# Trainee Assessment & Competency

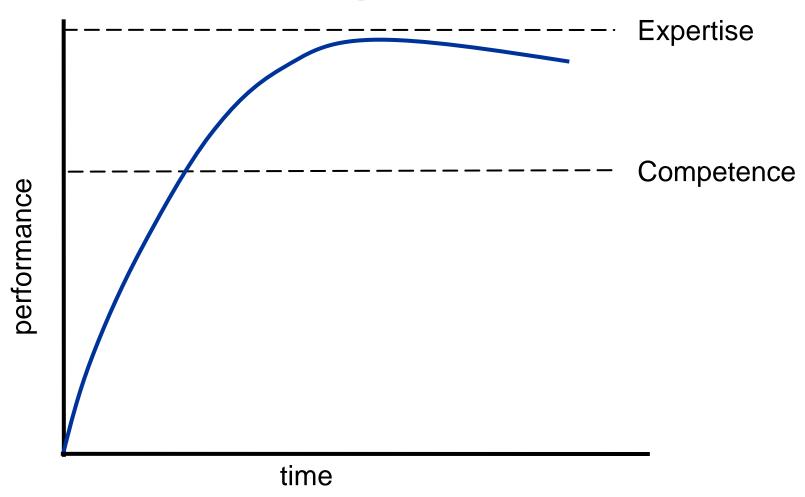
Dr Adam Haycock



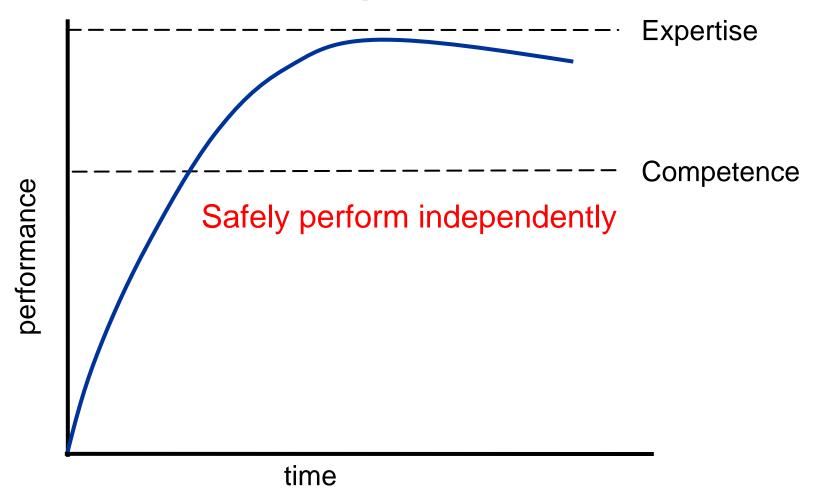
### Contents

- Skills acquisition
  - Competency vs expertise
- When to use assessments
- Types of assessments
- Assessment tools
- Numbers and key performance indicators

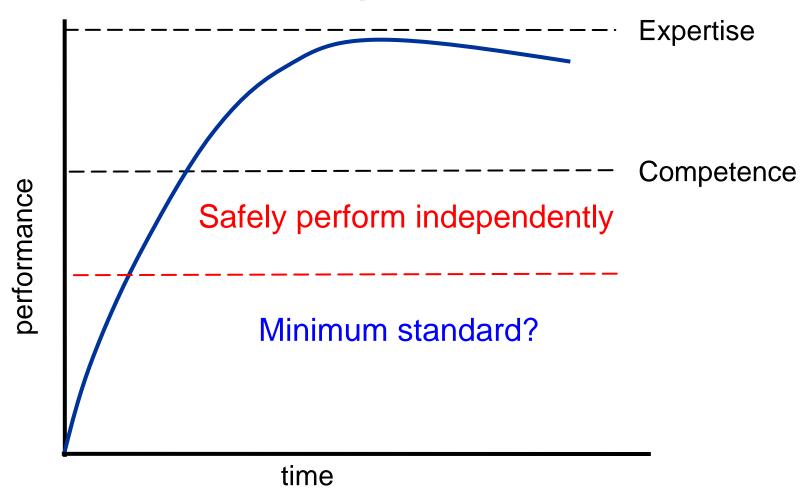




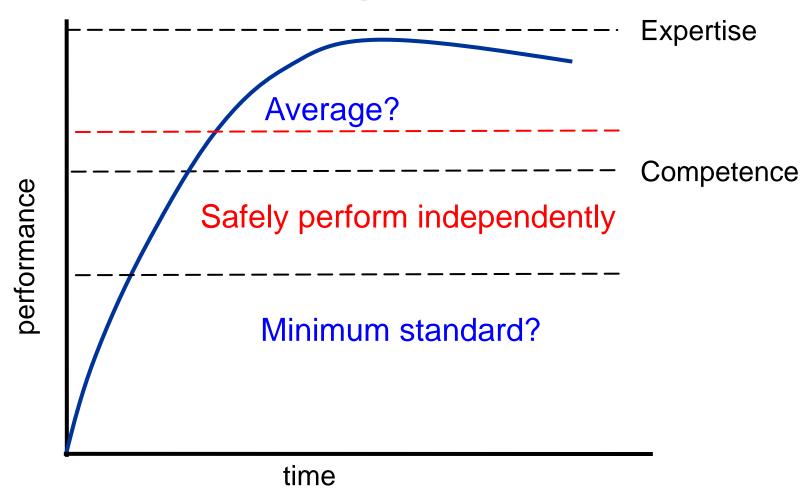




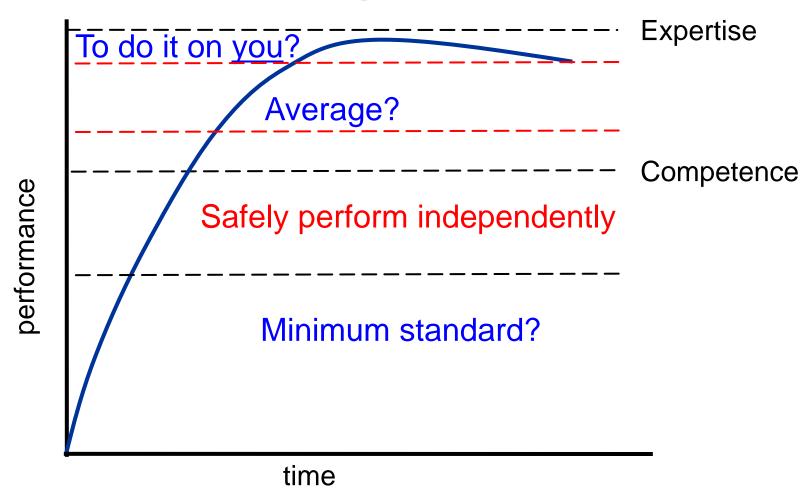




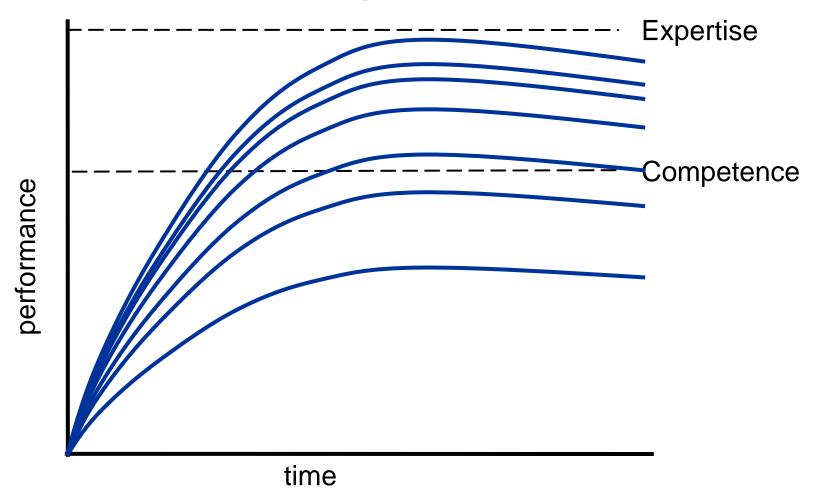






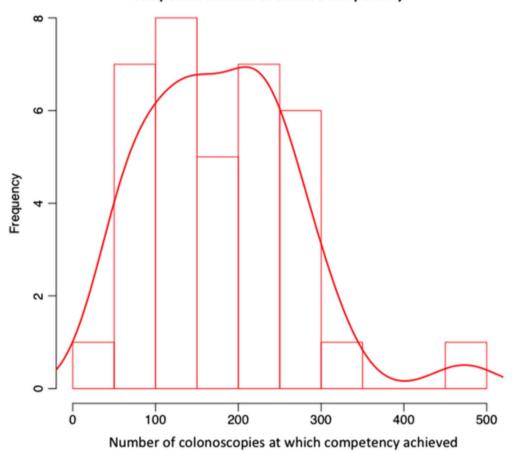




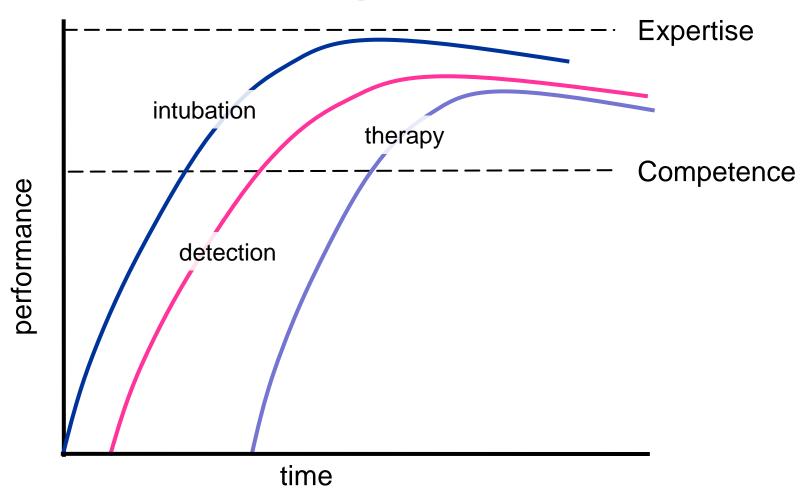




Frequency distribution of the number of colonoscopies required by competent trainees to achieve competency









	Direct Measure	Surrogate Measure
Intubation		
Detection		
Therapy		



	Direct Measure	Surrogate Measure
Intubation	Pain	Sedation levels CIR
Detection	PCCRC	PDR ADR
Therapy	Perforation PCCRC	Polyp retrieval rate  Completeness of excision



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Intubation	Pain	Sedation levels CIR
Detection	PCCRC	PDR ADR
Therapy	Perforation PCCRC	Polyp retrieval rate  Completeness of excision

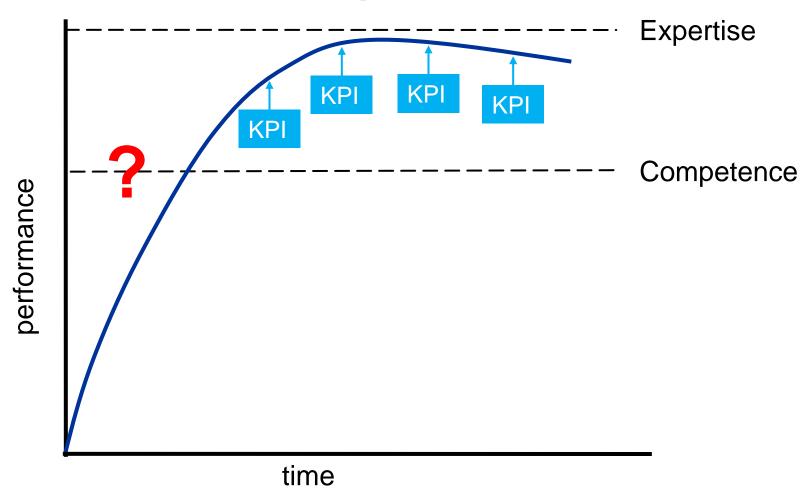


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### Summative DOPS: Colonoscopy and Flexible Sigmoidoscopy

Date of procedure				
Trainee name		Membership no. (eg. GMC/NMC)		
Assessor name		Membership no. (eg. GMC/NMC)		
Outline of case				
Difficulty of case	Easy	Moderate	Complicated	
Please tick appropriate box				

ticking box to indicate whether	Not competent for independent practice	no supervision required
trainee is competent for independent practice	supervision required	
Independent practice	Pre-procedure	
Indication		
Risk		
Confirms consent		
Preparation		
Equipment check		
Sedation		
Monitoring		
Comments		
	Procedure	
Scope handling		
Tip control		
Air management		
Proactive problem		
solving		
Loop management		
Patient comfort		
Pace and progress		
Visualisation		
Comments		
	Management of findings	
Recognition		
Management		
Complications		
Comments		
Post-procedure		
Report writing		
Management plan		
Comments		

### **DOPS**

Directly
Observed
Procedure
Score

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Date of procedure				
Trainee name		Membership no. (eg. GMC/NMC)		
Assessor name		Membership no. (eg. GMC/NMC)		
Outline of case				
Difficulty of case	Easy	Moderate	Complicated	
Please tick appropriate box				

Complete DOPS form by	Not competent for independent	Competent for independent practice
ticking box to indicate whether	practice	no supervision required
trainee is competent for	supervision required	
independent practice		
	Pre-procedure	
Indication		
Risk		
Confirms consent		
Preparation		
Equipment check		
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Comments	Procedure	
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Scope nanoling Tip control Air management Proactive problem	Procedure	
Scope nanoling Tip control Air management Proactive problem	Procedure	
Scope nandling Tip control Air management Proactive problem solving	Procedure	
Comments  Scope nandling Tip control Air management Proactive problem solving Loop management	Procedure	

### Comments Management of findings Recognition Management Complications Comments Post-procedure Report writing Management plan Comments

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### Scope handling

- Exhibits good control of head and shaft of colonoscope at all times

  Angulation controls manipulated using
- the left hand during the procedure
- Demonstrates ability to use all scope functions (buttons/biopsy channel) whilst maintaining stable hold on colonoscope
- Minimises external looping in shaft of instrument

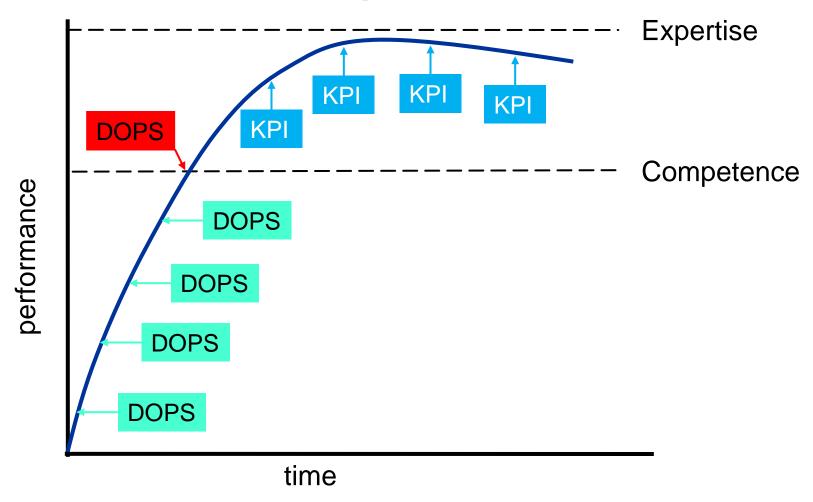
### Tip control

Integrated technique: Combines tip and torque steering to accurately control the tip of colonoscope and manoeuvre the tip in the correct direction.

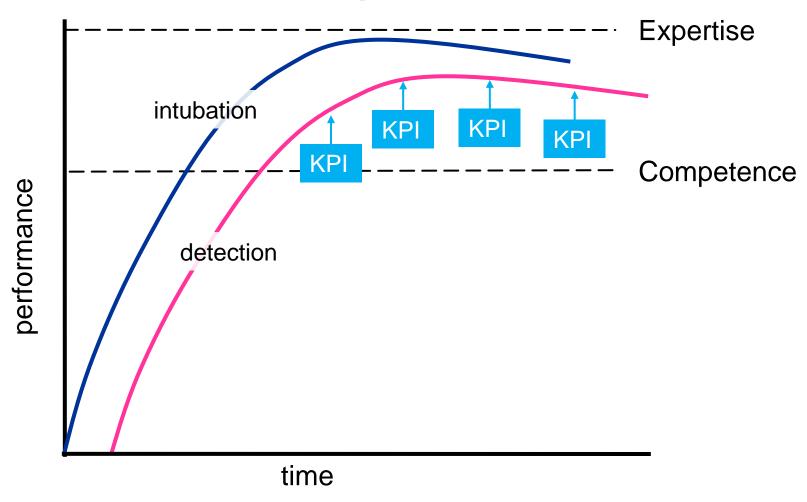
Individual components:

- Tip steering: Avoids unnecessary mucosal contact and maintains luminal view, avoiding need for blind negotiation of flexures and 'slide-by' where possible
- Torque steering: Demonstrates controlled torque steering using right hand/fingers to rotate shaft of colonoscope
- •Luminal awareness: Correctly identifies luminal direction using all available visual clues, and avoids red outs

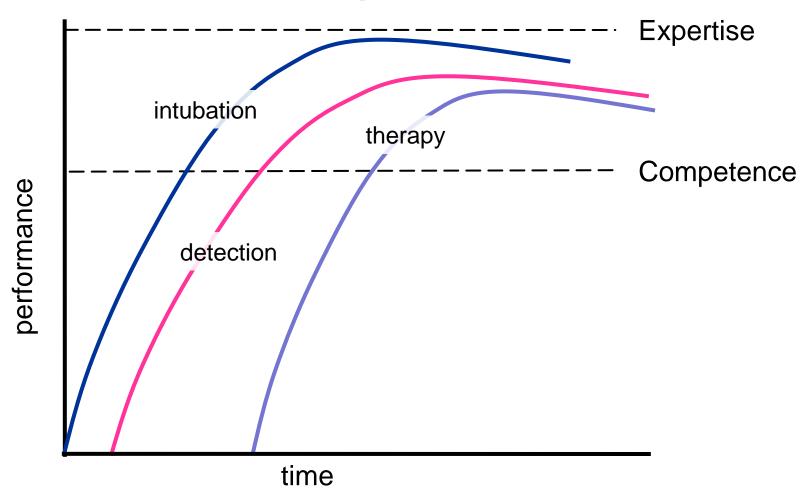




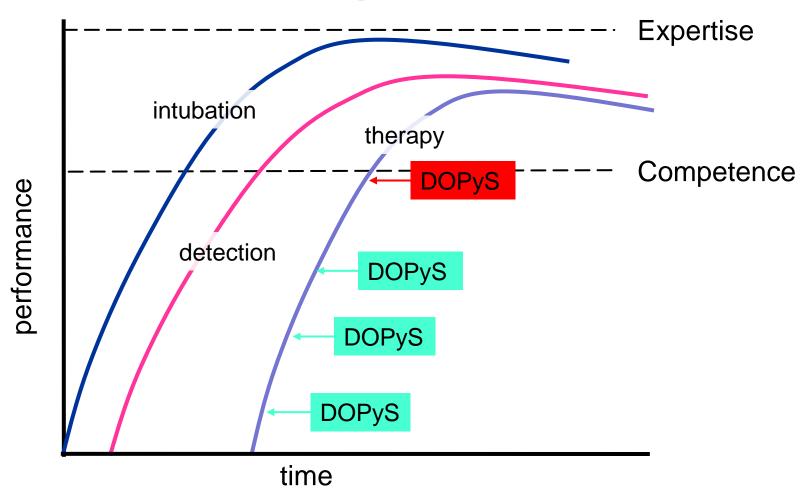














## **DOPyS**

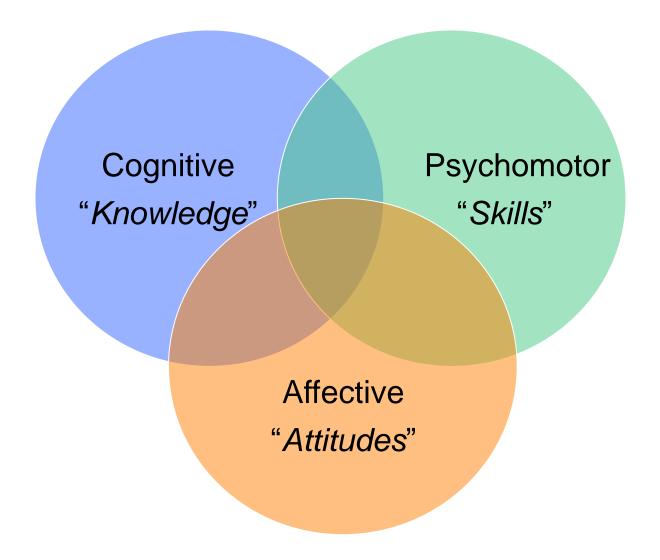
33 criteria Skills 'Live' 'Video'

### DOPyS: Polypectomy Assessment Score Sheet

Çolqosaçqçisi: Case I	D	/ Amenor	Polyg Nur	ber	
	Polyo ate: C / AC / I	F/TC/SF/DC/SC/	R		
Scale: 4 - Highly skilled p	arto cross ca				
		fure, no uncorrected e	monu		
		to be improved, som		ed.	
<ol> <li>Accepted stand</li> </ol>	ards not yet met, freq	uent errors un correct	wd		
	Not assessable SHC				
The underlined parameters can or	ily be seems ed dunn	g live polypedopy			
Generio	nah ra			Score	Comments
Optimising view of / access to the 1. Attempts to schieve optimal polymer	polyp:				
2. Optimizes view by aspiration to					
3. Delegations full extent of lesion	<b>A</b>		1/		
spray etc) if appropriate		ssme			
4. Adjusts/stabilses score nostrio					
<ul> <li>Unexperience exists and a settlem.</li> </ul>		_			
5. Checks all columniative equipm	nro-n	alvac	oton		
7. Checks for asks assistant toll at	いしにい	olype	:GLO11	HV	
8. Clear instructions to, and utils a					
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<ol> <li>Photo-documents are and nost or</li> </ol>	kronology s				
Stalked poly ps: Generic, then					
<ol> <li>Pre-injects stalk/applies engly-log</li> </ol>	oldina produkacically.	f deemed aggropriate			
12. Selects appropriate snare size			[		
13. Directs share accurately over goly	p h				
14. Correctly selects en-bloc or place					
15. Advances an are sheath towards a	Sta	ked p	NOLVE		
16. Places snar e at appropriate positi	Jla	NEU P	JUIYR		
17. Upblises polyp to ensure approp			<u> </u>		
			-		
18. Applies appropriate degree of dai		Man: Ganada Har			
Small sessile lesi ons / Şındıqsaq. 19. Adequate subgrupqua, injection u					
20. Only proceeds if the lesion lifts at		The state of the s			
21. Directs appropriately stood some	enn under more the less	- hand			
77 Connective and makes are below					
23. Appropriate gos tigning			··· - / [		D
24. Ensures appropriate an	#221II	poly	10 <i>\</i> 571=	417/	R
25. Tenta lesion gently awa		<b>PO.</b>			- `
26. Uses cold share technique or app	lan a serie minte el lather	and an analysis and	ŀ		
27. Ensures adequate base spisations.		my, as appears			
Post polypeotomy.					
28. Examines reminent stalk/polypiber					
23. Identifies and appropriately t			·		
30. Identifies bleeding and perfor					
31. Retrieves, or attempts retriev	20St	polyp	ecto		$\mathbf{V}$
VI. Charles for relational of solar	<u> </u>			للبلا	<b>y</b>
<ol> <li>Checks for retrieval of notion</li> <li>Tattoo placed competently, where</li> </ol>					
22. Factor paces competently, where	ACC SQUIRE				
				_	
County Commission of a discontinuous		3	2	- 1	
Overall Competency at polypedomy:		_		- 1	1



### Technical vs non-technical skills





# Endoscopic Non-Technical Skills (ENTS)

<b>Communication &amp; Teamwork</b>	Situation awareness
Exchanging information	Preparation
Maintaining a shared understanding	Continuous assessment
Maintaining a patient-centred	Problem recognition
approach	Focus
Leadership	Judgement & Decision Making
Supporting others	Considering options
Maintaining standards	Making decisions
Dealing with problems	Reviewing the situation



### Assessment tools

MCSAT - colon

ACE – OGD, colon

GAGES – OGD, colon

GiECATKIDS – paeds colon

DOPS- OGD, colon/flexi, ERCP, EUS, PEG, GI bleeds, dilatation/stenting, paediatrics, polypectomy



### Summary

Competency is contextual

Assessment

formative vs summative

DOPS during training, KPI's when independent

Multifactorial

Knowledge, Skills, Attitudes

