Stanford University General Surgery Residency Program
Neurosurgery Goals and Objectives for Surgery R-1 residents
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Description
The Neurosurgery rotation at Stanford Hospital offers an intensive experience in the care of patients with neurosurgical diseases (elective and emergency general and specialized neurosurgery).

Goals
The goal of the Neurourgery rotation is to help the residents:
- Develop knowledge and experience in the evaluation and management of neurosurgical patients.
- Refine procedural skills commonly required in the care of these and other surgical patients.
- Experience and understand the day-to-day function of a surgical service.

Objectives
The rotation has the following objectives:
- The surgery intern on the Neurosurgery service functions as a trusted member of the team assuming direct responsibility for the day-to-day care and writing orders on patients on the service and coordinating care with other services that may be consulting.
- The resident gains knowledge of surgical and neurosurgical care through discussion on rounds with the attending physician and senior residents and also by independent reading.

Residents can expect daily teaching from members of the team, both at the bedside and in informal sessions. Feedback and teaching is individualized to the needs of the residents. Residents will take overnight call as directed by the program and are expected to manage the patients with consultation as needed with the in-house chief resident and on-call attending.

Residents are evaluated in the 6 core competencies (Medical knowledge, Patient care, Interpersonal communication skills, Professionalism, Practiced based learning and Systems based practice) using specific web-based evaluation forms. An outline of core competencies with rotation objectives, instructional activities, and evaluations is below.

Specific goals and objectives for residents

GOALS Core Competencies	R-1 OBJECTIVES	INSTRUCTIONAL ACTIVITIES	EVALUATION
Knowledge: To acquire and apply knowledge of established and evolving basic and applied clinical sciences that relate to the practice of adult critical care	Knows and applies the basic and clinical sciences appropriate to the practice of Surgical Care such as physiology, pharmacology, and disease processes. Demonstrates an investigatory and analytic approach to patients with neurosurgical illnesses. Prioritizes patient's disease related states, issues and designs a care plan accordingly, anticipates potential complications and prevention	Teaching by attending faculty and senior resident Independent reading	Weekly feedback by Chief Residents and Rotation evaluation by Chief Residents and Program Director (https://stanford.medhub.com)
Patient Care: To provide compassionate, appropriate, and effective neurosurgical care of adults.	Adequate assessment of neurosurgical patients including: • Physical exam and history • Evaluation of appropriate laboratory data and imaging results Learn IV and CSF access in adults. Manage surgical and neurologic problems such as altered mental status, seizure, respiratory compromise, metabolic derangements, and common surgical complications like wound infection, DVT/PE, and pneumonia.	Daily rounds with the Neurosurgery Team	Weekly feedback by Chief Residents and Rotation evaluation by Chief Residents and Program Director (https://stanford.medhub.com)

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Effective Interpersonal and Communication skills: Residents must communicate in a way that leads to effective information exchange of a critical care plan to patients, their families, and professional associates.	Provide family members an update of patient's condition. Discusses appropriate peri-operative concerns with team & consultants Works effectively with nurses to communicate care plan	Daily rounds with the Neurosurgery Team	Weekly feedback by Chief Residents and Rotation evaluation by Chief Residents and Program Director (https://stanford.medhub.com)
Practice based learning and improvement: In order to improve patient care practices, residents must be able to critically evaluate their own performance as well as appraise and incorporate clinical scientific evidence.	Identify impact of complications on recovery of patients Use information technology to assimilate current medical literature as it relates to patient care Learns attention to detail in surgical patients	Daily rounds with the Neurosurgery Team Weekly Neurosurgery Grand Rounds	Weekly feedback by Chief Residents and Rotation evaluation by Chief Residents and Program Director (https://stanford.medhub.com)
Professionalism: Residents must show a commitment to professional responsibilities, adherence to ethical principles, and sensitivity to diversity.	Displays appropriate demeanor, even in adverse situations Acts with sensitivity and responsiveness to patient's culture, age, gender, and disabilities Maintains accountability to patients, medical profession, and society Obtains proper consent and confirm advanced directives, if present Becomes life long learner	Daily rounds with the Neurosurgery Team	Weekly feedback by Chief Residents and Rotation evaluation by Chief Residents and Program Director (https://stanford.medhub.com)

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Systems-based Practice: A resident must be able to demonstrate an awareness of and responsiveness to the system of health care and the ability to effectively call on system resources to provide optimal care.	Learn to use care protocols to improve quality of care Act as an organizational problem solver for patients Understands how efficient patient care enables the hospital to deliver a wide range of patient care. Understands how care practice affects staffing and health care costs	Daily rounds with the Neurosurgery Team	Weekly feedback by Chief Residents and Rotation evaluation by Chief Residents and Program Director (https://stanford.medhub.com)