

ANES 467 - Anesthesia Clinical Experience III
Summer 2009
Clinical Course for 2nd Year Students

Faculty:

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Course Overview:

This course provides extended exposure to all of the clinical subspecialties of anesthesiology (obstetrics, pediatrics, neurosurgery, cardiovascular, etc.). Students alternate through rotations at several area hospitals. Prerequisites: ANES 465, ACLS and PALS certification.

Exams and Grading:

This clinical experience course is evaluated by:

1. Systematic analysis of numerical performance evaluations and of written comments submitted by clinical instructors
2. Analysis of the trends in these comments
3. The numerical grading of a comprehensive exam given at the end of the semester

A committee of senior clinical instructors regularly (once per semester or as needed) evaluates students and can make a single letter grade adjustment (up or down) based on their unanimous and collective expertise in reviewing clinical “comments” and “trends.” Deliberations of these meetings are documented by a scribe.

Students are able to view clinical performance data online via the MSA Program computers in the MSA Student Lounge.

Course Objectives:

By the end of the spring semester of the second year and having completed the entire didactic and clinical programs of study, the MSA graduate candidate should strive to be at least **95%** successful when performing tasks in addition to the following tasks *with rare assistance* (defined as “**supervision 100%** of the time with **technical support 5%** of the time given by a clinical instructor”):

- Arterial vessel cannulation
- Central venous cannulation
- Lumbar epidural catheter placement and management
- Placement and management of pediatric caudal blocks
- Placement and management of IV perfusion (Bier) blocks
- Nasotracheal intubation
- Endobronchial tube placement
- Nasogastric tube placement

- Management of monitored anesthesia care (MAC)
- Management of anesthesia for outpatient surgery
- Management of anesthesia for cardiac surgery
- Management of anesthesia for thoracic surgery
- Management of anesthesia for obstetrics
- Management of anesthesia for pediatric surgery
- Management of anesthesia for neurosurgery
- Management of anesthesia for trauma surgery
- Management of anesthesia for vascular surgery
- Management of anesthesia for geriatric patients

The performance checklist for the entire clinical (second) year contains the following items:

1. Successful placement of **arterial catheters** by the *second* needle stick given the following criteria:
 - An appropriate vessel is chosen for insertion
 - An appropriate catheter is chosen
 - Aseptic technique is used
 - The transducer tubing is connected with minimal blood loss
 - The catheter and tubing are secured adequately
 - The transducer is zeroed properly
2. Successful placement of subclavian or internal jugular central venous catheters by the second needle stick given the following criteria:
 - An appropriate vessel is chosen
 - An appropriate catheter is chosen
 - Aseptic technique is used
 - Tubing is connected with minimal blood loss
 - The catheter and tubing are secured properly
 - The transducer is zeroed properly (when appropriate)
 - The Swan-Ganz catheter is inserted properly (when appropriate)
3. Successful placement of lumbar epidural catheters by the second Touhy needle stick given the following criteria:
 - Aseptic technique is used
 - The appropriate level for insertion is chosen
 - The dura is not punctured
 - No persistent paresthesia is elicited
 - An appropriate local anesthetic/dosage is chosen
 - No intravascular injection is evident
 - The level of analgesia is deemed adequate
 - Follow up management of the block is appropriate.
4. Successful placement of pediatric caudal blocks by the second needle stick given the following criteria:
 - Aseptic technique is used
 - No CSF, heme or stool is aspirated

- An appropriate local anesthetic/dosage & volume is chosen
 - An adequate level of analgesia is obtained
5. Successful placement of intravenous perfusion (Bier) blocks given the following criteria:
 - Standard practice is followed
 - Adequate surgical analgesia is achieved without the need for follow up general anesthesia
 6. Successful placement of adult or pediatric nasotracheal tubes by the second tube pass given the following criteria:
 - An appropriately sized endotracheal tube is chosen
 - Magill forceps are used effectively when needed
 - Tube insertion is atraumatic
 - No epistaxis is noted
 - The tube is secured adequately
 7. Successful placement of endobronchial tubes by the second tube pass given the following criteria:
 - An appropriately sized tube is chosen
 - Proper tube placement is verified by fiberoptic endoscopy
 - The tube is secured adequately
 - The student shows a working knowledge of endobronchial tube ventilation principles
 8. Successful placement of nasogastric tubes by the second tube pass given the following criteria:
 - The appropriate size tube is chosen
 - The appropriate nares is chosen
 - c) No epistaxis is noted
 - d) The tube is secured adequately at the appropriate depth
 9. Anesthetic management of patients for monitored anesthesia care as a member of an anesthesia care team.
 10. Anesthesia management of adult patients for outpatient surgery as a member of an anesthesia care team.
 11. Anesthetic management of patients for cardiac surgery as a member of an anesthesia care team.
 12. Anesthetic management of patients for thoracic surgery as a member of an anesthesia care team.
 13. Anesthetic management of patients for obstetrical procedures as a member of an anesthesia care team given the following criteria:
Vaginal deliveries including:
 - placement of epidural

- management of labor
- present for delivery

Cesarean sections including:

- placement of epidural and/or induction of general anesthesia
- management of the case

14. Anesthetic management of pediatric patients for all types of surgery as a member of an anesthesia care team (patients included in this category can also be counted toward requirements in other categories).
15. Anesthetic management of patients for neurosurgery as a member of an anesthesia care team.
16. Anesthetic management of patients for trauma surgery as a member of an anesthesia care team.
17. Anesthetic management of patients for vascular surgery as a member of an anesthesia care team.
18. Anesthetic management of geriatric patients for all types of surgery as a member of an anesthesia care team (patients included in this category can also be counted toward requirements in other categories).

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