

Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary CA-3 Rotation in Anesthesiology for Otorhinolaryngologic & Ophthalmologic (ENT) procedures

I. Medical Knowledge

A. Cognitive objectives

1. Know age and size appropriate medication doses;
2. Know appropriate evaluation of difficult airways;
3. Know criteria for and risks of deep extubation;
4. Know assessment of obstructive sleep apnea, and understand its implications for anesthetic management;
5. Know the risks associated with peribulbar and retrobulbar eye blocks;
6. Know the unintended effects of ophthalmic medications on the cardiovascular system;
7. Understand the needs of the surgical team for cases requiring nerve monitoring;
8. Know proper fluid management for neonates, infants, and children;
9. Know the consequences of systemic disease on anesthetic choice, technique, and management;
10. Know the indications for and contraindications to peribulbar block.

B. Psychomotor

1. Evaluate head & neck cancer patients for difficult airway;
2. Elicit information necessary for patient care and safety from the patient and patient's chart;
3. Evaluate pediatric patients with acute and chronic airway disease.

C. Affective

1. Appreciate cultural differences and their impact on patients' medical history.

II Patient Care

A. Cognitive

1. Know how to decrease the risk for airway fire, as well as how to manage fire in the airway;
2. Understand the management of airway laser surgery;
3. Know how to properly size endotracheal tubes in infants and children;
4. Know the management of pediatric patients with unusual syndromes;
5. Understand the implications of open globes on anesthetic management;
6. Know the algorithm for management of airway fire;
7. Understand the management of the oculo-cardiac reflex;
8. Understand the risks of over- and under-sedation of patients undergoing eye procedures under MAC.

B. Psychomotor

1. Demonstrate maintenance of adequate airway in unusual positions (e.g. anesthesia machine on the left; standing to side; head rotated to either side);
2. Properly place and secure pediatric endotracheal tubes, flexible LMA's and oral airways;
3. Be able to manage cases requiring spontaneous ventilation during airway surgery;
4. Assess of risk of airway fire based on surgical technique and procedure;
5. Be able to safely deliver a sleeping patient to the recovery room;
6. Be able to quickly turn over a room without assistance;
7. Safely induce and maintain anesthesia for open globe cases;
8. Perform peribulbar block competently and with adequate sedation;
9. Identify a balance between patient safety and surgical requirements;
10. Assess adequacy of oxygenation in the recovery room;
11. Assess and treat pre- and postoperative agitation;
12. Control of pain and nausea in the peri-operative period;
13. Demonstrate proper infection control techniques;
14. Perform thorough chart review, including assessment of lab tests, ECG, and radiological studies.

C. Affective Objectives

1. Appreciate the role of the anesthesia team as advocates for the patient;
2. Appreciate the influence of the anesthesia team on patient health decisions.

III. Interpersonal and Communication Skills

A. Cognitive Objectives

1. Recognize the need for essential information from other caregivers;
2. Understand the requirement of interpreter services when indicated;
3. Know lay terms for medical issues;
4. Know how to communicate nonverbally with patients and families.

B. Psychomotor Objectives

1. Make a clear presentation of the anesthetic plan to the anesthesia team;
2. Conduct a thorough age-appropriate explanation of anesthesia procedures to the patient and/or patient family;
3. Obtain informed consent for anesthesia, responding to questions and concerns of the patient;
4. Learn to identify shortcomings of interpreters, such as incomplete or inaccurate translation;
5. Obtain pertinent medical information from the patient's healthcare providers;
6. Perform thorough documentation of intra-operative events;
7. Provide recommendations and advice as an advocate for the patient,

C. Affective Objectives

1. Maintain patient confidentiality;
2. Demonstrate compassionate and respectful treatment of the patients and their families;
3. Display cultural sensitivity to patients and coworkers;
4. Be aware of family dynamics during contact with patients and their families;
5. Be aware of the impact of communication on neighboring patients and families in the preoperative assessment area and in the recovery room.

IV. Professionalism

A. Cognitive Objectives

1. Know the HIPAA rules;
2. Know the expectations of your patients, colleagues and other hospital personnel for your role and behavior;

B. Psychomotor Objectives

1. Display respectful and appropriate behavior to nursing, surgical, peripheral and anesthesia personnel;
2. Display respectful and professional behavior with patients and their families;
3. Resolve conflict with other caregivers in a professional manner;
4. Resolve conflict with patients and patient families (e.g., the patient wants anesthesia despite contraindications which lead to cancellation) in a professional manner.

C. Affective Objectives

1. Gain confidence in trying new or different anesthesia plans
2. Feel comfortable in requesting adequate assistance or supervision while essaying new techniques;
3. Recognize that surgical expectations, nursing expectations, and the anesthesia team's assessment and management may lead to conflict;
4. Recognize that a patient's anger with the anesthesia team may be caused by an outside problem;

V. Practice-Based Learning

A. Cognitive Objectives

1. Recognize adverse consequences to actions or inactions;
2. Know alternate plans of action in such case;
3. Acknowledge error and misunderstanding;
4. Accept criticism with maturity;
5. Give thoughtful assessment of your experience here. We can work on solutions if we are made aware of problems.