

# General Surgery

# DEPARTMENTAL Programme

**2015 Edition** 

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### Vision

> To be the Best Academic Department of Surgery in the region.

#### Mission

➤ Practise best clinical surgery whatever the circumstances.

#### **Objectives**

- > To create conductive learning environment
- > To produce safe medical practitioners in the Surgical Emergency
- > To produce competent doctors in their chosen field
- > To train critical thinkers and learners with ability to adopt and adapt new knowledge

#### **Values**

- Respect of human right of all our patients and their families
- Uphold the highest professional and ethical standards
- Any intervention should only be in the best interest of the patient
- ➤ A vibrant and pleasurable training environment

#### Calling

- Our calling is to prevent premature death and to relieve suffering
- Our calling is not to abolish death, but allow our patients to die with dignity

#### **MOTTO**

#### > To Till Our Best Is The Best

Surgeons often have a heavy workload stretching over many hours. It is absolutely imperative that a surgeon's decisions and actions are of such a nature that he will be able, on all occasions, to give an account of his actions, both to himself, his colleagues and the patient. Be patient. Exercise restraint even in the face of provocation from colleagues, management or patients. Irascible and erratic behavior may harm your patient and certainly will harm working relationships with your colleagues. To take out your temper on instruments or theatre personnel, blaming everybody else except yourself, is a sign of a personality out of control.

A surgeon always acts under control; people are placing their lives in one's hands.

- A good doctor is always a good doctor, regardless of the circumstances or environment. Circumstances should not influence your being a good doctor. They can only influence the extent of your ability; a lack of essentials makes one less effective but not a bad doctor. Always strive to be a good doctor.
  - It is by training that the athlete becomes fit.

This Department strives to work to the best of its ability. There should always be an all out effort to render the best service to our clients, the patients.

 Paper has a better memory than the keenest brain. (Scripta menant verba volant)

Please have a little pocket note book ready to jot down those precious pearls that come your way so frequently and to note what needs done. Furthermore, all encounters with the patient must be accurately, if only briefly recorded. These notes might save our collective bacon when medico-legal threats arise.

You cannot be taught in absentia.

Medicine is a practical profession. It is learnt by both theoretical tuition, and practical demonstrations and professional task execution. One cannot study Medicine by correspondence. You must present yourself to all learning opportunities.

It is very easy to pick up during an examination which student has combined textbook with practice and those who just studied the textbook.

Lead by example.

Consultants to interns are in one way or another, leaders. Please do it with distinction.

Good leadership is the highest form of service

The good leader will have a servant's heart and will lead people to self-actualization. Good leadership is not for self enrichment. He will not use the shoulders of his subordinates so that he can get all the honour and glory.

Punctuality is the courtesy of Kings.

Arriving late and leaving early is growing a disease amongst doctors and the cell phone and bleep have accentuated this bad habit. The notion amongst people that whenever a doctor arrives late or leaves early, he/she is going to save a life, has cultivated this habit. We all know that it is not so in many cases. Please be punctual and show respect to your colleagues and on time.

• When the road changes from tar to dirt to corrugation and potholes, that is when rattles are picked up and the quality of the vehicle is tested.

In spite of all the negativity around us, there is still enough to be extremely thankful for. We are still in a position to get world class training, we can all keep our heads up high wherever we go in the world and whenever overseas guests visit our Department, they are all very impressed with our training and compliment us on the quality surgeons that we produce. We are currently addressing the apparent weakness in systematic research through reorganization and streamlining the clinic and clinical processes.

All members of the Department are urged not to fall into the trap of negative talking because this is a vicious downward spiral; one thing leads to the next and it is very difficult to get back into an upward trajectory. There is an impression that the standard of maintenance is dropping in the hospitals. The Department of Surgery is urged to be part of the solution rather stand aloof and criticize! When you see a piece of paper or other debris lying around, pick it up and put it in the bin. In the wards the nurses are not there to clear up after doctors, please help by clearing up after you have done a rectal examination, put up an IV or while you have your gloves on, just help with the cleaning up of the sigmoidoscopy for example

Your demeanor and deportment must befit the profession at all times.

Personal neatness is taken for granted. Everybody is part of the professional team. We expect everybody to look like doctors and not like some other occupations where it is "cool" to look scruffy.

May the coming year be one of many successes and fulfilment as you strive to make the best contribution that you can.

#### GENERAL

All members of the Department of Surgery are expected to be representative of the Department at all times. They should "buy into" the *Motto of* the Department and will be "signatories" to the code of conduct, performing their duties as expected of each individual.

#### **CODE OF CONDUCT**

- Our primary concern is the patient's best interest at all times.
- Show respect for the patient and their expectations through our demeanor, attitude and appearance (as outlined in the Dress Code)

- Being involved in an academic department, means that, at all times, we shall
  endeavour to improve our knowledge of the subject of Surgery, by self study and attendance of and
  contribution to all academic meetings at all times.
- We should become involved in research, regardless how humble.

#### **ACADEMIC MEETINGS**

- All ward rounds, regardless of who leads the ward round:
  - ♦ Intern and Students
  - ♦ M.O., Intern and Students
  - Registrar, M.O., Interns and Students
  - ♦ Consultant, Registrar, M.O., Interns and Students
- Post intake report with the H.O.D.
- Morbidity and Mortality meetings on Monday afternoons
- X-Ray discussions on Monday afternoons
- Academic afternoons (Friday afternoons)
- Anatomical Pathology on Wednesday 3<sup>rd</sup> week as scheduled
- Principles of Surgery on Wednesday afternoons
- Research meetings on Tuesday afternoons
- Gastroenterology meetings on alternate Thursday afternoons
- Surgical anatomy demonstration on Tuesday afternoons
- Paediatric Surgery discussions as per schedule
- Vascular Surgery discussions as per schedule

#### **DUTIES OF CONSULTANTS**

#### Consultants should:

- Be academic leaders within the team (ensure that you are well-read)
- Guide the treatment of patients
- Teach under- and post-graduate students
  - ♦ Clinical signs and symptoms
  - History taking
  - ♦ Examination of the Surgical patient
  - Case presentations
  - Practical operative techniques by
    - demonstrating and
    - assisting at operations
    - do research
  - supervise and moderate post-graduate presentations. NB. do not wait to be contacted by the registrars, initiate the contact.
- Set the parameters for the functioning of the firm and communicate these clearly to the team at a formal meeting at the commencement of any new time period or when new team joins the firm
- Participate in the examination and evaluation of students. Try to co-ordinate leave with sic block exams. No major operations during sic block exams.

#### **Examination rules (Under- and post-graduate)**

Under no circumstances during written or practical examinations will any books, notes, texts or electronic aids be allowed to be used to augment or aid the students performance.

During practical examinations the following is permissible, stethoscope, ENT-set, Baumenometer, tuning fork, Patella hammer, gloves, KY-jelly, cotton wool and pin for neurological examination, blank writing pad and pen.

#### REGISTRARS

Registrars are in the Department to learn the practice of the Discipline of Surgery. The most senior registrar in the firm is the chief co-ordinator of the functionality of the firm.

- Responsibilities may be delegated to junior colleagues, but s/he remains responsible for the quality control, and completion of tasks
- Do clinical work/history/filing/discharge letters/investigations/examinations/discharge/ presentations/consultations regarding their patients
- Link between H.O.D. and juniors
- Available for their patients at all times
- Get involved with research as early as possible
- > Finalise a topic
- Liase with the moderator
- Do the TNM course soon

#### 1st Year

Primary subjects, Anatomy, Physiology and Anatomical Pathology must be passed during this year. Study the basics of the Principles of General Surgery. Any standard surgical textbook may be used for this purpose.

"Principles of Surgery" lectures and discussions run over a yearly cycle, it is expected of you to start attending these discussions on a Wednesday afternoon at 16:00 in the Department of Surgery lecture room, so that by the time that you do the Intermediate examination after 2 years you will be thoroughly prepared.

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Year

This year will be spent in other Surgical Disciplines; the principles as outlined in the brochure need to be studied. You will be examined at the end of the year, when successful you will return to the study of General Surgery within the Departmental rotation. If unsuccessful, you will be re-examined after six (6) months, re-examinations may only take place twice. (i.e. 2 failures maximum)

#### **Rotations:**

•	Intensive Care	3 months
•	Thoracic Surgery	1-2 months
•	Plastic Surgery	1-2 months
•	Neurosurgery	1-2 months
•	Urology	1-2 months
•	Orthopaedics	1-2 months

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> Year

The process of the study of Surgery in this Department should develop and perfect the art and practice of Surgery for each Registrar. At the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> year it will be expected of you to be proficient in the management of General Surgery clinical problems and appropriate operation. At the end of your 5 yr training period you will be expected to write Professional Exit Examination by the College of Surgeons (SA) FCS (SA) on behalf of HPCSA. You will be expected to present and successfully defend a research Dissertation for University MMed (Chir)

- Discussion of X-Rays
- Discussion of Surgical Pathology
- Discussion of Surgical Anatomy
- Discussion of Surgical Operative Techniques

- Discussion of General Surgery
  - > Indications for operations
  - > Types of operations
  - > Treatment options
  - Controversies
  - Current views/Historic views/your view

Ultrasound (basic) for neck, vascular and abdomen

The final examination can only be repeated once.

**NB:** You cannot receive the M.Med(Surg) degree unless you have submitted a thesis of research. The format of the thesis is included in the "Departmental programme booklet".

From 2015 there will be a single exit final professional exam currently administered by Colleges of Medicine SA which require a prior research thesis/dissertation by training University.

#### **Congress attendance**

It is expected of you to read papers at congresses

- SRS/ Registrar Symposium
- ASSA
- VASSA/Trauma
- SAGES

#### **Logbook**

- It is expected of you to keep a record of everything you do on a <u>daily basis</u>
- This is recorded in a diary especially for that purpose
- All the information is transferred <u>weekly</u> to an Excell file on a computer within the Department or at home
- All logbooks (the diary) will be inspected by the H.O.D. on a rostered basis, published separately from time to time.
- The diary will be checked and duly signed by your current Head of Firm before it is brought for inspection.
- Included in the Departmental Programme is a list of procedures as well as the level of expertise
  expected of you at the end of your training.

#### **Morbidity and Mortality meetings**

This is a learning experience. Fruitful discussion depends on all the information being presented, if a post mortem was performed on your patient it **MUST** be attended by a team member, to get final feedback. Relevant pathology reports and X-rays must also be available and presented on all cases.

#### Final word

When you decide to do an operation on your own

- Know your limitations
- Shout for help before it is too late
- Consult rather sooner than later
- If you cannot get hold of anybody, phone Prof. Mokoena

#### HIV + AIDS

The retrovirus is prevalent in our community, all patients must be managed as if they are positive. Universal precautions must be taken, protective eye wear is imperative during operations and resuscitation.

In the event of inadvertent exposure, the necessary ARV medication must be commenced. See student flow-chart. (See Attachment A at the back of the book).

#### All patients with sepsis or cancer must be tested for HIV status.

#### **MEDICAL OFFICERS**

Medical Officers who intend to become Surgeons, must do their Primary Examinations during the year, before they can be considered for a Registrar position. You need to register with the University as well as at the different Departments, notifying them when you intend to do the examination. Consult with the Heads of Departments on the curriculum and appropriate textbooks.

- Anatomy
- Physiology
- Anatomical Pathology

It is also strongly recommended that you complete the following courses in this time:

- ATLS
- BSS
- TNM

During the year, you will be exposed to the Department and the Department to you. Mutual affinity will determine whether you will continue and be appointed as a registrar, whereupon the registrar rotation will commence.

M.O. duties will be within the Surgical firm and will be similar to those of a registrars, keeping the individual's lack of experience in mind.

#### It is the duty of the firm to

- Be supportive
- Provide a learning environment
- Teach you the Principles of surgery especially signs and symptoms and not to abuse your juniority

#### It is expected of you to be

- Willing to learn
- Willing to do menial duties
- Willing to start at the bottom

#### **INTERNS**

This is part of your under-graduate studies.

You cannot register as a fully fledged practitioner unless you have "passed" this hurdle. You are not a non-essential person situated somewhere between the post- and under- graduates. Interns often "swing the lead" because there are colleagues above and below them who will do the work for them, because they have exams to pass and the interns do not.

It is expected of you to know all the patients in the firm, and be able to

- Assist with major operations
- Open and close an abdomen

- Remove minor tumours/cysts/lipoma
- Suture the bowel
- Remove an appendix
- Ligate a bloodvessel
- Do a proctoscopy
- Do a sigmoidoscopy
- Insert a central vein catheter
- Accompany the patient to special investigations eg. Gastroscopy, sonar, X-rays, angiography, Nuclear Medicine

#### DRESS CODE

It is expected of everyone in the Department of Surgery to show respect for the patient in attitude, demeanour and dress, at all times. Because what is considered to be fashionable *and* respectful dress, differs from time to time and from person to person culture to culture, it is necessary to have parameters within which individual variation can be expressed and tolerated.

It is an insult to a patient when one is involved in asking personal questions or encroaching on their physical privacy during an examination, to be scruffy, unkempt, wearing skimpy clothing that may reveal the cleavage, too much thighs, umbilicus, midriff, chest or other parts of ones anatomy.

#### PATIENT RESPONSIBILITY

Patients managed in the Department of Surgery, are in medicolegal terms the responsibility of the qualified members of staff. Under-graduate students who are members of the integrated professional team that treats patients are afforded the opportunity to learn and hone clinical skills in the treatment of patients. This is a privilege and not a right.

All patients should be treated with utmost dignity, respect and professional commitment by all including the under-graduate members of the team at all times. In the event of any dereliction of duty by a student towards patients, the student will forfeit the privilege to further clinical training in the Department of Surgery.

#### **GENERAL DIRECTIVES**

- Clean/washed/No B.O. or you will be asked to return home to complete your ablutions
- Clean clothes
- White coat
- <u>NB</u> A safari jacket is not a white coat
   A safari jacket is primary dress, but one may wear something suitable underneath, if one so wishes,
   NO long sleeves under a short sleeved jacket, least of all a jersey. A safari jacket being primary

dress,

A SAFARI IS BUTTONED UP but white coat can be worn unbuttoned.

<u>Hands</u> always clean and groomed (disinfected if necessary)

Nails always short and clean (it is absolutely unacceptable to do an internal

investigation/examination on a patient with long nails)

Hair: Men no ponytails

no hair longer than to the collar

clean, non-greasy

: Ladies hair tied back

no hair in the face

"Fringes" above the eye-brows

- Natural hair is easier to keep clean and under control in theatre artificial hair (plaits, extensions etc) is acceptable as long as it meets the above requirements
- Ladies no exposed cleavage or midriff

No mini dresses

- No running shoes or related footwear
- Men no sandals
- Men shoes with socks
- Men if one intends to wear a white coat, the dress underneath is SHIRT AND TIE
  - if it is hot and one wants to be "open necked" one may wear a safari jacket or a white short sleeved shirt with a collar

#### (SIC) JUNIOR INTERNS

The rotation in Surgery will consists of a total of 7 (seven) weeks, three weeks respectively at the Steve Biko Academic Hospital and Kalafong Hospital. The last week is for the Block Exams. You will be assigned to firms, wherein you will function as a junior colleague. You will be responsible for

Clerking

your patient

- History
- Examination
- Investigations
- Consultations
- Attendance of operations and procedures eg.
  - ♦ Gastroscopy
  - ♦ X-Rays
  - ♦ Sonar
  - ♦ Angiography
- You will attend special tutorials in
  - Paediatric Surgery
  - Neurosurgery and
  - ♦ Plastic Surgery
  - Vascular Surgery has a special week assigned to it

During your time in General Surgery you will attend the post-graduate academic programme. There is no doubt that you will pick up enough information to be of benefit to you, because not everything that is discussed is at postgraduate level.

Each firm has its own weekly routine, it is expected of you to slot in with all the activities eg.

- Special clinics
- Out-patients
- Ward-rounds
- Theatre sessions
- Academic Programme
- Emergency calls

Just as the rest of the team, you are available for your patients, 7 days a week. Your team must have your contact details at all times.

ON CALL DUTY: SIC students will be on call until 22:00 on a week day and weekend i.e. 18h00-08h00 Friday, 08h00-08h00 Saturday and 08h00 -22h00 Sunday according to their allocated firm schedule. Students are excused to be ON CALL the <a href="mailto:night">night</a> (after 18:00) or the <a href="mailto:Sunday">Sunday</a> before end of block examination.

#### X-Ray discussion

Mondays: 15:30 Dept of Radiology, Level 5, Room 51125

- All students must review the CD on Lung X-Rays in the Computer lab, Room 71148, Dept of Surgery, before the first meeting (Keys available at Room 71147)
- Each firm <u>must</u> bring at least two sets of X-Rays for discussion.

**Head of the Department:** 

Prof T Mokoena Chief Specialist + 27 12 354 2100

Consultants:

**Steve Biko Academic Hospital:** 

Prof JP Pretorius Principal Specialist + 27 12 354 2106 #62441 **Principal Specialist** Prof LM Ntlhe 0823728337 Dr MR Maluleke Principal Specialist #62198 084 410 5756 + 27 12 354 2105 **Principal Specialist** 082 777 0277 + 27 12 354 2103 Dr H Pienaar #62521 Dr C Jeske Medical Specialist #61961 082 600 4703 Senior Clinical Tutor #61671 Prof VOL Karusseit + 27 12 354 2104

**Plastic Surgery:** 

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Dr E Eksteen #61803 082 920 3291

Dr L Volkwyn #61840
Dr Kenoshi Registrar #61602
Dr Doman Registrar #62294
Dr Potgieter Registrar #62689

**Pediatric Surgery:** 

Dr E Muller Pediatric Surgeon #61348 + 27 12 354 32102
Dr M v Niekerk Private Paediatric Surgeon 083 6539009
Dr M De Villiers Parttime Surgeon Steve Biko Academic #61191 082787 7632

**Unitas Hospital:** 

Prof H vd Walt Head Laparoscopy Surgery Unitas

Vascular Surgery:

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 Head
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 Dr Sikhosana
 Consultant
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 Dr S Tsotetsi
 Consultant
 Steve Biko Academic #62889
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Dr M Tarkowski Fellow Vasc

**Kalafong Hospital:** 

Dr E Osman + 27 12 373 1004 073 203 0820

Dr R Maharai

Dr H Jekel 083 279 0301

Dr B Jackson

**Military Hospital:** 

Dr TG MothabengHead of Department012 314 0679Dr T NgcoboSurgeon082 415 4170Dr OD MothwediSurgeon082 922 6175

Part time consultants / session holders:

Prof HJC du Plessis Principal Specialist #61351 082 556 4891 + 27 12 354 2048 Dr A De Beer **Private Consultant** +27 12 320 8364 Dr N Welkovics Private Surgeon 082 4989896 Private Surgeon Dr N Laage +27 125486931 Dr AA du Plessis Private Surgeon +27 125462408 Intensive Care Anaesthetist Dr HL Kluyts 083 680 3839 Dr A Bezuidenhout Private Surgeon #62654 082 413 2710 Private Surgeon Dr G Scharf Kalafong Hospital 082 5522811 Dr P v Rooyen Private Surgeon 082 3318793

Dr B Gordhan Private Surgeon 083 325 9186

Dr S MalingaPrivate Surgeon082 899 8710Dr G v WykPrivate SurgeonKalafong Hospital082 448 6040Dr S SepengPrivate SurgeonKalafong Hospital082 965 2659

#### **Personnel in Training:**

	1		
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Rampai T	G surg	62342	tirampai@gmail.com
Sehawu D	G surg	62966	dsehawu@yahoo.com
Wheeler N	G surg	61132	Natasha.wheeler@hotmail.co.za
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vd Schyff F	G surg	61842	Francisca.vds@gmail.com
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Mathebula P	G surg	62276	pbtshabs@yahoo.com
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#### Administrative personnel:

p				
Ms B Hlatshwayo	Administrative Officer		Steve Biko Hospital	(012) 354-2081
Ms T Moumakoe	Sec. to Prof T Mokoena	a	Steve Biko Academic	+ 27 12 354-2099
Ms T Haken	Sec. to Dr Mothabeng		1 Military Hospital	082 929 7388 + 27 12 314 0679
Ms C Kleingeld	Dep. Secretary \	<i>N</i> itban	k Hospital	+ 27 13 653 2173
Ms M Nawn	Administrative Officer	Steve	Biko Academic	+ 27 12 354 1721
Mr N Meintjes	Res Assistant S	Steve E	Biko Academic	+ 27 12 354 1703
Ms E Joubert	Research Assistant S	Steve E	Biko Academic	+ 27 12 354 2095
Sr S De Jager	Research Assistant S	Steve E	Biko Academic	+ 27 12 354 2094
	Steve Biko Academic			+ 27 12 354 2048
Ms M Cilliers	Sec. to Dr H Pienaar S	Steve E	Biko Academic	+ 27 12 354 1411
Ms S Theron	Sec. to Prof Karusseit S	Steve E	Biko Academic	+ 27 12 354 2105
Ms Y Schonfeldt	Sec. to Prof JP Pretorio	us Stev	ve Biko Academic	+ 27 12 354 2107

Ms T Masimola	Sec. to Paed Surgery	Steve	Biko Academic	+ 27 12 354 2102
Ms C Maile	0 7	Steve Biko	Academic	+ 27 12 354 1666
Ms G Pritchard	Sec. to Prof Ntlhe	Steve Biko	Acedemic	+ 27 12 354 5403
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#### Congresses/Symposiums/Courses

Assa/Sages Symposium
 SRS/ Registrar Symposium
 7-10 August (UKZN)
 22-25 June 2014 (UKZN)

• Controversies in Surgery Symposium - 2-3 October 2015

• Basic Surgery Skills Course (BSSC) - Once a month (Contact Mrs Cilliers x1411)

#### DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY

#### <u>CMSA</u> <u>EXAM DATES</u> 2015

\*Please view the time table on http://www.collegemedsa.ac.za for this examination, once it is published, for exact dates, venues and times for each candidate.

#### SEMESTER 1

DATE		
19 March 2015		
9:00 - 12:00		
20 March 2015		
9:00 - 12:00		
18 - 20 May 2015		
8:00 - 16:00		
CAPE TOWN		
26 March 2015		
Anatomy MCQ		
27 March 2015		
Physiology /Pathology MCQ		

Contact person: Martie Nawn Department of Surgery, Tel 012 354 1721

CMSA CONTACT: JHB 011 489 3902

SEMESTER 2 Preliminary roster

(SURG) FINAL & INTERMEDIATE PAPER 1	31 August 2015 - 4Sept 2015 9:00 - 12:00
SURG) FINAL & INTERMEDIATE PAPER 2	4 August 2015 - 28 August 2015 9;00 - 12;00
ORALS: INTERMEDIATE & FINAL	19 - 21 October 2015 8:00 - 16:00 DURBAN

MN 08/01/2015

## DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA

## MMED <u>EXAM DATES</u> 2015 PRELIMINARY EXAM DATES <u>SEMESTER 1</u>

EXAM	DATE
BVC 801 INTERMEDIATE	26 MAY 2015
PAPER 1	24 4 44 2245
CHR 800 FINAL PAPER1	26 MAY 2015
BVC 801 INTERMEDIATE	27 MAY 2015
PAPER 2	
CHR 800 FINAL	27 MAY 2015
PAPER 2	
BVC 801 INTERMEDIATE	1 JUNE 2015
ORALS: Intensive Care, General Surg,	
Specilized Subjects	
CHR 800 FINAL	2 JUNE 2015
CLINICALS & ORAL	

Contact person: Martie Nawn Department of Surgery, Tel 012 354 1721 MN 9/01/15

#### **Academic Program Structure:**

#### General:

- 1. It is expected of all members in the Department of Surgery to attend all official meetings.
- 2. No "opposition meetings" will be allowed.
- 3. Presentations will be made available on the internet in the following way:
  - Subject discussions have to be made available at least 10 days before the presentation in MS WORD format to Ms Marie Cilliers or via the e-mail at marie.cilliers@up.ac.za
  - Summaries of the case of the week may be handed in after the presentation at the same address.
  - Journal Club articles should be circulated at least 5 days before

#### Meetings in **BOLD** are compulsory

Monday	<b>Departmental X-Rays</b> 1st Monday of every month log-book inspec	<b>16:00 – 17:00</b> tion
	PAH Morbidity and Mortality	17:00 – 18:00
Tuesday	Intensive Care Morbidity and Mortality Surgical Anatomy Research meeting	08:30 - 09:30 15:00 - 15:45 16:00 - 17:00
Wednesday	Principles in Surgery Paediatric Surgery Meeting SBA Hospital Anatomical Pathology (see dates) Kalafong Morbidity and Mortality Meeting	
Thursday	Vascular Academic Ward Round Gastro-enterology Vascular M&M every last Thursday of mont	09:00 – 10:30 16:00 – 17:00 h 7:15 – 08:00
Allied Health	3 <sup>rd</sup> Thursday Nursing and Sisters and Profession Meeting 15:00 – 16:00	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Thursday Multidisciplinary Morbidity and Mortality Meeting	16:00 <b>–</b> 17:00

#### Mondays:

PAH X-Rays: 15:30-16:15

It will commence every Monday during the academic year excluding school holidays in the lecture hall Department of Radiology 5<sup>th</sup> floor NPAH. People working at Kalafong are encouraged to attend this meeting and therefore the time has been organized in such a way that it will be possible for them to attend. This session will take the following format:

The allocated surgical firm as well as the allocated radiology registrar will each collect 3 sets of X-rays. (6 sets in total) The surgery/radiology registrar will inform the surgery/radiology registrar of his/her 3 cases one (1) week before the discussion, so that proper preparation can take place, one (1) or two (2) slides with the clinical summary will be appropriate. The radiology and surgery registrars will lead the discussion in turns.

#### Morbidity and Mortality meeting:

16:30-17:30

Morbidity and Mortality meetings are compulsory. This is a teaching activity and contributes to the maintenance of standards. This meeting will be at 16:30 in the Department of Surgery, seminar room 1. Whenever other departments are involved in a Morbidity or Mortality, the relevant persons should be invited timeously and if it is a person in training, then the consultant should accompany the person.

In the absence of an X-Ray meeting the PAH MM meeting will relocate to the 16:00 slot in the seminar room 1 of the Department of Surgery. Cases to be discussed are from Monday morning to Monday morning.

#### Tuesday:

#### Intensive care Mortality and Morbidity Meeting:

08:30 - 09:30

Cases discussed will be intensive care cases from Monday to Monday morning. Necessarily some cases of the departmental MM will be repeated at this meeting but the level of discussion is aimed more at the intermediate level and will concentrate on patho-physiology. This meeting is also aimed at the nursing staff of Intensive Care.

#### Wednesday:

#### Principles of Surgery

16:00 – 17:00

Seminar room 1 (71144) in the department. The subjects and moderators are in the programme. It is expected that the whole Department will attend these discussions as these are usually of a high standard, so that we can all remain updated on developments in the areas where we don't always read literature.

#### Anatomical Pathology:

16:00 – 17:00

The dates for this meeting for the year 2015 will be 11 March, 6 May and 9 September. All personnel including Kalafong staff are encouraged to attend these as they are of a high standard. The location of this meeting is as before on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Level of the Institute of Pathology, Room 3-69.

#### Thursday:

#### Kalafong Morbidity and Mortality Meeting:

07:15 - 08:00

This will be part of the early morning meeting where statistics on the week's operations will be presented with the relevant Morbidity and Mortality

#### Vascular Academic Ward Round:

09:00 - 11:00

In the Unit for Peripheral Vascular Disease, Steve Biko Academic Hospital. This ward round is usually also attended by the Department of Radiology.

Vascular Surgery Morbidity and Mortality Meeting after intake report on the last Thursday of every month.

#### Gastro-enterology:

16:00 - 17:00

This is a combined Gastroenterology meeting between Surgical and Medical Gastroenterologists. Special problem cases or even just interesting cases are discussed. This meeting can also report back on congresses, which have been attended. X-Rays from different firms (including Kalafong) are discussed and it is the responsibility of the Surgical registrar working at Gastroenterology to co-ordinate these.

First Thursday: Medical Gastro-enterology Presentation Second Thursday: Surgical Gastro-enterology Presentation

Third Thursday: Multidisciplinary morbidity and mortality presentation

Fourth Thursday: Vascular morbidity and mortality presentation

#### Kalafong X-Rays:

13:00 - 14:00

This meeting is scheduled for every Wednesday during the University Academic Year and takes place in the Department of Radiology's seminar room at Kalafong Hospital.

#### Fridays:

Consultant meeting 12h00 – 13h00 Agenda will be published weekly

#### Departmental Academic Meeting:

13:00 - 17:00

This is the major academic afternoon of the Department and takes place in the SEMINAR ROOM DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY LEVEL 7 for the duration of the year. Meetings at Kalafong (Klinikala Lecture Hall 1-1) will take place as per schedule published.

13:00 – 13:10 Applied Anatomy/Physiology

13:10 – 14:00 Subject discussion (30 min + 10 min commentary by a senior registrar + 10 min discussion time)

14:00 - 14:20 Case of the week

14:20 – 14:25 Pharmaceutical Company makes an commercial input

14:25 – 15:00 Tea / refreshments

15:00 – 15:30 Discussion of the exam case

15:30 - 16:00 Journal Club

#### Discussion of the exam case:

Examiners and candidates are as per published list. The examiner will choose an appropriate case and will give the name of the patient as well as the ward to Brenda at Prof Mokoena office. The candidate will receive the name at 12:00 after which s/he will examine the patient in the ward.

Thereafter the candidate will report in the Lecture Hall where he/she will be examined following the subject discussion in front of his/her colleagues for 30 minutes by the examiner. A discussion of the case will follow as well as proposed investigations and management which the candidate must be prepared to defend. This should be a teaching experience, to teach the candidate how to present a case, defend his viewpoint as far as the treatment is concerned and also teach junior candidates on how it should be done.

#### Subject discussion: (30 min and 10 min discussion)

These are as per published list in this book. It is expected of the Moderator to contact the presenter well in advance and discuss with him/her the angle of the specific topic that needs to be discussed. The idea of the subject discussion is to highlight newer viewpoints as well as controversies and not simply to give a summary of a textbook. The presenter will then compile the discussion in MS WORD format (including references) and make it available to the Department via Ms M Cilliers who will then distribute this via e-mail to every members of the department, as well as on the website. This should happen 10 days

before the discussion date on the program, so that the persons that have to comment have time to prepare.

The format of the presentation is left to the moderator and presenter. A 30-minute presentation will be followed by a 10 minute commentary by allocated registrars followed by a 10-minute discussion and if MS PowerPoint is used, the following procedure has to be followed:

- 1. Steve Biko Academic Hospital: The presenter has to take responsibility for the operational aspects. The Departmental laptop and digital projector can be used for presentations and can be collected at Ms Martie Nawn's office before the start of the afternoon program.
- 2. *Kalafong Hospital:* Arrangements need to be made for the digital projector with Ms Ina v Aarde well in advance and with the departmental secretary for the Departmental laptop.
- 3. *NB:* Commentary: To give the commentator an opportunity to prepare, the complete presentation should be with Marie Cilliers 10 days before the presentation.

#### Case of the week:

We would like the relevant firm to select an interesting case or cases. When this case is then presented, it should be presented in such a way that questions can be asked throughout. The purpose of this presentation is not only to share an interesting case, but also that of teaching the clinical course of disease.

The proposed format will be to start by giving the history and then to ask relevant questions that pertain to the history. In a similar way the examination, special investigation, differential diagnoses, treatment and outcome of the patient can be presented. This is a very important aspect of the afternoon and it isl expected that visual and technical aids should be used liberally. The patient can be photographed; X-rays, special investigation and graph must all be presented. A short theoretical discussion may follow but this should not degenerate into a second subject discussion.

In the past much work has gone into these presentations and it is a pity that most of this work is lost. We therefore urge the presenters to make available this work to the Department after the presentation via Ms Marie Cilliers who can then distribute it and place on website.

#### Journal Club:

Consultants and registrars are allocated journal topics to prepare and the idea is to give a critical analysis of the article.

#### Vascular post-graduate program:

Will be every first Tuesday of the month at the Steve Biko Academic Hospital. The programme will have the following format:

17:00 – 18:15 Ward round, 18:30 – 19:30 Discussion in seminar room:

- 1. Subject discussion presented by an authority on the subject
- 2. Operative technique presented by the vascular fellow
- 3. Interesting case discussion

## Registrar Mentorslist 2015

Prof TR Mokoena	Prof V Karusseit	Dr H F	Pienaar	Prof	J Pretorius
Lawrence B 1. Peffer N		1.Pretorius HJ		1.Mathebula PB	
083 275 0630	#62867	082 767 2748		073	287 2629
#62741		#6289	3	#622	276
2.Ramabulana MM		2.Doc	rat S	1.Ma	abaso MB
076 820 1742		082 57	78 6649	082	559 8166
		#6288	7	#628	303
3.Rampai T					
072 554 4562					
Dr Mothabeng	Dr E Osman		Dr R Malule	eke	Dr B Jackson
1.Morrison SE	1.Malefahlo MT		1.Wheeler I	V	1.Jele NL
082 335 7466	084 817 4330		072 240 94	82	082 382 0206
#61494	#62883		#61132		
2.Sandamela MS	2.Khalushi R		2.Sehawu F	RD	Vd Schyff F
072 331 1269	072 921 9383		#62966		083 279 4152
#62523	#61426				#61842
3.Giel TUT					
071 720 7929					
#62291					

Dr R Maharaj	Prof Luvhengo	Dr Khulu	Dr Vukasinovic	Dr Jeske
1.Kenoshi B 083 775 6082 #61602	1.Omar 2.Shastry	1.Ngwenya	1.Mabizela	1.Truter M #62555

Registrars Mentors Meetings 2015

Consultant	Registrar	1 <sup>st</sup> semester	2 <sup>nd</sup> semester
Prof Mokoena	C. Matsinhe	10 April 2015	25 September 2015
	MM. Ramabulana		
	T. Rampai		
Dr Ngcobo	Shastry	27 March 2015	18 September 2015
Prof Ntlhe	Ramsamy	10 April 2015	21 August 2015
	M.Joubert		
	Ndotora		
Prof Karusseit	Peffer	13 March 2015	14 August 2015
Dr Pienaar	HJ. Pretorius	08 May 2015	7 August 2015
	S.Docrat		
Prof Pretorius	PB. Mathebula	13 March 2015	14 August 2015
Dr Maharaj	Kekana/Luthuli	20 March 2015	25 September 2015
Dr Mothabeng	SE Morrison	27 March 2015	18 September 2015
	MS Sandamela		
	TUT. Giel		
Prof Du Plessis	MB. Mabaso	10 April 2015	11 September 2015
	B. Lawrence		
	F. Vd Schyff		
Dr Khulu	Ngwenya	10 April 2015	25 September 2015
Dr Osman	MT Malefahlo	10 April 2015	11 September 2015
	R. Khalushi		
Dr Maluleke	N. Wheeler	29 May 2015	16 October 2015
	RD. Sehawu		
Dr Jackson	NL Jele/T Pratt	13 March 2015	14 August 2015
Dr Vukasinovic	Mabizela	10 April 2015	11 September 2015
Dr Jeske	M Truter	08 May 2015	14 August 2015
Dr Montwedi	S Masola	15 May 2015	23 October 2015

#### **SURGERY MEETINGS 2015 MONDAYS 15H30** RADIOLOGY DEPARTMENT SURGERY DEPARTMENT # DATE **CONSULTANT** # REGISTRAR **CONSULTANT** REGISTRAR # 02/02/2015 Dr E vd Walt #61604 Dr N Sihlali #62538 Prof T Mokoena 61494 Morrison 09/02/2015 #61885 Dr N Vilakazi #62414 Lawrence 62741 Prof S Ahmad Dr R Maluleke 16/02/2015 #62680 Vd Schyff 61842 Dr E vd Walt #61604 Dr P Henning Prof M Ntlhe 23/02/2015 #61585 62276 Prof S Ahmad #61885 Dr G Jackson Dr H Pienaar Mathebula Dr E Mpofu #62415 62803 02/03/2015 Mabaso Dr E vd Walt #61604 Gastro 09/03/2015 Prof T Mokoena Prof S Ahmad #61885 Dr G Mashilo #62457 Mabizela 62945 16/03/2015 #61604 Dr E Putter #62681 Ramsamy 63076 Dr E vd Walt Dr R Maluleke Dr A Mohamed Khan #62682 61842 23/03/2015 Prof S Ahmad #61885 Prof M Ntlhe Vd Schyff 0726310 Dr Y Carrim #61589 Kekana 13/04/2015 #61604 Dr E vd Walt Dr H Pienaar 420 20/04/2015 #61885 Dr C Liebenberg #62008 Mabaso 62803 Prof S Ahmad Gastro #62732 Sehawu 62966 04/05/2015 #61604 Dr E Gous Dr E vd Walt Prof T Mokoena 63060 11/05/2015 Prof S Ahmad #61885 Dr Z Lamla-Hillie #62731 Dr R Maluleke Shastry 18/05/2015 Dr P Rabie #62843 Joubert 62881 Dr E vd Walt #61604 Prof M Ntlhe Dr E Lebelo Morrison 25/05/2015 Prof S Ahmad #61885 #62844 Dr H Pienaar 61494 Vd Schyff 01/06/2015 Dr E vd Walt #61604 Dr A Mudau Prof T Mokoena 61842 08/06/2015 Exams Exams #62250 22/06/2015 Dr E vd Walt Dr L Huang Mathebula 62276 #61604 Dr R Maluleke 03/08/2015 Prof S Ahmad Prof M Ntlhe #61885 Dr A Mudau 17/08/2015 Dr E vd Walt #61604 Dr K Kgoebane #61280 Dr H Pienaar 24/08/2015 #62577 Dr I Menyatsoe Prof S Ahmad #61885 Prof T Mokoena Dr P Rischbieter 07/09/2015 Dr E vd Walt #61604 #62833 Dr R Maluleke 14/09/2015 #61885 Dr V Sitela #62464 Prof M Ntlhe Prof S Ahmad Dr E Lebelo #62844 21/09/2015 Dr E vd Walt #61604 Dr Pienaar 28/09/2015 Prof S Ahmad #61885 Prof T Mokoena Dr N Rossouw #62954

#### Surgical Anatomy (Tuesday 15:00 – 16:00)

Date	Moderator	Registrar	Subject	BMS venue	
				4-24	
20 January	Prof M Ntlhe	Wheeler	Thyroid + Parathyroid	4-25	
27 January	Prof V.O.L Karusseit	Sandamela	Pancreas + relations	4-25	
4 February	Dr BH Pienaar	Lawrence	Abdominal wall + Exposures	4-25	
11 February	Prof T Mokoena	Mabaso	Gastro oesophageal junction + hiatus		
18 February	Dr E Osman	Khalushi	Spleen + relations	4-25	
25 February	Prof Karusseit	Sehawu	Breast + Axilla	4-25	
4 March	Prof Pretorius	Mabaso	Oral cavity, Neck (Block dissection), Salivary glands + relations	4-25	
11 March	Dr M de Beer	Rampai	Anus + rectum	4-24	
18 March	Dr E Osman	Truter	Stomach + duodenum	4-25	
25 March	Dr Jeske	Ramabulana	Liver	4-25	
1 Apr	Prof H du Plessis	Jele	Upper limb + hand		
8 Apr	Prof Mokoena	Ngwenya	Oesophagus + mediastinum	4-25	
15 Apr	Dr MR Maluleke	Kekana	Inguinal canal	4-25	
22 Apr	Dr H Pienaar	Peffer	Appendix; Colon		
29 Apr	Prof MV Ngcelwane	Shastry	Lower limb + Foot	4-25	
6 May	Prof Mulaudzi	Shastry	Thoracic inlet	4-25	
13 May	Dr Jeske	Mabizela	Biliary system + anomalies	4-25	
20 May	Prof M Ntlhe	Pratt	Adrenals; Urological system	4-25	
27 May	Dr M Maluleke	Masola	Ventral relations of the posterior abdominal wall	4-25	

#### Consultant Research Review Tuesday

Month	Date	Consultant	
<u>February</u>	03-Feb-15	Jackson	
_	10-Feb-15	Pienaar	
_	17-Feb-15	Mothabeng	
	24-Feb-15	Vukasinovic	
March	03-Mar-15	Ngcobo	
	10-Mar-15	Montwedi	
	17-Mar-15	Kirsten	
	24-Mar-15	Maharaj	
	31-Mar-15	Tsotetsi	
	•		
April	07-Apr-15	Jeske	
-	14-Apr-15	Jekel	
-	21-Apr-15	Selahle	
	28-Apr-15	Osman	
<u>May</u>	05-May-15	Pretorius	
	12-May-15	Muller	
	19-May-15	Mulaudzi	
	26-May-15	Ngcobo	
<u>June</u>	02-Jun-15	Mbava	
	09-Jun-15	Pienaar	
	23-Jun-15	Khulu	
	30-Jun-15	Ntlhe	

#### **RESEARCH PRESENTATIONS: FIRST SEMESTER: 2015**

Date	Name of Presenter
February	
03	Ramsamy
	Morrison
10	Mabizela
-10	Jackson
17	Ngwenya
17	Matsinhe
24	Bezuidenhout
24	Mathebula
March	Watheouta
03	Dustonius
03	Pretorius
10	Jele
10	Pratt
45	Mabaso
17	Masola
	Lawrence
24	Kekana
	Van Der Schyff
April	
07	Giel
	Khalushi
14	Joubert
	Morrison
21	Jele
	Pratt
28	Jackson
20	Juckson
May	
05	Sehawu
05	Van Der Schyff
12	Mathebula
12	
10	Ngwenya Matainha
19	Matsinhe
26	Sandamela
26	Mabizela
	Setlai
June	
02	Shastry
	Giel
09	Ramsamy
	Kenoshi
16	Joubert
	Luthuli
23	Docrat
	Ndotora

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS – 2

PRINCIPLES OF SURGERY AND SURGICAL SPECIALTIES: 16:00

NB: Candidates should attend these seminars from the start of their training = 1<sup>st</sup> year as clinical assistants and continue till the end of their training. Protocols, Campaigns, ERAS

Date	Moderator	Subjects	Candidates
21 Jan	Prof JP Pretorius	Why is the Intermediate important?	
		What is CC?	
		<ul> <li>Seeing the "big picture" Prevention is better</li> </ul>	
		than cure.	
		<ul> <li>Care bundles, protocols, campaigns, ERAS</li> </ul>	
28Jan	Dr N Welkovics	The critically ill patient:	
		<ul> <li>Recognizing the high-risk surgical patient</li> </ul>	Mabizela (C)
		<ul><li>"Scoring" systems for surgical risk</li></ul>	Masola(C)
		Monitoring of the critically ill	Pratt (C)
4 Feb	Dr TH De Klerk	Respiratory physiology of the lung:	
		<ul> <li>Pre-operative evaluation of the respiratory</li> </ul>	C.Pretorius
		system	(O)
		Arterial blood gas analysis	Immelman (O)
		<ul> <li>Lung physiotherapy</li> </ul>	Davis (O)
11Feb	Prof JP Pretorius	Acute respiratory failure:	
111 05	T TOT OF T TOTOTION	Etiology and patho-physiology	Lourens (U)
		Acute lung injury	Carrim (U)
		<ul> <li>The "ladder" of ventilatory support</li> </ul>	Gwiliza (U)
18 Feb	Dr N Welkovics	Respiratory Support and Monitoring	
		Oxygen therapy; PaO2/FiO2 ratio,	Mongwe (Car)
		Hypoxaemia	Potgieter (P)
		<ul> <li>Lung protective ventilation.</li> </ul>	Kenoshi (P)
		Alveolar recruitment.	Mudau (O)
25 Feb	Prof JP Pretorius	Respiratory support:	
		<ul> <li>Humidification and inhalation therapy</li> </ul>	Lebaka (M-
		<ul> <li>Mechanical ventilation and alveolar recruitment</li> </ul>	Fac)
		Weaning off ventilation	Du Plessis
			(O)
4.84	D 1114/ II :	OIDO and Oana's	Truter (C)
4 Mrt	Dr N Welkovics	SIRS and Sepsis	Do#o# (C)
		<ul> <li>The role of host-defense systems in inflammation &amp; sepsis</li> </ul>	Peffer (C)
		<ul> <li>Activation of coagulation, vs the role of anti-</li> </ul>	Ramabulana(
		coagulant systems and fibrinolysis	C)
		Endothelial dysfunction	
			Rampai (C)
			(0)
11 Mrt	Prof HJC du	Shock: Etiology and Pathophysiology	
	Plessis	<ul> <li>Definition, etiology, classification and</li> </ul>	Masola (C)
		underlying differences.	
		<ul> <li>Pathophysiology, metabolic and endocrine</li> </ul>	Pratt (C)
40.1	D (155	response to shock.	
18 Mrt	Prof JP Pretorius	Circulatory failure:	D (C)
		Current concepts in fluid + electrolyte	Ramsamy (C)
		therapy the four phases.	Navonia (C)
		The role and assessment of venous  **The ro	Ngwenya (C)
		return in critical illness.	Peffer (C)
	1		1 01161 (0)

	1		T
		All about oedema	Truter (C)
		Poly compartment syndrome	
25 Mar	Dr A Bezuidenhout	<ul> <li>Shock: Resuscitation</li> <li>ABC and the importance of cardiopulmonary interaction.</li> <li>CPR and defibrillation + Dysrhythmia</li> <li>Electrical and pharmacological cardiac support</li> </ul>	C.Pretorius (O) Immelman (O) Davis (O)
1Apr	Dr N Welkovics	<ul> <li>Shock: Monitoring and treatment</li> <li>Haemodynamics, Oxymetry, Capnometry.</li> <li>Treatment of the different types of shock.</li> <li>Optimizing circulation and delivery of oxygen</li> <li>Monitoring and endpoints of resuscitation</li> </ul>	Lourens (U) Carrim (U) Gwiliza (U) Ngwenya (C)
8 Apr	Dr MR Maluleke	<ul> <li>Acid Base and Electrolytes</li> <li>Acid Base Homeostasis.</li> <li>Lactic acidosis, reperfusion and metabolic acidosis</li> <li>Electrolyte disturbances.</li> </ul>	Peffer (C) Truter (C) Ramabulana( C)
15 Apr	Prof JP Pretorius Dr TG Mothabeng	<ul> <li>Antibiotics</li> <li>Classes and mechanisms of action.</li> <li>Empiric, de-escalation and prophylactic use of antibiotics. Cessation of antibiotics</li> <li>Side effects and complications of antibiotic therapy</li> <li>Comprehensive approach to management of infections</li> </ul>	Rampai (C) Mabizela (C) Masola (C) Pratt (C)
22 Apr	Prof HJC du Plessis Dr TG Mothabeng	<ul> <li>Infections:</li> <li>Preventative measures Abs, Nutrition etc</li> <li>Soft tissue, surgical, nosocomial and community acquired infections</li> <li>Antibiotics: PK-PD.</li> <li>Antibiotics for the critically ill: volume of distribution.</li> <li>Organ dysfunction.</li> </ul>	Mongwe (Car) Potgieter (P) Kenoshi (P) Mudau (O) Ramabulana( C)
29 Apr	Prof HJC du Plessis	Peri-operative bleeding and bleeding tendency:  Rules for massive transfusion of blood  Overview of component therapy  Complications of blood transfusion  Dilutional coagulopathy	Rampai (C) Mabizela C) Masola C) Pratt (C)
6 May	Dr N Welkovics  Dr V Ueckermann	<ul> <li>Haemostasis</li> <li>Clinical and laboratory investigations for coagulopathy</li> <li>ROTEM</li> <li>Etiology, diagnosis and treatment of DIC.</li> <li>Interactions in inflammation, SIRS, sepsis, DIC and organ dysfunction</li> <li>Analgesia and Sedation</li> </ul>	Ramsamy (C) Ngwenya (C) Peffer (C) Truter (C) Lourens (U)
		<ul> <li>Pain control: drugs, techniques and methods of delivery.</li> </ul>	

		<ul> <li>Restlessness, sedation and delinium</li> <li>Treatment of with-drawl: alcohol and nicotine.</li> <li>Muscle relaxants and poly-neuromyopathy.</li> </ul>	
20 May	Dr A Bezuidenhout	Burns:      Classification and emergency treatment     Inhalation injuries     Fire hazard in theatre	
27 May	Dr N Welkovics	<ul> <li>Endocrine</li> <li>Diabetic crisis and tight glycaemic control.</li> <li>Adrenal crisis.</li> <li>Role and use of steroids in sepsis</li> </ul>	
3 June	Dr A Bezuidenhout	<ul> <li>Endocrine aspects of critical illness:</li> <li>Thyroid         crisis/Myxoedeme Coma</li> <li>Acute calcium         derangements</li> </ul>	
10 June	Dr N Welkovics	<ul> <li>Nutrition</li> <li>Assessment of nutritional status and calculation of needs.</li> <li>The case for TPN.</li> <li>The case for TEN.</li> </ul>	
17 June	Prof JP Pretorius	<ul> <li>Nutrition: EEN: The role of the gut in health + disease</li> <li>When to feed, what to use + which route</li> <li>GUT failure</li> </ul>	
24 June	Prof HJC du Plessis	Organ dysfunction : SIRS {	
1Jul	Prof JP Pretorius	Rehabilitation:  ICU acquired weakness and Early mobilization.  Liberation from mechanical ventilation.  Poly-neuro-myopathy	
8 Jul	Dr C Jeske	Orange	
15 Jul	Dr R Maharaj	Non traumatic acute abdominal conditions Acute pancreatitis. Peritonitis— classification, microbiology and treatment. Mesenterial occlusive disease.	
22 Jul	Dr MR Maluleke	Kidney failure     Etiology and Pathogenesis of acute surgical renal failure.	

			Clinical picture, investigations and treatment of
			acute renal failure.
2	9 Jul	Dr. D. Jackson	Myoglobinaemia and myoglobinuria  Vangua thrombo ambolio diaggo (DVT % PE)
	.9 Jui	Dr B Jackson	Venous thrombo-embolic disease (DVT & PE)  ■ Diagnosis of DVT
			and PE.
			Prophylaxis of
			DVT.
			Treatment of DVT, PE & thrombolytic therapy.
5	Aug	Dr B vd Walt	Radiology in the ICU:
		2.2.0	CXR and CT scans
			Ultrasound
12	2 Aug	Dr L Khulu	Abdominal trauma
	3	Dr TG Mothabeng	Blunt abdominal trauma and the
			conservative treatment thereof.
			Abdominal hypertension and
			compartment syndrome.
			Re-look laparotomies and the
			management of the open abdomen.
19	9 Aug	Dr C Jeske	Liver
			Etiology and diagnostics of post-operative
			jaundice.
			Altered haemostasis in jaundice and liver
			failure.
20	2 1	Prof MS	Surgery in the cirrhotic patient
20	6 Aug	Mokgokong	Neurosurgery:
		iviokgokorig	<ul><li>Head injuries (TBI)</li><li>Raised intra-cranial pressures:</li></ul>
			monitoring and management
			"Secondary brain injury"; Hypoxic brain
			damage
			(Primary vs secondary brain injury)
2	Sep	Prof MS	Neurosurgery:
	-	Mokgokong	Intracranial and Spinal cord infections
			Coma: Etiology, clinical picture and
			emergency treatment.
			Cortical death and brain stem death
9	Sep	Prof MI Tshifularo	ENT / Max-Fax:
		Prof FJ Jacobs	Facial fractures: classification and
			emergency treatment
			Upper airway obstruction  Troums to the larray phones and outre
			Trauma to the larynx, pharynx and extra- there is tracked.
10	e Con	Prof DJ du Plessis	thoracic trachea
10	6 Sep	Pioi DJ du Piessis	Thoracic Surgery  • Traumatic aortic
			rupture.
			Stab wound heart.
			Foreign body in the oesophagus
21	3 San	Prof DJ du Plessis	Thoracic Surgery:
2.	3 Sep		Chest +Pulmonary
			injuries
			Esophageal injuries
			Empyema en lung
			abscess

	Dest MA	Outh angedie Current
30 Sep	Prof MV	Orthopaedic Surgery:
	Ngcelwane	Pelvic fracture.
		The management of open fractures.
		Paediatric orthopaedic trauma.
	5 (10)	
7 Oct	Prof MV	Orthopedic Surgery:
	Ngcelwane	Dislocations
		Hand injuries and
		infections
		Osteitis en septic
110		arthritis
14 Oct	Prof EW Muller	Pediatric Surgery:
		Foreign bodies in children
		Clinical and biological symptoms of sepsis in
0.10	D ( 5)4( 14 H	neonates and children
21 Oct	Prof EW Muller	Pediatric Surgery:
		Physiological differences between
		neonate, child and adult
		Perioperative management
		Prin management
28 Oct	Dr EM Moshokoa	Urology:
		Infective conditions of the uro-
		genital tract
		Urological trauma: Renal injuries
		Urological trauma: Urether, bladder and
4.51	D (00 111	urethra
4 Nov	Prof S Selahle	Plastic Surgery:
		Wound healing  Drive in Least Consequence
		Principles of wound
		management
44 N.a.	Duet TV/ Made and '	Principles of wound cover  Vegetier Suggestive
11 Nov	Prof TV Mulaudzi	Vascular Surgery:
		Crush injury + Compartment syndrome  Parish and a salarian disease and a salarian
		Peripheral occlusive disease, acute and acute
		on chronic
40 N	Duct AC Cuali	Abdominal aortic aneurysm
18 Nov	Prof AC Stoltz	HIV in surgery
		The role of HIV on surgical decision making     Current management of HIV notice to
		Current management of HIV patients     Effect of HIV on best reappeas in bacterial.
		Effect of HIV on host response in bacterial     sonsis
25 Nov	Prof JP Pretorius	sepsis Ethics in the ICU:
20 NOV	FIOI JE FIELOIIUS	
		Informed consent for procedures     Cools of treetment at the end of life.
		Goals of treatment at the end of life.  (DNR and withdrawal)
		(DNR and withdrawal)
		Futility + withdrawal of Rx     Distributive justice and admission criteria
		Distributive justice and admission criteria

#### **Rules of Engagement:**

- 1. To make the 2014 Intermediate Seminars as successful and educational as possible to everyone, we have to establish a few rules.
- 2. Attendance is compulsory for all registrars of all surgical disciplines who are preparing for the intermediate examination in surgery.
- 3. The meeting cannot be successful if the presenters are absent and attendance is poor.
- 4. All presenters are obliged to:
  - a. Communicate with Ms Cilliers, x1411
  - b. Dept of Surg, about any changes in the programme and topics.
  - c. Discuss their topics well in advance with the appointed moderator to help them prepare.
  - d. The material prepared can be presented with the aid of a powerpoint presentation and/or a text document.

The presentation should not be mere regurgitation of the prepared material. The presenter should verbally explain what he has learned about his topic and stimulate discussion.

- 5. All registrars should come prepared about the week's topic in order to participate in the discussion.
- 6. If a presenter is unable to attend it, it is his duty to apologise and to find a replacement or to exchange his topic for another date. Again, the success of each meeting depends on full attendance and participation.
- 7. If any registrar drop out of the intermediary circuit, it is his or her duty to inform Ms Cilliers to have their topics re-assigned.
- 8. Good luck!

		ACADE	MIC PROGRAMME FOR	R 2015		
Week	Case Of The Week	Topic	Anatomy/Physiology	Moderator	Journal Club	Exam Case
23 Jan 2015	Monday	Acute Pancreatitis Presenter: Pretorius Commentators: Ramabulana/Jele	Exocrine Pancreatic Secretion, Microphysiology And Biochemistry Ramsamy	Jeske	Acute Pancreatitis In Hiv Infection (Vd Schyff& Jeske)	Mabaso (Paper Case) Vs Karusseit
30 Jan 2015	Kalafong	Abdominal Incisions And Closure Presenter: Mabaso Commentators: Joubert/Mabizela	Abdominal Wall Anatomy Jele	Maluleke	Advantages And Disadvantages Of Vertical Vs Chevron (Maluleke & Sandamela)	Lawrence Vs Mokoena
06 Feb 2015	Tuesday	Inflammatory Bowel Disease Presenter: Lawrence Commentators: Morrison/Masola	Pathophysiology Of IBD Pratt	Pienaar/ Kgomo	Immunobiology Of IBD (Kgomo & Joubert )	Sandamela Vs Pienaar
13 Feb 2015	Wednesday	Non Toxic Benign Thyroid Goitre Presenter: Sandamela Commentators: Mathebula/Truter	Thyroid Metabolism Revisited Jele	Jekel	The Autonomous Growth As Basis For Multinodular Goitre (Ntlhe/Mabaso)	Morrison Vs Ntlhe
20 Feb 2015	Thursday	Minor Anal Conditions: Haemorrhoids, Fistula, Fissure, Perianal Abscesses Presenter: Morrison Commentators: Mabaso/Ngwenya	Eisenhammer Concepts Of Minor Anal Conditions Mabizela	Jackson	Which Is The Best Procedure For Management Of Haerrmohoids (Jackson/Lawrence)	Mathebula Vs Pienaar
27 Feb 2015	Kalafong	Intestinal Volvulus Presenter: Joubert Commentators: Pretorius/Mathebula	Embryological Development Of The Gastrointestinal Tract Ndotora	Maharaj	Management Of Gastric Volvulus (Maharaj/Sandamela)	Joubert (Paper Case) Vs Mokoena
06 Mar 2015	Paediatric surgery	Constipation In Childhood Presenter: Vd Schyff Commentators: Mabaso/Pratt	Colonic Physiology Motsei	Muller	Nonhisrchsprung Colonic Myopathy In Africans (Bantu) (Muller/Joubert)	Mabaso (Paper Case) Vs Muller

13 Mar 2015	Monday	Squamous Cell Oesophagus Carcinoma Presenter: Sandamela Commentators: Joubert/Ramsamy	Anatomy And Physiology Of The Swallowing Mechanism Jele	Mokoena	Hpv Or Mycotoxins In Pathogenesis Of Ca Oesophagus (Kgomo/Morrison)	Sandamela Vs Mokoena
20 Mar 2015	Tuesday	Hepatic And Pancreatic Incidentaloma Management Presenter: Morrison Commentators: Mathebula	Hepatic Physiology Shastry	Jeske	Gastrointestinal Functional Endocrine Tumours (Jeske/Pratt)	Pretorius Vs Jeske
27 Mar 2015	Vascular surgery	Renovascular Hypertension Presenter: Mabaso Commentators: Joubert/Masola	Physiology Of Regulation Of Normotensive Status Kekana	Skhosana	Comparison Of Longterm Outcome Between Percutaneuous Transluminal Angioplasty To Stenting In Renal Atherosclerosis (Tsotetsi/Lawrence)	Mabaso Vs Mulaudzi (Paper Case)
03 Apr 2015		Public Holiday Good Friday				
10 Apr 2015	Wednesday	Adrenal Incidentaloma Presenter: Lawrence Commentators: Mathebula/Pratt	Adrenal Physiology Motsei	Ntlhe	Genetics Of Men Syndromes (Ntlhe/Mabaso)	Lawrence (Paper Case) Vs Karusseit
17 Apr 2015	Thursday	Management Of Colonic Polyposis Presenter: Sandamela Commentators: Mabaso/Wheeler	Histology Of Polyps Colonic Mabizela	Pienaar	Molecular Genetics Of Colon Cancer (Pienaar/Lawrence)	Mabaso Vs Pienaar
24 Apr 2015	Vascular	Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Management; Current Concepts Presenter: Lawrence Commentators: Sandamela/Ngwenya	Pathophysiology Of Atherosclerosis Jele	Mulaudzi	The Role Of Macrophages In Atherosclerosis Or The Cell Biology Of The Action Of Statis (Takowski/Pretorius)	Sandamela Vs Mulaudzi
01 May 2015		Public Holiday Workers Day				

08 May 2015	Kalafong	Melanoma; Current Practice And Concepts Presenter: Sandamela Commentators: Mabaso/Mathebula	Immunology Of Melanoma Kekana	Osman	Cell Biological Basis Of Immunotherapy For Melanoma (Osman/Lawrence)	Lawrence Vs Osman
15 May 2015	1 military hospital	Whole Body Blunt Trauma: Concepts Of Damage Control Surgery Presenter: Joubert Commentators: Pretorius/Kekana	Coagulopathy Of Shock And Trauma Masola	Mothabeng	Use Of Teg In The Clinical Management Of Blood Product Transfusion (Prof Pretorius/Docrat)	Joubert (Paper Case) Vs Mothabeng
22 May 2015	Monday	Adverse Events And Complications Of Anti Reflux Surgery Presenter: Morrison Commentators: Vd Schyff	Physiology And Anatomical Aspects Of Reflux Disease New Reg 2 Kal (Stil Tba)	Mokoena	Compare Antireflux Surgery And Ppi For Longterm Control Of Reflux (Mokoena/Mabaso)	Sandamela Vs Mokoena
29 May 2015	Tuesday	Surgical Aspects Of Portal Hypertension Presenter: Sandamela Commentators: Joubert/Sehawu	Phsyiology And Anatomy Of Portal Hypertension Motsei	Montwedi	Role Of Shunt Surgery To Portal Hypertension In Modern Era (Maluleke/Lawrence)	Vd Schyff Vs Montwedi
05 Jun 2015	Wednesday	Benign Breast Conditions Presenter: Vd Schyff Commentators: Mabizela/Mathebula	Anatomy Of The Breast Ndotora	Phakathi	Pathophysiology Of Giant Fibroadenoma (Phakathi/Sandamela)	Mathebula Vs Ntlhe
12 Jun 2015	Kalafong	Surgical Patient: Pre -Intra - Post Operative Evaluation/Management Presenter: Ramsamy Commentators: Shastry/Truter	Principles Of Nutrition Kekana	JP Pretorius	Metabolic Complications Of TPN (JP Pretorius/Wheeler)	Ngwenya Vs Jp Pretorius
19 Jun 2015	Thursday	Complications Of Diverticular Disease Presenter: Wheeler Commentators: Joubert/Kekana	Antimicrobial Therapy And Resistance Pratt	Pienaar	Arterial Embolisation For Bleeding Diverticular Disease And Its Outcomes (Pretorius/Pienaar)	Sandamela (Paper Case) Vs Karusseit

31 Jul 2015	Intensive care	Practice Of Eras In Constrained Environment Presenter: Sandamela Commentators: Morrison/Ngwenya	Physiology Of Wound Healing (Role Of Micronutrients) Ramsamy	JP Pretorius	Day Care Surgery For Intra-Abdominal Disease ( Maharaj/Joubert)	Sandamela Vs Jp Pretorius
07 Aug 2015	Monday	Optimal Management In Upper Gastro-Intestinal Bleeding Presenter: Docrat Commentators: Sehawu/Masola	Dieulafoy And Other Bleeding Venous Gastropathies New Reg (Tba)	Osman	Scientific Basis For Coagulopathy In Haemorrhage (Osman)	Pretorius Vs Osman
14 Aug 2015	Kalafong	Skin Lesions (Other Than Melanoma) In General Surgery Including Hidradenitis Suppurativa Presenter: Mathebula Commentators: Pretorius/Jele	Physiology Of Sweating New Reg 2 Kal (Tba)	Selahle	Biological Management Of Keloid Formation (Selahle/Morrison)	Mathebula Vs Maluleke
21 Aug 2015	Tuesday	Primary Hepatic Malignancy Staging And Treatment Options Presenter: Joubert Commentators: Morrison/Pratt	Segmennal Anatomy Of The Liver Rampai	Jeske	Tace And Ta Irradiation (TARE) For Hepatic Neoplasia (Jeske/Mathebula)	Joubert Vs Jeske
28 Aug 2015	Wednesday	Receptor Status And Genetic Manipulation In Breast Cancer Presenter: Morrison Commentators: Vd Schyff/Mathebula	Oncochemotherapy For The Surgeon Sandamela	Ngcobo	Is Intrauterine Germ Line Therapy Feasible For Management Of Breast Cancer Germ Line (Phakathi)	Sandamela Vs Ntlhe
04 Sep 2015	Thursday	Extent Of Colonic Resection In Carcinoma Of Colon And Rectum Presenter: Sandamela Commentators: Pretorius/Ramsamy	Anatomy And Lymphatic Drainage Of The Colon New Reg Sbah	Pienaar	Mesorectal Resection For Rectal Cancer And Its Outcomes (Pienaar/Wheeler)	Mathebula (Paper Case) Vs Pienaar

11 Sep 2015	Kalafong	Paraneoplastic Phenomena Presenter: Pretorius Commentators: Morriosn/Sandamela	Tumour Immunology Joubert	Montwedi	Management Of Paraneoplastic Hypercalcaemia (Jackson/Docrat)	Pretorius Vs Montwedi	
18 Sep 2015	Paediatric Surgery	Acute Abdominal Conditions In The Neonate Presenter: Vd Schyff Commentators: Rampai/Sehawu	Embryology Of Malrotation And Atresia Sandamela	Van Niekerk	Management Of Short Bowel Syndrome (Van Niekerk/Sandamela)	Sandamela (Paper Case) Vs Van Niekerk	
02 Oct 2015	Friday	Controversies Symposium					
09 Oct2015	Kalafong	Current Concepts In Incisional Hernia Repair Presenter: Mathebula Commentators: Kekana/Wheeler	Anatomy Of The Inguinal Canal New Reg Sbah (Tba)	Jackson	Component Separation Repair Of Ventral Hernia (Jackson/Joubert)	Joubert Vs Karusseit	
16 Oct 2015	Vascular	Investigation, Diagnosis & Management Of Chronic Venous Insufficiency Ulcers Presenter: Joubert Commentators: Khalushi/Pretorius	Venous Anatomy Of The Lower Limb New Reg 2 Kal	Skhosana	Operative Treatment Of Venous Ulcers (Tsotetsi/Mathebula)	Pretorius Vs Mulaudzi	
23 Oct 2015	Wednesday	Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma: Early Detection And Advances In Treatment Presenter: Wheeler Commentators: Docrat	Pancreatic Development And Aberrations Thereof Luthuli	Maharaj	Pylorus Sparing Pancreatectomy (Jeske/Morrison)	Morrison Vs Jeske	
30 Oct 2015	Thursday	Colostomy Revisited Presenter: Khalushi Commentators: Mathebula/Sehawu	Stoma Siting And Management Rampai	Vukasinovic	Continent Colostomy Care (Vukasinovic/ Joubert)	Mathebula Vs Ntlhe	
6 Nov 2015	Monday	Asymptomatic Gastric Abnormalities: Volvulus/Intrathoracic Viscera Presenter: Ramsamy Commentators: Docrat/Truter	Physiology Of Acid Secretion And Suppression New Reg SBAH (TBA)	Osman	Epiphrenic Hernia Management (Osman/Pretorius)	Vd Schyff (Paper Case) Vs Mokoena	

13 Nov 2015	Kalafong	Current Concepts In Burns Management Presenter: Kekana Commentators: Masola/Pratt	Physiolofy Of Vit C Therapy In Burns Patients New Mo SBAH	Selahle	Comparison Between Nonepithelial And Epithelial Skin Substitutes Burns Dressings (Selahle/Mabizela)	Ngwenya Vs Selahle
20 Nov 2015	Tuesday	Metastatic Liver Lesions: Management Options Presenter: Docrat Commentators: Wheeler/Ramabulana	Scientific Basis For Hepatic Arterial Embolism Therapy For Cancer Joubert	Jeske	Radiofrequency Ablation Of Hepatic Metastases (Jeske/Mathebula)	Morrison Vs Jeske
27 Nov 2015	Wednesday	Oesophageal Trauma Inclusive Of Corrosive Ingestion Presenter: Sehawu Commentators: Mathebula/Masola	Oesophageal Motility: Manometry Interpretation New Reg 2 Kal (TBA)	Mokoena	Surgical Management Of The Short Oesophagus (Mokoena/Khalushi)	Wheeler (Paper Case) Vs Mokoena



22 November 2010

Hoofde van Departemente Hoofde: SIK-rotasies Skool vir Geneeskunde Fakulteit Gesondheidswetenskappe

Geagte Professor/Dokter

#### NA-URE WERK VAN MBChB STUDENTE:

Die Fakulteit het in Augustus 2008 'n brief vanaf HPCSA ontvang met die volgende opdrag:

- SIK-studente moet nie die nag of naweek voor 'n einde van rotasie. eksamen werk nie.
- Studente wat later as 22:00 werk warmeer hulle op roep is, moet afhê na afloop van die oggend vergadering.

Ons het weer so 'n brief in 2009 ontvang en nou in Junie 2010 'n finale aanmaning.

U samewerking met hierdie aangeleentheid word waardeer.

Met vriendelike groete

Prof JA Ker ADJUNKDEKAAN Heads of Departments Heads: SIC rotations School of Medicine

Faculty of Health Sciences

Dear Professor/Doctor

#### AFTER HOURS WORK OF MBChB STUDENTS:

The Faculty received a letter in August 2008 from the HPCSA with the following instruction:

- SIC-students are not allowed to (1) work the night or the weekend before end of rotation examination.
- Students who work later than 22:00 when on call, must be given off the next day after morning meeting.

We received a similar letter in 2009 and received a final warning in June 2010.

Your cooperation in this regard will be appreciated.

Kind regards

f JA Ker DEPUTY DEAN

Dean's Office, Faculty of Hoalth Sciences — Tel Number + 27-12 354-1121 PO Box 867, Protoria, 0001

University of Pretortal Pretona 0020 South Africa

Fax Number + 27 12 329 1351

E-mail: james.ken@ub.ac.za marinda.acholtz@up.ac.za www.up.ac.za

# **Dissertation Protocol Guidelines 2007**

ABSTRACT
TITLE PAGE
ACKNOWLWEDGEMENT PAGE
CONTENTS (List of contents)
LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

# **Chapter 1 - INTRODUCTION**

# Introduction to the chapter

The chapter introductions do not have headings.

# General background of the study

Relate the problem from the greater world to country and then to city or town. In other words put the research problem in perspective.

Societal background: changes in society that made the problem important.

Research background: new methods that seemed worth using.

Developments in the professional field that made the problem worth studying.

#### **Problem statement**

The way you state the problem will influence the way you present and summarize the results.

# Professional significance of the problem

Why did you bother to conduct the study??

What additional knowledge will it add to what we already k now?

Why is it important?

How will it help to improve public health?

Does it address essential health issues?

How will assist in training others?

How will it empower individuals?

How will it benefit colleagues, department, faculty and university?

#### Overview of the methodology

How did you conduct the study?

Which methods did you use?

Note that it will be discussed in full later.

Discuss only in broad terms here.

#### **Delimitations of the study**

Boundaries of the study, ways in which the findings may lack generalizability.

Nature and size of sample.

Uniqueness of the setting.

Time period during which study was done.

Limitations of methods used.

#### **Definitions of key terms**

Only define terms that are not generally understood.

# **Chapter 2 - LITERATURE REVIEW**

# Introductory paragraph

Should be brief, simply providing an overview of the chapter

# Overview on the organization of the chapter

Shows clear linkage between what was known in the past about the topic and what was discovered in the present research. ? Explanation of the research process.

# Review of theoretical and empirical literature

Identify major components.

Sort into divisions and subdivisions.

Must make coherent sense of the studies, do not simply describe them.

First generalize than specify

# A summary of the meaning of the previous research and how it relates to this study

Must be comprehensive, include all major works. In depth and must show a depth of knowledge. Must be current – latest works. Must be selective, discriminate between unimportant works.

Must be unbiased and clearly organized.

# **Chapter 3 - AIM & OBJECTIVES OF STUDY**

Two questions: How do we do? & How do we compare?

# <u>METHODOLOGY</u>

# Introductory paragraph

Ethical approval to do the study.

#### A description of the general methodology

Study design: e.g. retrospective longitudinal descriptive study Type of research, why? Quantitive or qualitative research.

#### Research site

Place and time.

#### Subjects / participants

Number, age, ethnic identity, gender. Sample selection process: From which population. What sampling procedure

#### Methods used for question 1:

#### Instruments and materials used

Identify the instruments used to obtain the data e.g. observations, interviews, surveys, document analysis, tests & measurements.

# **Procedures followed**

Explain the exact procedure followed to obtain the information.

#### The data analysis made

Explain how the data was analysed.

Methods used for question 2: (If more than one question / problem)
Instrument and materials used
Procedures followed
The data analysis made

# A summary statement of the methodology

Write a summary to point out the key features of the methodology.

# **Chapter 4 - RESULTS OF THE STUDY**

Decide on the contents and format of the chapter.

Determine the organization of the chapter(either / or):

- a. By hypothesis
- b. By research question
- c. By research method
- d. By chronology
- e. By variable

Develop the tables and figures. Allow data to speak for itself.

# Overview of the chapter

Introductory paragraph. Start by restating the question / problem.

#### Presentation of the results.

organized in terms of how the problem statement was posed in the first chapter.

# Summary.

in general terms of the results obtained

# **Chapter 5 - DISCUSSION**

This section is one place where interchapter consistency is not important.

#### Introduction

Short, brief and no heading.

# Statement of the problem

Brief restatement of the problem

# Review of the methodology

**Brief summary** 

# Summary of the results

Organised in terms of how the problem was posed

This could also be numbered or bulleted.

Try to keep observations separate from interpretations.

#### Discussion of the findings/results

Clarify the meaning of the study. Reflect on the study by answering the question: 'Well, aside from all the details, what does your study mean?'

# Interpretation of the results

Researcher's insight. The reader expects you to make sense of the study.

# Relationship of the current study to previous research

**NB:** Relate your findings to previous research, throughout the discussion. What contribution to the literature did you make?

# **Chapter 6 - CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS**

Future research possibilities. Implications for practice.

# **REFERENCES**

- In the text do not use numbered referral to references, use the first author
- Vancouver system and only relevant references. See Library website for detailed explanation
- Alphabetical listing

# Further reading:

Glatthorn AA, Joyner RL. Writing the winning thesis or dissertation: a step-by-step guide. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, 2005, Carwin Press, California, London, New Delhi.

Woodford FP. Scientific writing for graduate students. 1989. Council of biology editors, Inc. Bethesda, Maryland.

# **Laparascopic Surgery**

Training of registrars in laparoscopic surgery will occur in several modules at Steve Biko Academic Hospital and at the practice of Prof Heine van der Walt at Unitas Hospital.

The elementary laparoscopy module of the Basic Surgical Skills course.
 It is expected of registrars to complete the BSS course, either at SBAH or another venue.

The intermediate laparoscopic module of the BSS will be presented as required at SBAH or at another venue.

2. Basic laparoscopy exercises.

Registrars are required to practise and master more advanced laparoscopy techniques such as knot tying in the laboratory in the surgery department at SBAH. Mastery of these techniques must be demonstrated to and certified by a consultant.

- 3. Laparoscopy training will take place on an ad hoc basis at an animal laboratory as arranged by Prof van der Walt.
- 4. Registrars will be allocated to work for 2-3 months in the practice of Prof van van der Walt in their more senior years.
- 5. Senior registrars who have completed their training under Prof van der Walt will perform laparoscopic procedures at SBAH. They will be tutored and assisted by consultants, including Prof van der Walt, on a rotation basis. This surgery will be performed at SBAH on a dedicated theatre list every second Monday. Initially only cholecystectomies will be performed but anti-reflux surgery may be performed if appropriate to the expertise of the registrar. The SBAH laparoscopy list will be administered by the Karusseit firm but cases will be recruited from all the firms and the surgery performed by current senior registrars that are available.

It is envisaged that a similar arrangement will be established at Kalafong Hospital in the future.

Laparoscopic procedures can be performed under guidance during the 1 Military Hospital rotation as appropriate to the expertise of the registrar.

# Student Injury on Duty – needleprick or splash

**Source** is

HIV negative

Clinical history may

indicate source is in

Clinical history not

source is in window

indicative that

period

window period

**1.** Wash skin with water and soap, or rinse mucous membranes with water

**2. Immediate** initial dose(s) of anti-retroviral post-exposure prophylaxis –

YOUR COMBIVIR starter pack

**4.** Get source results as soon as possible

**3.1** Student gets consent (from patient or when not possible from Superintendent) and **draws blood from source,** for: HIV Hepatitis B<sub>s</sub> ag Hepatitis C ab

**3.2** Student has **own blood drawn** for: HIV Hepatitis B<sub>s</sub> ab

3.3 Samples must be labelled with name, "Student Injury on Duty (STIOD)", and SPOED.

Do not use a ward number.

Source is
HIV positive

5. Next
working day

All students to report to Dept. Family Medicine, HW Snyman Building

- POST-EXPOSURE SUPPORT SYSTEM

- 1. Open file
- 2. Counselling
- **3.** Student's blood tests results
- 4. Management plan

**Telephone** 

354 2141 or 354 2532 or 354 2143 or 082 452 7849

# **PLEASE NOTE:**

In order to document an incident fully, we need to submit your blood and the patient's blood for testing simultaneously. If the patient is unable to give consent, please approach the superintendent to give consent for the patient's HIV test.

You will not easily find someone to give you adequate counselling after hours.

Therefore, take your blood to the laboratory but wait for your appointment with the Department of Family Medicine the next working day to discuss your results. This will make no difference to the immediate decisions that you should take on the basis of the exposure.

This is provided that you take YOUR COMBIVIR immediately and then use the action tree (other side of this) to do what is required.

In the case of an incident at the start of a long weekend, when 72 hours of COMBIVIR may not be a sufficient supply, e.g. an incident on the

Thursday night before the Easter weekend would require 96 hours of COMBIVIR before the next working day, you may phone the doctor-in-

charge at the Steve Biko Academic Emergency unit to help you to organise an extra 36 hours of COMBIVIR.

AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, PLEASE REPORT ALL INCIDENTS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY MEDICINE, REGARDLESS OF PATIENT STATUS, DEGREE OF RISK, OR CHOICE TO RATHER SEEK HELP IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Your COMBIVIR starter pack should be with you at all times. A prescription is available from the Department of Family Medicine. Riviera Pharmacy, 52 Annie Botha Ave sells it for R56:00

# Applied Research Methods 800/Toegepaste Navorsings Metodiek 800 TNM 800 for 2015

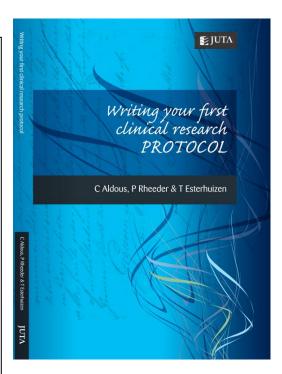
http://web.up.ac.za/default.asp?ipkCategoryID=9293&subid=9293&ipklookid=8

#### Introduction

The Applied Research Methods course is a compulsory attendance course for all Honours and Masters students including MMed students, as well as PhD students that have not yet done a formal research methods/protocol writing course.

NOW AVAILABLE AT THE LOCAL BOOKMARK BOOKSHOP! (and other bookshops in Hatfield)

This workbook is specifically aimed at post graduate students in the health care sciences doing the TNM800 course and who are putting together their first research protocol. This workbook follows the UP Faculty of Health Sciences template and guides the student step by step from start to finish. It includes a chapter on statistical planning and data analysis. UKZN (C. Aldous and T. Esterhuizen) and UP (P. Rheeder) worked together to produce what we hope will be a useful tool for students to complete their protocols and thus also projects successfully.



If at any time you have already completed such a course or one similar in nature you may ask for exemption by completing the form

http://www.ais.up.ac.za/health/blocks/tnm800/exemptionformtnm800.doc and sending it to Prof. P Rheeder at Room 92436, 9<sup>th</sup> Floor, Dept Internal Medicine, Steve Biko Hospital or e-mailing it to prheeder@medic.up.ac.za.

# 1. Course objectives.

 The aim of this attendance course is to equip students with the needed knowledge and skills to write a scientifically valid and feasible research protocol that will optimize the student's chance of successful completion of the project and that will meet all the requirements of the specific academic and ethics committees of the Faculty of Health Sciences.

#### PLEASE NOTE:

The course provides you with the resources you need to produce an excellent research protocol.

The protocol is your responsibility and assumes critical input from your supervisor (see registration form).

Satisfactory attendance of this course does not imply endorsement of your protocol.

# PLEASE NOTE:

There are broadly 3 groups of students:

- 1) Clinical and Public Health orientated students (CL/PH)
- 2) Laboratory based disciplines/medical anthropology (L)
- 3) Those doing Qualitative Research (e.g. focus groups, in depth interviews) (Q)

PLEASE make sure you identify which group you belong to on the REGISTRATION FORM and note that the focus of the various TNM 800 courses varies so ensure that you attend the course that is most appropriate for your needs.

- 2. Course options, contact details and registration
- a) Five Day TNM 800 (mornings only )(please register 3 months in advance)
- b) There are certain departments that run courses for their students but which other students may join. If you are from any of these departments please contact the following:

1.	Internal Medicine			
	Tel contact Hester Els			
	Tel: 012 354 2112	Prof Paul	25-29 May	08:00-13:00
Heste	r.Els@up.ac.za	Rheeder	,	
(CL/PH)				
2.	SHSPH	Prof Tiaan De	2-6 March	08:00-13:00
	contact Reuben	Jager		
	Tel: 012 354 2409		12-16 Oct	
assign	nments@postillion.up.ac.za			
(CL/I	PH) (L)(Q)			
3.	Nuclear Medicine	Prof Sathekge	3-7 August	08:00-13:00
	Contact	Dr Vorster		
	Elmarie.Wessels@up.ac.za	Prof Rheeder		
.~-	Tel: 012 354 2374			
(CL)		5 025 1 1	2 (2 (	00.00.10.00
4.	Microbiology	Prof Marhtie	2-6 March	08:00-13:00
	Prof Marthie M Ehlers	Ehlers		
	Marthie.Ehlers@up.ac.za			
(T. (CI	Tel: 012 319 2170			
(L/Cl	·			
5.	Department Internal Medicine Tel: Caroline	Prof DG Van	0 12 Fab	08:00-13:00
012.2	73 1075/1015		9-13 Feb	08:00-13:00
012.3	danie.vanzyl@up.ac.za	Zyl	2.7.4	
(CL/I			3-7 Aug	
6.	Department of Anatomy			
	Contact Tel 012319 2432	Prof EN L'abbe	4-8 May	08:30-13:00
	santie.swarts@up.ac.za	101 21 1 2 4000	1 0 11243	
(L)				
7.	School of Health Care			
	Sciences	Dr CA Eksteen	1-5 June	08:00-13:00
	Dr C Maree and team			
	Carin.Maree@up.ac.za			
	(Q/PH/CL)			

8. Department Paediatrics Rita Steyn 012 354-5276 rsteyn@medic.up.ac.za (CL/PH)	Prof R Green	20-24 July	14h00 – 16h00
9. Department Psychiatry Tel 012 319 9741 Christa.kruger@up.ac.za (CL/PH/Q)	Prof C Kruger	As arranged by Dept	Thursdays 13:00-16:00
10. Dept. of Biokinetics and Section Sports Medicine  Rina.Grant@up.ac.za  (CL/PH)	Dr R Grant	13-17 April	08:00-13:00
11. Department Obstetrics and Gynaecology Tel 012 354-2366 (CL/PH)	Dr J Makin	As arranged by Dept	
12. Department of Pharmacology Tel 012 319 2547 (CL/PH)(L)	Prof Vanessa Steenkamp	Tuesdays and Thursday in February	13:00-15:00
13. SHSPH ( <b>CL/PH</b> ) FELTP ( <b>CL/PH</b> )	Dr Bernice Harris Dr Lazarus Kuonza ( <u>Lazarus@nicd.ac.za</u> )	contact Dr Kuonza	08:00-13:00

# 3. Course curriculum and content

To download all the Reading Material and Notes for the Course <a href="http://www.ais.up.ac.za/health/blocks/tnm800/tnm800.htm">http://www.ais.up.ac.za/health/blocks/tnm800/tnm800.htm</a>

All the TNM 800 courses have the same objective: creating a scientifically sound great protocol!

Each course should therefore cover the following:

- 1. Motivation for research
- 2. Picking a research problem and setting priorities, applicability
- 3. The background to the problem: The literature review
- 4. Phrasing the question: title, aims and objectives, hypotheses

#### Methods

- a) Study designs including Qualitative research
- b) Bias and confounding
- c) Causality
- d) Measurement and definitions
- e) Questionnaires
- f) Sampling an sampling methods
- g) Pilot study

# 6. Data Analysis

- a) Sample size and power
- b) Types of data
- c) Distribution of data
- d) Comparing groups
- e) P values and confidence intervals
- f) Statistical vs clinical significance
- g) Statistical consultation

# 7. Budgeting and Funding

# 8. Ethics

- a) Basic Bioethics
- b) Guidelines (Helsinki etc)
- c) Vulnerable groups. Children etc
- d) Informed consent and Confidentiality
- c) Animal rights (if applicable)
- d) Fraud
- e) The Ethics and Protocol committee and how to process your protocol

# 9. Authorship

To download all the Documents for the Course go to http://www.ais.up.ac.za/health/blocks/tnm800/tnm800.htm

# 4. Flow chart of the Protocol development process

3-6 months before the TNM 800 course

- Contact your supervisor and finalise the research question/aims and objectives so that you can start working on the protocol using the template (<a href="http://www.ais.up.ac.za/health/blocks/tnm800/tnmprotocoltemplate2008.rtf">http://www.ais.up.ac.za/health/blocks/tnm800/tnmprotocoltemplate2008.rtf</a>) or another template provided by your department or School.
- Register for the course you plan to attend at least 3 months in advance
- Download and start reading the course notes that can be found at <a href="http://www.ais.up.ac.za/health/blocks/tnm800/tnm800.htm">http://www.ais.up.ac.za/health/blocks/tnm800/tnm800.htm</a>

# During the TNM 800 course

Ensure that your supervisor is available during this time period so that you can revise your protocol in the afternoons

- You benefit most from this course if you can refine your protocol with the help of your supervisor as the course proceeds.
- By the last day of the course your protocol should be just about ready for submission to the required committees!

#### After the course

- You should *revise* the sections of protocol that had been identified as incomplete/unsatisfactory during the course.
- Submit your revised final protocol to the required academic committee (MSc or AAC or MMed or PhD) within the next 2 months (if your wait longer than this you lose crucial momentum!)
- AFTER approval of the academic committee you must then submit to the ethics committee.
- Certain students (Honours, MPH) need not submit to an academic committee and can submit directly to the ethics committee once they have the approval of their supervisors.

# REGISTRATION FORM (SEE NEXT PAGE)

TNM 800 Registration	1		
Please submit to the course or You will only be registered for			ur Supervisor. For office use
Surname, Name and Initials			
Department			
Degree registered for?			
When did you registrer for this degree?			
Student number			
Telephone number(s):			
Fax number(s):			
E-mail address:			
TNM Course for which you want to enrol:	presenter	date	
Registration form		,	1
ive the title and a short escription of your draft search protocol:			
otivate the choice of your search topic:			
ave you already participated in ablication(s):	n a research project?	If so, please list th	ne project title and/or
lease note:	1 0 4 1 C	.1	<u> </u>

5.

presenter.  I will hand in a draft protocol on the 1 <sup>st</sup> day and be available throughout the indicated times for this course and will able to complete assigned work.  Signature:  Student Date:  This next section needs to be completed by your clinical/research SUPERVISOR:  Name of supervisor:  Department:  Telephone number:  Fax number:  E-mail address:  1. The student applying for the TNM800 does so with my approval. 2. If the student applies for a 3 or 5 day course, he/she will not have clinical/other duties during this week. 3. I discussed the research topic with the student and the student does have a draft protocol. 4. I will be available during the course to discuss protocol modifications with the student I supervise.									
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Student Date:  This next section needs to be completed by your clinical/research SUPERVISOR:  Name of supervisor:  Department:  Telephone number:  Fax number:  E-mail address:  1. The student applying for the TNM800 does so with my approval. 2. If the student applies for a 3 or 5 day course, he/she will not have clinical/other duties during this week. 3. I discussed the research topic with the student and the student does have a draft protocol. 4. I will be available during the course to discuss protocol modifications with the student I supervise.  Sometimes of the course. You attendance at this report back is essential. This session will be during the Friday of the week in which the course is given.  I will /will not be present for this presentation. (delete which is not applicable).		day and be available throughout the indicate	cated times for this course and will be						
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	•		Date:						

# **MMed Protocol committee**

# Procedure for application for review and approval of MMed protocols.

# **Background**

Because of the change in the requirements for qualification as specialist, feasible but valid research projects are becoming increasingly important. To ensure that academic standards are maintained, all MMed research protocols need to be approved for suitability and quality, before submission to the ethics committee. The MMed protocol committee was constituted in May 2008 and tasked to provide protocol development support to the various departments. The aim is to help increase the quality and quantity of research output within the <u>School of Medicine</u>. (MMed students of SHSPH are supervised and evaluated by the SHSPH).

The following are members of the MMed Protocol Committee:

Prof Refiloe Masekela (Paediatrics)

Dr Melanie Louw (Anatomical Pathology)

Dr Andrie Alberts (Anaesthetics)

Dr Lorraine du Toit (Forensic Medicine)

Prof Paul Rheeder (Internal Medicine) (Chairman)

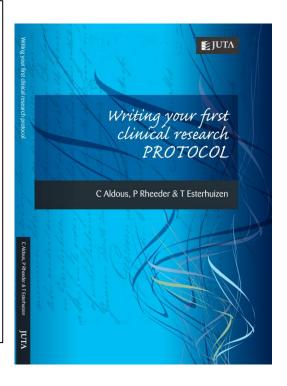
Dr Leon Snyman (O&G)

Prof Danie van Zyl (Internal Medicine)

Dr Mariza Vorster (Dept Nuclear Medicine)

# NOW AVAILABLE AT THE LOCAL BOOKMARK BOOKSHOP! (and other bookshops in Hatfield)

This workbook is specifically aimed at post graduate students in the health care sciences doing the TNM800 course and who are compiling their first research protocol. This workbook follows the UP Faculty of Health Sciences template and guides the student step by step from start to finish. It includes a chapter on statistical planning and data analysis. UKZN (C. Aldous and T. Esterhuizen) and UP (P. Rheeder) worked together to produce what we hope will be a useful tool for students to complete their protocols and thus also projects successfully.



#### 1. Guidelines

- 1. Please note that all MMed protocols will have to be submitted and approved by the MMed protocol committee before they can be submitted to the Ethics committee.
- 2. Applications can only be made after the student has completed a TNM800 course.

# 2. Submission requirements.

The following forms needs to be completed and submitted to Mrs Dirkie Joubert (MMed protocol committee secretary): <a href="mailto:dirkie.joubert@up.ac.za">dirkie.joubert@up.ac.za</a>, Tel: 012 354 1984.

All forms and the protocol should preferably be submitted electronically. All forms that needs signatures should be scanned and submitted electronically, preferably as a pdf file. All electronic files should be named according to the form and the applicant's name (e.g. form1 dr JR Hagmann.docx)

- a) Protocol (single e-mail copy) (template1)
- b) Application form (form1)
- c) Supervisor form (form2)
- d) <u>Letter of statistical support (form3)</u> (see attached). If the researcher thinks a statistical consultation is not needed this form can be modified with a paragraph providing the reasons.
- e) <u>Students own evaluation using protocol appraisal template (form 4) (assessment criteria on website)</u>

3. Important dates for 2015

Closing date for submission	MMed protocol committee meeting						
07-Jan-15	19-Jan-15						
30-Jan-15	16-Feb-15						
27-Feb-15	16-Mar-15						
27-Mar-15	20-Apr-15						
30-April-15	18-May-15						
29-Mei-15	15-Jun-15						
26-Jun-15	13-Jul-15						
31-Jul-15	17-Aug-15						
31-Aug-15	21-Sep-15						
30-Sep-15	19-Oct-15						
30-Oct-15	16-Nov-15						

# 4. Types of studies acceptable:

Prospective or retrospective studies including audits randomized controlled trials, diagnostic studies, health economic studies (for example cost of illness or cost – effectiveness) and cross sectional studies are acceptable. Imaging studies or laboratory studies as deemed appropriate by the radiology and pathology departments will also be acceptable. Single case reports will not be acceptable; however in certain disciplines a case series may be described or investigated.

#### 5. Feedback:

All protocols will be reviewed by two of the MMed protocol committee members. Each protocol will be discussed at the MMed protocol committee review meeting. Feedback to the candidate will be given after each review meeting. Candidates will be required to address each issue mentioned in the feedback before the deadline of the next meeting. Please see the attached review form used to review the protocols (Protocol Appraisal template: form 5). It is useful to ask a colleague to review your protocol using the very same review template the reviewers will use. This may highlight corrections that are needed before submission.

# 6. Approval.

Once the committee is satisfied that the protocol meets the required standards a <u>letter of approval</u> will be issued and the student can apply to the ethics committee for approval.

Prof P Rheeder Chairman MMed Committee Dept Internal Medicine Room 92436, 9<sup>th</sup> Floor Steve Biko Academic Hospital prheeder@medic.up.ac.za

# Statistical consultation for researchers in the Faculty of Health Sciences: 2015

Please note that the following options are available:

Site	Person	Appointments
School of Health	Ms	Kathy at
Systems and Public	Loveness	
Health (5 <sup>th</sup> Floor	Dzikiti	(012) 354 2378
HW Snyman		
Building North,		
Room 5-38)		
MRC statisticians		Emily at
(Soutpansberg road)		
		(012) 339 8523
Room 421.3	Prof Piet	Sam at
4 <sup>th</sup> floor above	Becker	
library		(012) 319 2191

# DRAFT SURGERY LOG BOOK VER 1.0

Name of Trainee	Training Institution
Head of Department	
Name	Signature
Doto	

Date	Nature of Procedure	Diagnosis/ Indication	Age	Hospital Number	Unsupervised	Supervised	Assistant	Total	Outcome/Complication	Endorsement by Trainer
	HEAD AND NECK/ENT									
	Major Procedures					5	5	10		
	Minor Procedures				10	5	2	17		
	Submandibular saialandenecton									
	Superficial parotidectomy									
	Total parotidectomy									
	Radical parotidectomy									
	Minor sialadenectomy									
	Operative removal of									
	Salivary calculus									
	Hemiglossectomy									
	Radical glossectomy									
	Plus Hemimandibulectomy									
	Wedge resection Lip									
	Radical Cervical									
	lymphadenectomy									
	Tracheostomy									
	Cricoidotomy									
	Drainage Ludwig's angina									
	Drainage paranasal Sinuses									

Date	Nature of Procedure	Diagnosis/ Indication	Age	Hospital Number	Unsupervised	Supervised	Assistant	Total	Outcome/Complication	Endorsement by Trainer
	<u>OESOPHAGUS</u>									
	Major Procedure						5	5		
	Minor Procedure				10	5	5	20		
	Oesophageal dilation									
	With rigid oesophagoscopy									
	With flexible oesophagoscopy									
	Removal of oesophageal									
	foreign body									
	Insertion indwelling tube									
	prosthesis:									
	With rigid oesophagoscopy									
	With flexible oesophagoscopy									
	Via laparotomy/gastrostomy									
	Repair trancheosophagial fistula									
	Fashioning of oesophagostomy									
	Operation treatment of									
	Oesophageal perforation									
	Heller Oesophageal myotomy:				1	1		1		
	- per thoracotomy/thoracoscopy									
	- per laparotomy/laparoscopy									
	Oesophagectomy/Surgical bypass									
	- Trans-thoracic with cervical or									
	intrathoracic anstomosis									
	- Transhiatal									
	- Thoraco-abdominal oesophagoga									

Date	Nature of Procedure	Diagnosi Indicatio	Age	Hospital Number	Unsupervised	Supervised	Assistant	Total	Outcome/Complication	Endorsement by Trainer
	Operative treatment of benign									
	Oesophageal lesions, eg Diverticulum benigin tumours									
	Oesophageal variceal sclerotherar band ligation									
	Colon/ small bowel interposition									
	Oesophageal transaction for bleeding varices									
	STOMACH & DUDENUM									
	Major Procedures				10	5	5	20		
	Minor Procedures				10	3	2	15		
	Feeding Gastrostomy - per laparotomy - per endoscopic									
	Gastroduodenotomy and Suture ligation for bleeding peptic ulcer									
	Pyloroplasty for gastric outlet obstruction									
	Omentopexy for perforated peptic ulcer									
	Truncal vagotomy plus drainage									
	Highly selective vagotomy									
	Antrectomy									
	Partial gastrectomy									
	Total gastrectomy									

Date	Nature of Procedure	Diagnosis/ Indication	Age	Hospital Number	Unsupervised	Supervised	Assistant	Total	Outcome/Complication	Endorsement by Trainer
	Operative treatment: other gastric/duodenal benign diseases e.g. diverticulum									
	PANCREAS AND DUODENUM Major Procedures Minor Procedures				5	3	5	8 15		
	Drainage pancreatic pseudocyst: -operative cystgastrostomy -endoscopic cystgastrostomy -operative cystenterostomy									
	- laparascopic cystenterostomy -percutaneous Triple bypass: laparotomic/									
	laparoscopic Pancreaticoduodenectomy: -Whipple'sprocedure									
	-Pylorus preserving Distal pancreatectomy Pancreatic duct enterostomy									
	Pancreatic head resection Feeding jejunostomy Ileostomy/continent ileostomy									
	Small bowel resection Closure intestinal fistula Small bowel adhesiolysis Excision/resection of mesenteric									
	lesion  Small bowel bypass/Roux-en-Y not otherwise specified									

Date	Nature of Procedure	Diagnosis/ Indication	Age	Hospital Number	Unsupervised	Supervised	Assistant	Total	Outcome/Complication	Endorsement by Trainer
	<u>APPENDIX</u>									
	Appendicectomy				10	3	3	16		
	Appendix abscess				5	2	2	9		
	Appendicectomy			1	1	1	1	1	T	
	-Open									
	-laparoscopic									
	Drainage appendix abscess									
	COLON AND RECTUM				4.0		<b>-</b>			
	Major Procedures				10	10	5	25		
	Minor Procedures				10	5	3	18		
	Segmental or hemicolectomy or Subtotal colectomy									
	-with primary anastomosis									
	-with Hartmann's procedure									
	-with colostomy and mucus									
	fistula									
	Defunctioning colostomy									
	Closure colostomy									
	Closure Hartmann's procedure									
	Closure colovaginal fistula									
	Closure other internal									
	entreoviscerals fistulae									
	Closure rectovaginal fistula									
	Proctocolectomy									
	- with/without ileal pouch ileo-									
	anal anastomosis									
	Anterior rectal resection									

Date	Nature of Procedure	Diagnosis/ Indication	Age	Hospital Number	Unsupervised	Supervised	Assistant	Total	Outcome/Complication	Endorsement by Trainer
	Low anterior rectal resection									
	Abdomino-perineal rectal resection									
	Total mesorectal excision									
	Trans-anal resection of rectal tumour or polyp									
	Repair of prolapsed rectum - with prosthesis - with per laparotomy resection - per anal resection - by placement anal steel suture (Thiersh procedure)									
	Excision fistula –in-ano									
	Excision pelvirectal fistula									
	Operation for haemorrhoids - rubber band ligation									
	- sclerotherapy									
	-haemorrhodectomy									
	-cryotherapy									
	-drainage/ evacuation of thrombsed haemorrhoid									
	Anal sphinterplasty for incontinence									

Date	Nature of Procedure	Diagnosis/ Indication	Age	Hospital Number	Unsupervised	Supervised	Assistant	Total	Outcome/Complication	Endorsement by Trainer
	Repair of ano/recto-vaginal									
	fistula									
	-with fistulectomy and reconstruction rectal wall/anal sphincter									
	-with mucosal advancement -with other procedure									
	Dilation anal / rectal stricture									
	Other anal/perineal procedures									
	-excision anal tag									
	-excision/fulguration viral warts									
	Anoplasty procedure for imperforate anus									
	HEPATO-BILIARY									
	Major Procedure				10	10	5	25		
	Minor Procedure				10	2	2	14		
	FNAC or Core Needle Biopsy									
	Open biopsy									
	Hemihepatectomy or extended hemihepatectomy									
	Non-anatomic or segmental hepatectomy									
	Non resectinal ablation									
	Hepaticojejunostomy									
	Liver harvest or transplant									
	Drainage/excision liver cyst									
	Cholecystotomy									

Date	Nature of Procedure	Diagnosis/ Indication	Age	Hospital Number	Unsupervised	Supervised	Assistant	Total	Outcome/Complication	Endorsement by Trainer
	Cholecystectomy				1	1				
	- open									
	- laparoscopic									
	- subtotal									
	Operative cholangiography									
	Exploration common bile duct									
	Resection gall bladder or Common bile duct tumour									
	Or choledochal cyst									
	Biliary-enteric bypass									
	-cholecyst-jejunostomy									
	-choledocho-duodenostomy									
	Operative dilation bile duct									
	Structure									
	Transduodenal sphincter plasty									
	ABDOMINAL WALL AND PER									
	CAVITY					_	<u> </u>			
	Major Procedures				10	5	5	20		
	Minor Procedures				10	2	2	14		
	Repair/closure burst abdomen									
	Repair incisional hernia - anatomical tissue repair								T	
	- with component separation									
	- with prosthesis									
	Repair inguinal hernia									
	- anatomical tissue repair									
	Adult – Baby/Child									
	- prosthetic repair									
	·									

Date		Diagnosis/ Indication	Age	Hospital Number	Unsupervised	Supervised	Assistant	Total	Outcome/Complication	Endorsement by Trainer
	- laparoscopic									
	Repair femoral hernia									
	Repair epigastriac/periumbilcal/ umbilical hernia and other abdominal hernia									
	Paracentesis									
	- diagnostic									
	- therapentic									
	Peritoneal lavage									
	Insertion peritoneal dialysis Catheter									
	Resection abdominal wall and retroperitoneal neoplasia									
	ENDOCRINE SYSTEM									
	THYROID GLAND									
	Thyroidectomy				5	5	5	16		
	Adrenalectomy						3	3		
	Other Endocrine Surgery						3	3		
	Thyroid lobectomy									
	Subtototal thyroidectomy									
	Total thyroidectomy									
	Excision thyroglosal cyst or fistu									
	Parathyroids Glands									
	Focussed/directed or explorative adenoma parathyriodectomy									

	Diagnosis/ Indication	Age	Hospital Number	Unsupervised	Supervised	Assistant	Total	Outcome/Complication	Endorsement by Trainer
Exploration & resection									
								T	
Pheochromocytoma/ Conns/									
<u> </u>									
-						l	1		
Operation for									
- insulinoma									
Other Endocrine Syndromes									
-Multiple endocrine syndrome									
-									
				4.0	_	_			
				10	5	5	20		
Open biopsy or excision breast									
	parathyroids for hyperplasia  Adrenal glands  Adrenalectomy for Pheochromocytoma/ Conns/ Cushings or other -open -laparoscopic  Pancreatic Endocrine Glands Operation for	Exploration & resection parathyroids for hyperplasia  Adrenal glands Adrenalectomy for Pheochromocytoma/ Conns/ Cushings or other -open -laparoscopic  Pancreatic Endocrine Glands Operation for - insulinoma - gastrinoma - other (specify)  Other Endocrine Syndromes -Multiple endocrine syndrome -Extra-adrenal pheochronocytoma -Carcinoid syndrome -other specify  BREAST  Major Procedures Minor Procedures Minor Procedures FNAC/Core Needle Biopsy Open biopsy or excision breast mass (benign),cyst, or aberrant	Exploration & resection parathyroids for hyperplasia  Adrenal glands Adrenalectomy for Pheochromocytoma/ Conns/ Cushings or other -open -laparoscopic  Pancreatic Endocrine Glands Operation for - insulinoma - gastrinoma - other (specify)  Other Endocrine Syndromes -Multiple endocrine syndrome -Extra-adrenal pheochronocytoma -Carcinoid syndrome -other specify  BREAST  Major Procedures Minor Procedures FNAC/Core Needle Biopsy Open biopsy or excision breast mass (benign),cyst, or aberrant	Exploration & resection parathyroids for hyperplasia  Adrenal glands Adrenalectomy for Pheochromocytoma/ Conns/ Cushings or other -open -laparoscopic  Pancreatic Endocrine Glands Operation for - insulinoma - gastrinoma - other (specify)  Other Endocrine Syndromes -Multiple endocrine syndrome -Extra-adrenal pheochronocytoma -Carcinoid syndrome -other specify  BREAST  Major Procedures Minor Procedures Minor Procedures FNAC/Core Needle Biopsy Open biopsy or excision breast mass (benign),cyst, or aberrant	Exploration & resection parathyroids for hyperplasia  Adrenal glands Adrenalectomy for Pheochromocytoma/ Conns/ Cushings or other -open -laparoscopic  Pancreatic Endocrine Glands Operation for - insulinoma - gastrinoma - other (specify)  Other Endocrine Syndromes -Multiple endocrine syndrome -Extra-adrenal pheochronocytoma -Carcinoid syndrome -other specify  BREAST  Major Procedures Minor Procedures Minor Procedures FNAC/Core Needle Biopsy Open biopsy or excision breast mass (benign),cyst, or aberrant	Exploration & resection parathyroids for hyperplasia  Adrenal glands Adrenalectomy for Pheochromocytoma/ Conns/ Cushings or other -open -laparoscopic  Pancreatic Endocrine Glands Operation for - insulinoma - gastrinoma - other (specify)  Other Endocrine Syndromes -Multiple endocrine syndrome -Extra-adrenal pheochronocytoma -Carcinoid syndrome -other specify  BREAST  Major Procedures Minor Procedures Minor Procedures FNAC/Core Needle Biopsy Open biopsy or excision breast mass (benign),cyst, or aberrant	Exploration & resection parathyroids for hyperplasia  Adrenal glands Adrenalectomy for Pheochromocytoma/ Conns/ Cushings or other -open -laparoscopic  Pancreatic Endocrine Glands Operation for - insulinoma - gastrinoma - other (specify)  Other Endocrine Syndromes -Multiple endocrine syndrome -Extra-adrenal pheochronocytoma -Carcinoid syndrome -other specify  BREAST  Major Procedures Minor Procedures Minor Procedures FNAC/Core Needle Biopsy Open biopsy or excision breast mass (benign),cyst, or aberrant	Exploration & resection parathyroids for hyperplasia  Adrenal glands  Adrenalectomy for Pheochromocytoma/ Conns/ Cushings or other -open -laparoscopic  Pancreatic Endocrine Glands Operation for - insulinoma - gastrinoma - other (specify)  Other Endocrine Syndromes -Multiple endocrine syndrome -Extra-adrenal pheochronocytoma -Carcinoid syndrome -other specify  BREAST  Major Procedures Minor Proc	Exploration & resection parathyroids for hyperplasia Adrenal glands Adrenal glands Adrenalectomy for Pheochromocytoma/ Conns/ Cushings or other -open -laparoscopic  Pancreatic Endocrine Glands Operation for -insulinoma - gastrinoma - other (specify)  Other Endocrine Syndromes -Multiple endocrine syndrome -Extra-adrenal pheochronocytoma -Carcinoid syndrome -other specify  BREAST Major Procedures FNAC/Core Needle Biopsy Open biopsy or excision breast mass (benign), cyst, or aberrant

Date		Diagnosis/ Indication	Age	Hospital Number	Unsupervised	Supervised	Assistant	Total	Outcome/Complication	Endorsement by Trainer
	Sentinel lymph node biopsy for breast cancer									
	Subareolar cone excsion or microdochectomy or wedge excision									
	Simple or toilet mastectomy  Modified radical astectomy									
	Breast conserving matstectomy -with sentinel lymph node biopsy -with axillary lymphadenectomy									
	Subcutaneous mastectomy for gynaecomastia or cancer prophylaxis									
	Breast construction operation									
	-myo (cutaneous) flaps -prothesis insertion									
	SKIN, APPENDAGES AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUES									
	Major procedures				10	2	2	14		
	Minor procedures				10	2	2	14		
	Biobsy (incisional or excisional) Skin or Soft tissue lesions Excision benign skin and Subcutaneous tissue tumours or cysts									
	Excision malignant tumours of skin									

Date		Diagnosis/ Indication	Age	Hospital Number	Unsupervised	Supervised	Assistant	Total	Outcome/Complication	Endorsement by Trainer
	- squamous cell carcinoma									
	-basal cell carcinoma									
	-melanoma -without lymph									
	node dissection									
	-with sentinal lymph node									
	biopsy									
	-with radical lymphadenectomy									
	Debridement, suturing, split Skin graft skin wounds									
	Full thickness rotational or free									
	flap skin graft (specify)									
	Operative removal foreign body									
	Operative treatment of nails sole									
	scalp other appendages									
	<u>BURNS</u>									
	Major procedures				10	2	2	14		
	Minor procedures				10	2	2	14		
	- escharotomy									
	- escharectomy									
	- skin draft									
	-release contactures									
	LYMPHATIC VASCULAR SURGERY									
	Major arterial procedures					5	10	15		
	Minor arterial procedures				10	5	5	20		
	Major venous procedures				5	5	5	15		
	Minor venous procedures				10	2	2	14		

Date		Diagnosis/ Indication	Age	Hospital Number	Unsupervised	Supervised	Assistant	Total	Outcome/Complication	Endorsement by Trainer
	Lymphatic vascular procdures									
	Treatment of cystic hydroma (specify)									
	Management of lymphoedema (specify)									
	Venous vascular									
	Operation for varicose veins (specify)									
	Operation/procedure for acute									
	Deep vein thrombosis (specify)									
	Operation / treatment for post- phlebetic syndrome									
	Procedure for haemangioma									
	Arterial vascular									
	Embolectomy/Thrombectomy and/or intralesional thrombolysis									
	Abdominal aorta and/or iliac artery aneurysm repair									
	- nonruptured									
	- open									
	- endovascular									
	- ruptured		•							
	- open									
	- endovascular									

Date	Nature of Procedure	Diagnosis Indication	Age	Hospital Number	Unsupervised	Supervised	Assistant	Total	Outcome/Complication	Endorsement by Trainer
	Other arterial aneurysm repair (specify)									
	Aorta –bifemoral graft									
	Distal arterioplasty, with or without grafting or patch									
	Carotid endarterectomy and graft									
	Other arterial bypass or reconstruction procedures (specify)									
	Procedure for arterio-venous fistula									
	RETICULO-ENDOTHELIAL SYST									
	Major procedures eg. Splenectomy				5	5	5	15		
	LN Dissection Minor procedures				10	2	2	14		
	Lymph Node biopsy not Specified elsewhere				ı		1			
	- FNAC/Core Needle biopsy -cervical including Scalene									
	lymph node									
	-Open or laparoscopic Intro-abdominal LN									
	biopsy - mediastinoscopic LN biopsy									
	- sentinal lymph node biopsy									
	- other lymph node biopsy									

Nature of Procedure	Diagnosis/ Indication	Age	Hospital Number	Unsupervis	Supervised	Assistant	Total	Outcome/Complicatio
Splenectomy			I	1	1		1	
-other e.g. trauma								
Radical lymph node dissection (not specified elsewhere)								
-cervical								
-groin								
-coellac -mediastinal								
SURGICAL SEPSIS (NOT								
SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE)								
Major procedures				10	2	2	14	
Minor procedures				10	2	2	14	
Abscess Drainage								
	Splenectomy - therapeautic/elective -diagnostic (staging for Lymphoma) -other e.g. trauma Radical lymph node dissection (not specified elsewhere) -cervical -groin -axillary -retroperitoneal -coeliac -mediastinal  SURGICAL SEPSIS (NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE)  Major procedures	Splenectomy - therapeautic/elective -diagnostic (staging for Lymphoma) -other e.g. trauma Radical lymph node dissection (not specified elsewhere) -cervical -groin -axillary -retroperitoneal -coeliac -mediastinal  SURGICAL SEPSIS (NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE)  Major procedures Minor procedures Operative treatment of necrotising Fasciitis (Specify location) Abscess Drainage = perianal =intra-abdominal (Specifiy)	Splenectomy - therapeautic/elective -diagnostic (staging for Lymphoma) -other e.g. trauma Radical lymph node dissection (not specified elsewhere) -cervical -groin -axillary -retroperitoneal -coeliac -mediastinal  SURGICAL SEPSIS (NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE)  Major procedures  Minor procedures Operative treatment of necrotising Fasciitis (Specify location) Abscess Drainage - Open drainage = perianal =intra-abdominal (Specifiy)	Splenectomy - therapeautic/elective -diagnostic (staging for Lymphoma) -other e.g. trauma Radical lymph node dissection (not specified elsewhere) -cervical -groin -axillary -retroperitoneal -coeliac -mediastinal  SURGICAL SEPSIS (NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE)  Major procedures Minor procedures Operative treatment of necrotising Fasciitis (Specify location) Abscess Drainage - Open drainage = perianal =intra-abdominal (Specifiy)	Splenectomy - therapeautic/elective -diagnostic (staging for Lymphoma) -other e.g. trauma Radical lymph node dissection (not specified elsewhere) -cervical -groin -axillary -retroperitoneal -coeliac -mediastinal  SURGICAL SEPSIS (NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE)  Major procedures  Minor procedures  Doperative treatment of necrotising Fasciitis (Specify location)  Abscess Drainage - Open drainage = perianal =intra-abdominal (Specifiy)	Splenectomy - therapeautic/elective -diagnostic (staging for	Splenectomy - therapeautic/elective -diagnostic (staging for	Splenectomy - therapeautic/elective -diagnostic (staging for

Date	Nature of Procedure	Diagnosis/ Indication	Age	Hospital Number	Unsupervis	Supervised	Assistant	Total	Outcome/Complicatio
	=other specify								
	-percutaneous drainage								
	=liver abscess								
	=perforated diverticulum other (Specify)								
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,								
	UROLOGIC PROCEDURES				_	_	-	4 E	
	Major procedures				5	5	<b>5</b>	15 14	
	Minor procedures Urethral dilatation				10	2		14	
	Suprapubic catheter insertion								
	Operation for hydrocoele Operation for testicular torsion								
	Operation or maldescended testis								
	Repair ruptured bladder								
	Cadaver/live donor nephrectomy								
	Nephrectomy (total or partial)								
	Renal transplant								
	Ureterostomy								
	ENDOSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS					1			<u>l</u>
	Oesophagoscopy				5	5	5	15	
	Proctoscigmoidoscopy				10	3	2	15	
	Upper GI endoscopy				10	5	5	20	
	Colonoscopy					5	5	10	
	Other							-	
	Proctoscopy								
	Rigid sigmoidoscopy								
	Colonoscopy								

Date	Nature of Procedure	Diagnosis/ Indication	Age	Hospital Number	Unsupervis	Supervised	Assistant	Total	Outcome/Complication	
	Rigid oesophagoscopy									
	Flexible oesophago-gastro-									
	duodenoscopy (upper GI									
	endoscopy									
	Rigid /flexible bronchoscopy									
	Other endoscopy (Specify)									
	CARDIO-THORACIC SURGERY									
	Cholecystectomy				5	5	5	15		
	Anti-acid reflux procedures				2	5	5	12		
	Other laparoscopic procedures									
	Appendicectomy, colectomy									
	Thoracoscopic procedures									
	Insertion underwater seal	<u>,                                    </u>		r						
	intercostal drain									
	Rib resection and insertion drain									
	Decortication									
	Thoracotomy/median sternotomy_									
	-Cardiac chamber repair									
	-Major bleeding arrest									
	-Pegmental/lobar/total									
	-pneumonectomy									

Date	Nature of Procedure	Diagnosis Indication	Age	Hospital Number	Unsupervis	Supervised	Assistant	Total	Outcome/Complication	
	TRAUMA & CRITICAL CARE						•			
	(NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE)									
	Invasive monitoring procedures				10	5	5	20		
	Major operative procedures eg.				5	5	5	15		
	Damage control lap, decompression									
	of fascial compartment									
	Minor procedures				10	3	2	15		
	Insertion Central Venons Line									
	Assisted mechanical ventilation									
	Dialysis:				,					
	- peritoneal									
	-haemofiltration									
	-haemodialysis									
	Creation arterio-venous shunt				1		ı			
	-Anatomic AV Shunt (specify)									
	Total pareteral nutrition									
	Patient controlled analgesic pump									
	Exploratory laparotomy (not				1	1	1			
	elsewhere specified):									
	-trauma									
	-for non-trauma						1			
	Creation of laparostome intra-									
	abdominal hypertension (abdo-									
	minal compartment syndrome)									_
	Damage control laparotomy									

Date	Nature of Procedure	Diagnosis Indication	Hospital Number	Unsuper	Supervis	Assistan	Total	Outcome/Complications	
	syndrome							·	
	Management of crush syndrome (specify)								
	Management of diabetic ketoacidosis								
	Management of Disseminated Intravascular coagulation								
	Management of pulmonary embolism								
	Management of myocardial infartion								
	Skin and soft tissue repair -primary								
	-secondary								
	TRAUMA ORTHOPAEDICS		1.		ı				
	Major trauma procedures								
	Major non-trauma procedures								
	Minor trauma and non-trauma								
	procedures			5	3	2	10		
	Closed reduction of fracture (specify)								
	Open reduction of fracture (specify)								
	Amputations! Also at Vascular? And miscellaenous								
	Internal/external fixation of fracture (specify)								
	Tendon repair (specify)								
	Nerve repair (specify)								

Date	Nature of Procedure	Diagnosis		Hospital Number	Unsupervis	Supervised	Assistant	Total	Outcome/Complications
		Indication	4	12		0,	4	_	
	Non-trauma orthopaedics								
	Operative management septic arthritis								
	Other nontrauma orthopaedic								
	procedure e.g. bursa, ganglion (specify)								
	NEUROSURGERY			ı		1	1		1
	Major procedures								
	Minor procedures								
	Intraventricular pressure monitoring								
	Craniotomy-evacuation Intracranial haematoma								
	PAEDIATRIC SURGERY		I	ı	I	1		l.	<u>'</u>
	(NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE)								
	Major procedures						5	5	
	Minor procedures				10	5	5	20	
	Pyloromyotomy								
	Operative treatment of abdominal wall hernia (specify)								
	Repair omphalocoele, peritoneo- pleural diaphragmatic defect hernia (specify)								
	Operation for Hirschsprung disease								
	Operation for imperforated anus (specify)								
	?TOF								

Date	Nature of Procedure	Diagnosis/ Indication	Age	Hospital Number	Unsupervised	Supervised	Assistant	Second Assista	Total	Outcome/Complication
	<u>AMPUTATIONS</u>									
	For Trauma				5	2	2		9	
	For Vascular disease				10	5	5		20	
	For Diabetic Sepsis				10	5	5		20	
	For Miscellaneous indications									
	Upper limb amputation									
	- digits									
	-fore-arm									
	-arm									
_	-forequarter  Lower limb amputation									
	- digit									
	-midtarsal/transtarsal									
	- below knee									
	- above knee									
	-hindquarter									
	MISCELLANEOUS PROCEDURE									
	Major Procedures (itemise)									
	Minor procedures									
	Peritoneo-venous shunt for									
	ascicites									
	Ventriculo-peritoneal									
	Shunt for hydocephalus									
	Operation for lymphoedema									
	Specify)									