

Pediatric Surgery: PGY-3

OBJECTIVES:

Demonstrate an understanding of the anatomic and physiological differences between children and adults.

Demonstrate an understanding of the fundamentals of pediatric surgical disease, its diagnosis, and its surgical management.

Demonstrate the ability to manage surgical conditions in the pediatric population

PATIENT CARE:

1. Evaluate surgical conditions in the pediatric population through a comprehensive history, physical examination, and appropriate diagnostic studies.
2. Participate in the management of simple surgical problems in the pediatric population, including:
 - a. Integument
 - (1) Excision of skin and subcutaneous lesions
 - (2) Skin grafts-minor
 - (3) Incision and drainage of abscesses
 - (4) Breast biopsy
 - b. Head and Neck
 - (1) Excision of dermoid cysts and small skin lesions
 - (2) Node biopsy
 - c. Thoracic
 - (1) Chest tube placement
 - (2) Subcutaneous mastectomy for gynecomastia
 - (3) Lung biopsy
 - d. Cardiovascular
 - (1) Central venous catheter placement
 - (2) Venous cutdown
 - (3) Arterial line placement
 - e. Alimentary
 - (1) Gastrostomy
 - (2) Pyloromyotomy
 - (3) Rectal biopsy, suction
 - (4) Appendectomy
 - (5) Herniorrhaphy (umbilical; inguinal in patients 2 years and up)
 - (6) Open-liver biopsy
 - f. Genitourinary
 - (1) Circumcision
 - (2) Orchiopexy
 - (3) Torsion of testis or appendages
 - g. Gynecology
 - (1) Oophorectomy, simple
 - (2) Vaginoscopy for foreign body or biopsy
 - h. Musculoskeletal
 - (1) Excision of ganglion

- (2) Excision of supernumerary digit
- (3) Muscle biopsy
- 3. Develop a working relationship with members of the pediatric intensive care unit in managing postoperative pediatric patients.
- 4. Evaluate pediatric patients for problems requiring more complex surgical intervention.
- 5. Participate in preoperative, operative, and postoperative care of more complex problems in pediatric surgery such as:
 - a. Integument
 - (1) Subcutaneous mastectomy
 - (2) Abdominal wall defects
 - b. Head and Neck
 - (1) Branchial cleft and thyroglossal duct cysts
 - (2) Cystic hygroma
 - (3) Thyroidectomy
 - (4) Esophageal atresia and tracheoesophageal fistula
 - c. Thoracic
 - (1) Laryngoscopy, bronchoscopy, esophagoscopy
 - (2) Tracheostomy
 - (3) Thoracotomy for biopsy, lung resection
 - (4) Diaphragm repair
 - d. Cardiovascular
 - (1) Peripheral arterial repair
 - (2) Resection of small vascular cutaneous lesions such as (A-V) malformation, hemangioma, or lymphangioma
 - (3) Creation of A-V shunt
 - (4) Repair of patent ductus
 - (5) Repair of aortic anomaly/injury
 - e. Alimentary
 - (1) Flexible endoscopy
 - (2) Antireflux procedure
 - (3) Ladd procedure for malrotation
 - (4) Bowel resection for necrotizing enterocolitis, inflammatory bowel disease, intussusception, intestinal atresia, intestinal duplications
 - (5) Colostomy
 - (6) Closure of enterostomy
 - (7) Hodgkin's staging
 - (8) Biopsy of tumor (open or endoscopic)
 - (9) Laparotomy for trauma
 - (10) Splenectomy, splenic repair
 - (11) Laparotomy for abscess, adhesive obstruction
 - (12) Repair of hepatic injury, renal and/or bladder injury
 - (13) Cholecystectomy (open or laparoscopic)
 - (14) Meconium syndromes
 - (15) Ouphalomesenteric duct anomalies
 - (16) Anorectal malformations
 - (17) Hirschsprung's disease and reconstruction options
 - (18) Liver tumors
 - (19) Herniorrhaphy in infants under 1 year of age
 - f. Neurogenic
 - (1) Neuroblastoma

(2) Closed head and spinal injury

g. Genitourinary

(1) Wilm's tumor

(3) Polycystic kidney

(2) Undescended testicle

(4) Ambiguous genitalia

h. Musculoskeletal

(1) Rhabdomyosarcoma

(2) Teratomas

(3) Torticollis