation.

4. Be able to discuss the indications and value of noninvasive cardiac testing.

5. Be able to discuss the importance of beta-blocker, statins and other medications in cardiac risk reduction.

6. Be able to discuss NPO guidelines.

7. Be able to identify patients at risk for postoperative nausea and vomiting.

8. Be able to discuss the anesthetic implications of pregnancy.

9. Demonstrate the ability to evaluate the airway.

10. Be able to discuss the indications for preoperative testing.

11. Be able to discuss preoperative management of medications.

III. PRACTICE-BASED LEARNING AND IMPROVEMENT

1. Be able to use information technology, on-line resources, expert consultation, and primary texts to expand their knowledge base.

2. Be able to apply scientific evidence to decision making.

3. Be able to efficiently obtain reliable information.

4. Be able to compare evidence-based practice to commonly taught experience based decision making to develop a personal practice strategy.
5. Demonstrate use of available resources, under the guidance of the attending, to make informed decisions about diagnostic and therapeutic interventions based on patient information, up-to-date scientific evidence and clinical judgment.

6. Be able to discuss perioperative quality assurance indicators.

7. Seek and respond to constructive criticism to improve performance in the six core competencies.

IV. INTERPERSONAL AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS

1. Demonstrate and be able to discuss importance of effective communication with patients and their families, nurses, nurse practitioners and physician colleagues.

2. Be able to discuss the role of teamwork and demonstrate the ability to manage consulting services.

3. Demonstrate communication techniques during periods of stress in order to decrease patient and family anxiety.

4. Be able to consult or work as a team member with health care managers or providers to assess, coordinate, and improve health care.

V. PROFESSIONALISM

1. Demonstrate compassionate and respectful behaviors when interacting with patients and their families.

2. Learn communication techniques with patients and families of different cultural backgrounds who possibly speak little English.

3. Demonstrate sensitivity to patients various age, gender, ethnic, and religious backgrounds.

4. Understand the legal and ethical issues involved in patient consent.

5. Demonstrate a commitment to advocating patient care that is appropriate for their individual needs.

6. Adhere to institutional and departmental standards and policies.

7. Demonstrate ability to appropriately take on, share and delegate patient care responsibilities.

8. Demonstrate the ability to effectively balance one’s own personal affairs with clinical and educational duties as outlined in this document.

9. Demonstrate a commitment to ongoing professional development.

VI. SYSTEMS-BASED PRACTICE

1. Be able to assist patients in dealing with systemic and bureaucratic complexities.

2. Learn how to consult or work as a team member with health care managers or providers to assess, coordinate, and improve health care.

3. Be able to discuss how types of medical practice and delivery systems differ from one another, including
4. Be able to discuss how their patient care and other professional practices affect other health care professionals, other medical services, and how these elements of the system affect anesthesiology/pain/critical care practices.

5. Be able to discuss the complex systems that form the foundation for care of patients suffering from a variety of surgical diseases.

6. Appreciate the complex interactions that go on between primary care teams, consulting services, surgeons and anesthesiologist in the overall hospital management of complex patients.

7. Learn how to effectively use information management to improve operating room efficiency.