

ST6 ARCP checklist for Plastic Surgery

All trainees seeking successful completion of ST6 in Plastic Surgery must:

- a) be fully registered with the GMC and have a licence to practise (UK trainees) or be registered with the IMC (Republic of Ireland trainees).
- b) be able to demonstrate the acquisition of ST3-ST6 competencies as described in the Plastic Surgery curriculum.

In addition, the SAC would expect that trainees should be able to satisfy the following specialty specific guidelines:

	Guidelines for Plastic Surgery
<p>Clinical experience - evidence of the breadth of clinical experience defined in the specialty syllabus</p>	<p>Trainees must have undertaken training¹ in at least 2 different units that are compliant with the JCST/SAC QIs 1-9 and 10-17. Clinics must conform to Plastic Surgery UK guidelines.</p> <p>Trainees must be competent in the management of procedures allied to emergency care and demonstrate experience in the management of the spectrum of elective subspecialty areas defined in the Plastic Surgery curriculum.</p> <p>Trainees must demonstrate that they have been trained in all of the following subspecialty clinics across the range of Plastic Surgery (headings considered as fundamental or essential are in bold lettering):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cutaneous plastic surgery: skin cancer, benign lesions, vascular malformations, laser surgery. 2. Hand surgery: congenital, elective, trauma/emergency, rehabilitation. 3. Head and neck surgery: cancer, facial palsy, facial skeletal trauma* soft tissue reconstruction (*a basic working knowledge of this area is required). 4. Breast surgery: aesthetic, reconstruction. 5. Paediatric plastic surgery: general, cleft lip and palate, cranio-facial, hypospadias. 6. Burns: acute management/intensive care, reconstruction. 7. Sarcoma. 8. Oculoplastic: aesthetic, reconstructive. 9. Aesthetic/Cosmetic: Facial and other rejuvenation procedures, body contouring procedure, surgery for massive weight loss, non-surgical procedures. 10. Lower limb trauma: acute management, reconstruction, rehabilitation. 11. Genito-urinary reconstruction: BXO, penile cancer, gender re-assignment (and ancillary procedures), vulval/perineal reconstruction. 12. Microsurgery e.g. revascularisation, replants, free tissue transfers.

¹ Trainees will usually have completed four years in Higher Surgical Training (HST).

<p>Operative experience - consolidated logbook evidence of the breadth of operative experience defined in the specialty syllabus</p>	<p>Trainees must have undertaken, either as sole operator or with assistance, 1400 logbook operative procedures (as principal surgeon) in recognised training units.</p> <p>Trainees should demonstrate competence in the range of emergency and elective procedures with indicative numbers as follows, where the operations are performed as the primary surgeon or performed with senior assistance:</p> <p>Elective competencies: Dupuytren's contracture surgery - 16 Free tissue transfer (may include raising flap) - 18 Aesthetic (all procedures) - 66 Breast reconstruction - 38 Excision skin lesion and flap/graft reconstruction - 200</p> <p>Trauma competencies: Zone 1-2 flexor tendon repair - 40 Hand fracture fixation - 50 Nerve repair (except brachial plexus) - 63 Burns resuscitation - 12 Burns - excisional or emergency operations - 42 Microvascular anastomosis - 14 Lower limb trauma (includes debridement) - 55</p>
<p>Operative competence - evidence of competence in indicative operative procedures to level 3 or 4 (evidenced by PBAs defined by the specialty)</p>	<p>Trainees should have been exposed to all the potential Technical Skills and Procedures in the curriculum specified for Intermediate Years (ST3-6 inclusive).</p>
<p>Research - evidence of having met the relevant requirements for research and scholarship. For UK trainees, this can be found in the GMC's Generic Professional Capabilities framework. Broadly, this includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The demonstration of evidence based practice. 2. Understanding how to critically appraise literature and conduct literature searches and reviews. 3. Understanding and applying basic research principles. 4. Understanding the basic principles of research governance and how to apply relevant ethical guidelines to research activities. 	<p>By the point of certification, trainees must provide evidence of the demonstration of critical appraisal and research skills as evidenced by regular publications, presentations, posters and/or higher degree. There is an expectation of at least one such piece of evidence per training year, of which two must be first author publications. Evidence of the completion of a Good Clinical Practice course in Research Governance within 3 years of the award of certification and the completion of a research methodologies course are desirable.</p>
<p>Quality Improvement - evidence of an understanding of, and participation in, audit or service improvement as defined by the specialty</p>	<p>Trainees must provide evidence of the completion of one audit per year of training where the trainee is the principal person responsible for the audit. Each audit must have been presented locally as part of the clinical governance mechanisms of the NHS. During the course of the training programme, audit must include a review of personal outcomes.</p>
<p>Medical Education and training - evidence of an understanding of, and</p>	<p>Trainees should provide evidence of demonstration of teaching/education skills. Evidence of this may include teaching on a course, organising a</p>

participation in, medical education and training as defined by the specialty	course/conference, or a certificate, diploma or degree in education. The minimum standard is 'Training the Trainers'.
Management and leadership - evidence of an understanding of management structures and challenges of the NHS in the training jurisdiction	<p>Trainees must be able to demonstrate management skills and team working, e.g. running rotas, sitting on management committees, writing and implementing protocols, or improving services.</p> <p>Trainees must provide evidence of leadership skills. Evidence of this may include setting up and running a course, being a trainee representative regionally or nationally, or obtaining a leadership qualification.</p>
Additional courses / qualifications - evidence of having attended specific courses/gained specific qualifications as defined by the specialty	Trainees must be able to provide evidence of having successfully completed an ATLS® or APLS course at some point during higher training, which must be CURRENT at the time of certification.
Educational conferences - evidence of having attended appropriate educational conferences and meetings as defined by the specialty	Training programmes require attendance at over 70% of the regional teaching days.