

Trainee Identification:	Date://
Program:	Evaluator Identification:

Global Assessment for Abdominal Colectomy, Ileostomy and Hartmann Closure Rectum

Instructions: Please read each action highlighted in grey. Evaluate the performance of each action according to the 1-5 scale listed below the stated action. Then write the corresponding score in the column labeled "score.

		Score
	Exposure	00010
E1	Demonstrates knowledge of optimum skin incision/portal/access	
	1 Does not extend an incision when struggling for access	
	2 2 Malian an incision algorithm and a small and a large	
	3 Makes an incision clearly too small or too large 4	
	5 Verbally states or marks with a pen the anatomical landmarks prior to making the incision. Extends incision if necessary for exposure.	
E2	Achieves an adequate exposure through purposeful dissection in correct tissue planes and identifies all structures correctly	
	 Describes the structure encountered in the dissection in the wrong location. Rough blind palpation of abdominal contents causing damage 2 	
	3 Tries to maintain the standard approach despite the fact that access is proving difficult. Forgets to examine some of the abdominal contents 4	
	 Is able to give a running commentary to the trainer of the structures encountered. Makes a cautious entry through peritoneum. Systematic inspection of contents of abdomen 	
E-T	Total Score for Exposure	
ILH-IT	Abdominal colectomy with ileostomy and Hartmann Intra-operative Technique	Score
ILH-IT1	Sets up appropriate retraction, including bowel packing as appropriate	
	 Surgeon switches back and forth between colon segments, needing frequent repositioning of retraction 	
	3 Sets up exposure once; never repositions for best visualization	
	4	
	5 Arranges retraction to expose each segment of colon with minimal adjustment necessary	
ILH-IT2	Mobilizes attachments of R colon including appendix and distal terminal ileum	
	1 Frequently changes location, or plane of mobilization, moves back and	



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	forth along length of R colon 2	
	3 Does not seem to have a plan to find proper plane of dissection	
	4	
	5 Starts the mobilization at one end of R colon, finds the appropriate plane, and proceeds to the other end	
ILH-IT3	Identifies and preserves, R ureter	
	1 Fails to search for or identify ureter	
	2	
	3 Observes general area of ureter, but does not positively identify by observing peristalsis	
	4	
	5 Positively identifies ureter prior to RLQ dissection by observing peristalsis in ureter, and corroborating this with assisting surgeon	
ILH-IT4	Takes down hepatic flexure, noting position of duodenum, and avoiding venous injury. Mobilizes mesentery off duodenum	
	1 Causes bleeding from vessels in hepatocolic area. Mobilizes mesentery, but does not recognize duodenum	
	2	
	3 Fails to identify the duodenum	
	4	
	5 Prevents bleeding while taking down hepatocolic ligaments; carries dissection laterally and down medial to duodenum	
ILH-IT5	Deals with omentum appropriately (depending on whether it will be preserved or not), to distal transverse colon	
	1 Damages gastroepiploic vessels: fails to enter lesser sac; if removing omentum: encounters excessive bleeding or damages colon	
	2	
	3 Fails to make the decision to preserve or resect omentum prior to hepatic flexure takedown	
	4	
	5 Enters proper plane to preserve omentum or takes blood supply appropriately	
ILH-IT6	Mobilizes sigmoid from lateral peritoneal attachments, staying in proper	
	avascular plane	
	1 Mobilizes the sigmoid colon with difficulty, repeatedly causing retroperitoneal and intraperitoneal bleeding	
	2	
	3 Multiple attempts to find the correct avascular plane for mobilization4	
	Mobilizes the sigmoid colon skillfully along the avascular plane, with minimal bleeding	
ILH-IT7	Identifies and preserves L ureter	



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ILH-IT12	Creates opening for ileostomy at predetermined site, ensuring aperture is correct size	
	4.5. Identifies proper site for transection of bowel in both places	
	3.No regard or discussion of where bowel should be divided at either site	
	Divides bowel too far from cecum / too high or low in rectosigmoid	
ILH-IT11	Transects rectosigmoid, and distal ileum near cecum	
	 4 5 Accurately and carefully identifies, divides and ligates major vascular pedicles after ensuring vascular control 	
	3 Unnecessarily ligates excessive number of vascular branches by failing to take major vessels	
	2	
	1 Fails to identify major vascular pedicles and to gain vascular control, resulting in bleeding of the pedicles	
ILH-IT10	Divide major vascular pedicles safely, as well as mesentery of colon	
	 Transects the rectosigmoid colon at the appropriate location, at/above sacral promontory, without breaching the presacral plane 	
	3 Carries distal dissection too low and enters the presacral plane 4	
	1 Transect the rectum below the level of the sacral promontory2	
ILH-IT9	Identify appropriate site of transaction of rectosigmoid and does not enter the presacral plane	
	Mobilizes the splenic flexure skillfully, making sure to avoid the spleen and its hilum, and avoiding any traction on the spleen	
	 Fails to recognize the potential for damage to the spleen during splenic flexure mobilization 	
	1 Damages the spleen or its hilum, or avulses the splenic capsule during splenic flexure mobilization2	
ILH-IT8	Mobilizes splenic flexure from descending colon towards spleen, ensuring no traction on spleen, and from L transverse colon towards spleen, preserving spleen from harm	
	5 Identifies left ureter (inter-sigmoidal fossa) by demonstrating its anatomical presence and the presence of visible peristalsis to assistant	
	 Verbalizes that identification of ureter is being/ has been done without positively demonstrating its presence to assistant 	
	1 Fails to look for or positively identify the left ureter2	
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RS	Trainee Identification:	Date:/
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	Uses different site without discussion of rationale/creates inappropriate size opening and location	
	2	
	3 Uses chosen site without regard to any changes based on surgery/anatomy	
	4	
	5 Re-evaluates chosen stoma site and uses appropriate size for ileostomy	
ILH-IT13	Delivers distal ileum through ileostomy opening with mesentery correctly oriented	
	Twists ileum and mesentery / tears mesentery upon delivery 2	
	3 Does not check orientation of ileum and mesentery before delivery4	
	5 Orients ileum with mesentery correctly and carefully pulls through defect	
ILH-IT14	After wound closure completed, matures stoma in Brooke fashion	
	1 Creates a flat ileostomy	
	2	
	3 Everts but does not get adequate length for bud	
	4	
	5 Creates good bud with seromuscular sutures	
ILH-IT-T	Total Score for Abdominal colectomy, lleostomy and Hartmann Intraoperative Technique	
ILH-IT-T		Score
	Intraoperative Technique	Score
	Closure Completes a sound wound repair where appropriate 1Ties very tight sutures, clearly strangulating soft tissue	Score
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	Exposure	ILH Intraoperative Technique	Closure
Total			

GLOBAL RATING SCALE OF OPERATIVE PERFORMANCE

Domain of Surgical Performance	Notes	UNSAT	GEN SURG	BRD CR SURG	COMP CR SURG	CR Surg
Respect for Tissue	Appropriate handling of tissue, minimizes tissue damage through appropriate use of instruments and appropriate force		V			V
Time and Motion	Efficient and economic movement	V	V	V	V	V
Instrument Handling	Competent use of instruments, fluid movements without stiffness or awkwardness	V	V	V	V	V
Knowledge of Instruments	Familiar with names and uses of instrument required for this procedure, does not ask for wrong instrument or use incorrect names when asking for instruments		V	V		V
Flow of Operation	Demonstrates forward planning; course of operation demonstrated through effortless flow from one move to the next		V			V
Use of Assistant (if applicable)	Strategically used assistants to the best advantage at all times		V	V	V	
Knowledge of Specific Procedure	Demonstrated familiarity with all steps of the operation /procedure		V	V	V	V
Quality of Final Product			V	V	V	V

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Program:			Eva	Evaluator Identification:				
ased on the OV erformance, the errent competer	candidate's	Unsatisfactory – Below the level general surgeon. Gen SURG – Could function as a general surgeon. Basic competent technical skills. BRD CR SURG – Borderline CR surgeon. COMP CR SURG – Competent independent CR surgeon. More advanced competence in technical supervision as a colorectal surgeon Could function as an independent practitioner. Professionally sophist At an exemplary level would also in the person is competent enough to a resource to other health care professionals.	as an skills.	√	✓	✓	✓	√
Сог	EXAM	INER STICKER		CANDIDATE STICKER				

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