

# Vascular Surgery Goals & Objectives

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## **Patient Care**

### **Goals and Objectives**

- 1) Interpret the results of clinical evaluations (history, physical examination) performed on patients with
  - a) Acute/chronic limb ischemia
  - b) Aortic aneurysmal disease
- 2) Evaluate which diagnostic modalities is most appropriate for evaluating:
  - a) Arterial occlusive disease affecting the legs
  - b) Aortic aneurysmal disease
- 3) Use the results of diagnostic modalities to determine treatment plan:
  - a) Arterial occlusive disease affecting the legs
  - b) Aortic aneurysmal disease
- 4) Assess patient risk for arterial reconstructive procedures for the lower extremities and aortic aneurysmal

### **Responsibilities and expectations**

- 1) Write admission and inpatient orders with the guidance of the vascular NP, residents, fellows, and attending physician
- 2) Compose H&Ps, daily progress notes, and procedure notes.
- 3) Attend daily morning rounds and be prepared to present patients in an organized and succinct manner
- 4) Update the vascular patient list to facilitate the transfer of care from shift to shift
- 5) Implement the clinical decisions made by the team during rounds.
  - a) Communicate with the primary NP, resident, and attending
  - b) Arrange consultations
  - c) Communicate with the bedside RN
  - d) Review ongoing diagnostic studies
- 6) Notify the service NP if unable to implement the clinical plan
- 7) Communicate the results of consultations, diagnostic tests, and therapeutic procedures to the service NP in a timely manner

## **Medical Knowledge**

### **Goals and Objectives**

- 1) Describe and compare the common manifestations of acute and chronic limb ischemia, aortic aneurysmal disease and venous thromboembolic disease
- 2) Differentiate between thrombotic and embolic etiologies of aneurysms
  - a) Compare the different types of treatment for thrombosis

- b) Compare risk factors
- 3) Compare the most common diagnostic modalities for acute and chronic limb ischemia, aortic aneurysmal disease and venous thromboembolic disease
- 4) Identify factors that increase the risk of compartment syndrome
- 5) Differentiate the most common treatment methods:
- 6) Thrombolysis
- 7) Embolectomy
- 8) Revascularization
- 9) Aortic aneurysm

## **Practice-Based Learning and Improvement**

### **Goals and Objectives**

- 1) Analyze common complications of vascular surgery

### **Responsibilities and Expectations**

- 1) Participate in the M&M conference to review and analyze treatment outcomes
- 2) Meet with the NP fellowship director at least once during the rotation to review goals and objectives

## **Interpersonal Skills & Communication**

### **Goals and Objectives**

- 1) Communicate effectively as a member of the multidisciplinary team which rounds together
- 2) Communicate effectively with patients and families
- 3) Work effectively as a member of a professional group
- 4) Consistently demonstrate sensitivity to patients from different cultures

## **Professionalism**

### **Goals and Objectives**

- 1) Enhance the body of knowledge in advanced practice nursing through exchange of ideas and knowledge in professional organizations, conferences, research activities, and written publications.
- 2) Functions as a licensed independent practitioner

### **Responsibilities and Expectations**

- 1) Demonstrate respect, compassion, and integrity
- 2) Demonstrate a commitment to excellence and on-going professional development

- 3) Provides patient centered care recognizing cultural diversity and the patient or designee as a full partner in decision making

## **Systems-Based Practice**

### **Goals and Objectives**

- 1) Understand the allocation of vascular services at UCSF
- 2) Analyze the impact of vascular surgery on individuals and populations

### **Responsibilities and Expectations**

- 1) Practice cost effective, evidence based health care and resource allocation that does not compromise quality of care
- 2) Know how to partner with health care managers and health care providers to assess, coordinate, and improve health care discharge planning and transition

