HOW TO:

PATHWAYS FOR SUCCESSFUL SURGERY TRAINING

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Study Programme

- a) Prepare for each weekly topic(s) from the programme even when not presenting
 - i. Surgical Anatomy
 - ii. Intermediates/Finals Topics
 - iii. GI Tutorials
 - iv. Journal Club
- b) Read cases of the week, X-rays and exam cases even those presented by others

Operative Technique

- a) Familiarise yourself with instruments and equipment
- b) Learn what instruments to use for what and how. Get your senior to guide you.
- c) Prepare for elective operations
 - i. Read about operative technique (Kirk's Gen Surg Ops)
 - ii. Prepare your patient physiologic status, pathology and complications
 - iii. Plan for the operation
 - Obtain or confirm informed consent.
 - are there special instruments or consumable needed
 - do you need to appraise anaesthetic about comorbidity difficulties
 - does your patient need ICU/High Care

Study Schedule

- a) Have a set pattern for studying
- b) Negotiate with your partner (children) for "fixed" family day(s) and honour it.
- c) Have a planned weekly leisure day
- d) Have a weekly programme written out a month ahead.
- e) Stick to your programme
- f) If you miss a day, stick to the programme.
- g) Make up missed day during leisure period.
- h) Choose one or two textbooks for basic reading for theory (Sabaston) and one for operative technique (Kirk)

Reading Journals

- a) Choose articles from reputable journals
- b) Read (i) Leading articles Br J Surg
 - (ii) Review articles North American Clinic series mainly Surgery but also GIT
 - (iii) Current Problems in Surgery
- c) Read recent advances on the week's topics
- d) Summarise the weeks topics
 - Record it so you can listen to it when driving, jogging or in the gym

Preparing for Journal Club

- a) Choose research article (no review) but metaanalysis allowed
- b) Choose reputable journal
- c) Choose reputable authors/institutions
- d) Scan a handful before selecting one journal.
- e) Remember <u>old articles</u> may still be <u>the most</u> <u>authoritative</u> findings on the topic
- f) Always go back to older references to confirm or understand the main points being made.

Presenting Journal Club

- a) Circulate chosen journal at least 3days before
- b) The presentation
 - Background/introduction to the study
 - Research question and research methodology
 - Results and discussion, do you agree
 - Conclusion, do you agree
 - Does the data show something else or in addition to what authors point out
- c) What are the Pros (positives) about the research and the article
 - Was the research well conceived, well executed and correctly interpreted
 - Is the article well written
- d) What are the Cons (Negatives)
 - refer to Pros
- e) Your own conclusion

Preparation for Presenting a Talk

- i. Know your audience
 - do not insult them with unnecessary and simplistic detail
 - Fully explain any obscure concepts in the talk
- ii. Do not use jargon
- iii. Do not use abbreviations without setting out what they mean
- iv. Slide must not carry too many concepts better one concept per slide
- v. Do not write out whole paragraphs in a slide
- vi. Choose simple primary colours black on white always best.

Use colours for emphasis only. Remember 10% people colour blind.

- i. Do not telescope slide line by line
- ii. No animations = distraction

Presentation of a Talk

- a) Rehearse your presentation well: Use your partner or mirror to practise
 - time yourself. Better to deliver in less time than go over time.
 - Chairman may and should rudely stop you if going over time and you will loose your punch line
- b) Get to the venue and confirm that slide projection technology accepts your medium
- c) Look at your audience (not your slides)
- d) Speak at even tempo and audible voice
- e) Choose 3 or 4 people 2 at the back, one in the centre and one in front to help scan the audience as you speak
- f) Give brief outline of your talk: take home message(s)
- g) Leave time for questions!

Preparing for exams

- Prepare well ahead of time to cover syllabus
- Attempt previous exam papers for each topic before you revise and same questions after revision
- Try and answer previous questions as though in exams
- Get into study group for support and gauging yourself
- Get your lecturers/trainers to guide you
- Best revision is live clinical cases including operations

Procedures and requirement during training

Training entails both FCS and MMed (Chir)

- Yearly valid HPCSA registration to practise medicine
- Yearly registration with HPCSA as trainee/registrar
- Yearly registration with University Pretoria as MMed (Chir) student
- Must pass Primary FCS within 12 months Basic Surgical Skills needed to write
- Must select and prepare research protocol during 1st year- TNM course
- Must have Research Protocol Approved within 18 months needed before writing Intermediate FCS
- Must write FCS Final before 5yrs expire need supervisor approval of draft

dissertation.

- Need external examiner pass the dissertation in order to graduate with MMed
- Need both FCS and MMed to register with HPCSA to practise as specialist!

THE END

THANK YOU

QUESTIONS

COMMENT