



Regional Anesthesia: Goals and Objectives

Goals

1. At the end of this rotation, the anesthesiology resident will be competent to independently practice regional anesthesia during orthopedic, pediatric, vascular, general, and thoracic surgical procedures.
2. The program for achieving goals and objectives includes faculty demonstration and supervised participation, skills workshops, lectures, and departmental or web-based multimedia.

Objectives

1. Patient Care

In order to achieve the goals and objectives set forth, the anesthesiology resident should:

Observe skills and management techniques of anesthesiologists with expertise in regional anesthetic techniques;

Perform procedures under direct supervision of anesthesiologists with expertise in regional anesthetic techniques. The regional blocks for surgical anesthesia performed under direct supervision of anesthesiologists with expertise in regional anesthetic techniques are:

Upper and lower extremity nerve blocks

Intercostal nerve blocks

Spinal anesthesia

Epidural anesthesia

Combined spinal epidural (CSE)

Superficial cervical plexus, Deep cervical plexus

Transtracheal, Superior laryngeal nerve block

Observe multimedia presentations that demonstrate more complicated or uncommon procedures.

Thoracic and lumbar paravertebral

Intravenous regional anesthesia (Bier block)

Medical Knowledge

The anesthesiology resident is expected to follow a comprehensive course of independent-study that includes the following resource materials:

Miller Anesthesia Chapters:

Chapter 13 Local Anesthetics

Chapter 42 Spinal, epidural, and caudal anesthesia

Chapter 43 Nerve Blocks

Chapter 44 Regional anesthesia in children

Web site: New York School of Regional Anesthesia (<http://www.nysora.com>)

2. Practice-based Learning and Improvement

Perform a literature search and describe at least one method shown to effectively decrease accidental nerve injury associated with a regional block.

Monitor your effectiveness of performing a regional block for surgery and describe one way to improve your success rate and one way to decrease the time it takes you to perform the block.

3. Interpersonal and Communication Skills

Identify the special needs of communicating with patients having a regional block.

Demonstrate effective, organized work habits.

Demonstrate a willingness to accept constructive feedback.

4. Professionalism

Demonstrate compassion, empathy, and respect for the dignity of patients having regional anesthesia in the perioperative period.

Accept responsibility for errors as demonstrated by problem identification, remediation, and follow-up.

Maintain honesty and reliability at all times.

5. Systems-based Practice

Identify two problems involved with integrating regional anesthesia into practice and discuss how you would resolve them

Properly label syringes used during procedure and secure medications after use.

Describe the patient benefit of using regional anesthesia in terms of cost-effectiveness and improved outcome potential.