

# This is **YOU** course!

- > official language:(bad..@) English
- > most effective: body language
- Please feel free to interrupt & ask!
- > You will get the ppts (if you wish)



# Why are we here?

# It is never too late or too soon to learn...

## >Physicians (in general)

are responsible for their own continued learning after graduation.

## >Spine surgeons (in particular)

have to make sure that they acquire new skills and knowledge throughout their career.



Problem (in the majority of cases):

We haven 't been taught to teach...

Those Who Care, Teach



#### A common experience: we teach ....

How we have learned

Looking at other faculties (positive/negative examples)

> Teaching by doing...





## Why you will chair a Course?

to produce changes in knowledge or skills that result in improved patient care

# The Impact of the this Course:

n chairpersons 2013 = 11

n participants = 40

n patients = 1750/year (250 x 7)

770,000





#### Educational activity = Create an impact

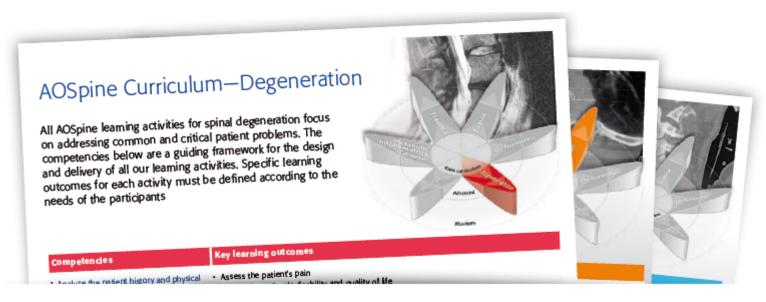
> What? (Learner – oriented)

on something the course participant has the need and motivation to learn.

- > How? (Instructional methods)
- > congruent with learners objectives
- > multiple better than single
- > driven by resources

## What is the AOSpine Curriculum?

The AOSpine Curriculum is a framework for teaching (delivering educational activities) based on agreed competencies/abilities.





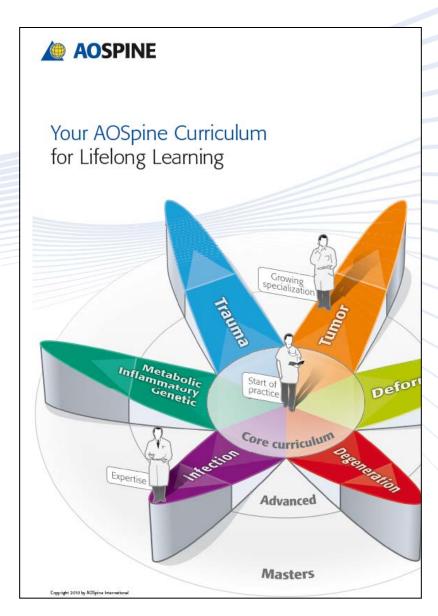


# Implementing the AOSpine Curriculum

## 6 pathologies

Describes what participants should learn based on:

- Patient problems
- Participant needs
- Our mission and vision



Contact & support: education@aospine.org



#### **Definitions**

#### > competencies

#### Knowledge/skill

that educators expect the course participants

#### must know or be able to do

after the course (e.g. "order appropriate imaging" (Spinal Trauma)

#### > key learning outcomes (sub-units, modules)

for each competency **are defined acc. to the needs** of the participants

- ■(e.g. order X-rays, CT, MRI based on indications, limitations, timing & availability
- Recognize the radiographic features of spinal instability
- Recognize spinal cord edema & hematoma

# Select the competencies (48) to be covered for the pathology(ies) & focus on the audience needs

#### Degeneration

- 1. Analyze the patient history and physical examination findings
- 2. Use appropriate diagnostic tools
- Use evidence-based decision making when recommending operative and nonoperative intervent
- 4. Use appropriate nonoperative treatments
- Select and perform appropriate surgical proced for specific indications
- 6. Prevent/manage operative and postoperative complications
- Use outcome measures to assess the effectiveness of each intervention

#### Tumor

7. **An** 

- Recognize the possibility of spinal tumor in a patient presenting with common symptoms of spinal pathology
- 2. Establish a diagnosis based on histological verification and plan appropriate treatment
- Optimize the physical condition of the patient before treatment
- 4. Recognize the presence or possibility of spinal ins Deformity
- 5. Re
- 1. **Analyze the history** and physical examination of the patient presenting with spinal deformity
  - Order and interpret appropriate imaging to assess spinal balance, flexibility, and spinal cord anomalies
  - 3. Assess the patient
  - Use evidence-based decision making when recommending operative and nonoperative interventions
  - 5. Safely perform appropriate surgical procedures
  - 6. Manage intraoperative and postoperative complications
  - Use outcome measures to assess the effectiveness of interventions



# Select the key learning outcomes (173) that should be covered for each competency

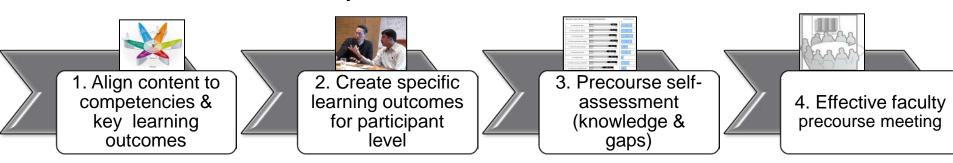
(thus providing guidance to faculty for each activity)

| Competencies   | Key learning outcomes  |
|--|--|
| Analyze the patient history and physical examination findings                                    | <ul> <li>Assess the patient's pain</li> <li>Assess the patient's disability and quality of life</li> <li>Assess the patient's psychosocial situation and its relevance</li> <li>Assess relevant comorbidities</li> <li>Recognize abnormal findings in the history, including 'red flags'</li> <li>Perform a comprehensive clinical examination</li> <li>Exclude non-spine pathologies</li> </ul>                 |
| 2. Use appropriate diagnostic tools  | <ul> <li>Order appropriate imaging studies based on the history and physical examination findings</li> <li>Use additional diagnostic tools if indicated</li> <li>Critically evaluate the use of invasive tests</li> <li>Recognize the limitations of each diagnostic tool</li> <li>Correlate the diagnostic test results with the clinical findings</li> </ul>   |
| 3. Use evidence-based decision making when recommending operative and nonoperative interventions | <ul> <li>Critically review the benefits and risks of each operative and nonoperative intervention</li> <li>Select operative and nonoperative interventions based on the best available evidence and on the natural history</li> <li>Consider the patient's treatment preferences and expectations</li> <li>Consider the psychosocial, cultural, and ethical implications of the recommended treatment</li> </ul> |



#### 9 steps in AOSpine Curriculum implementation

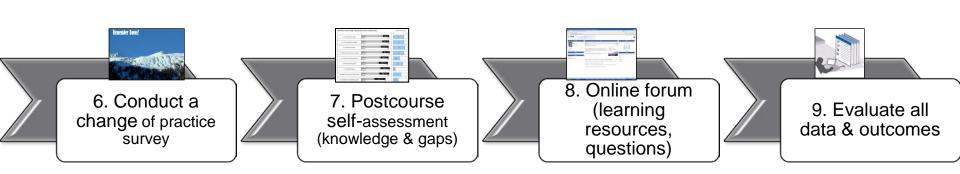
Before the educational activity ...



#### **During** the educational activity:

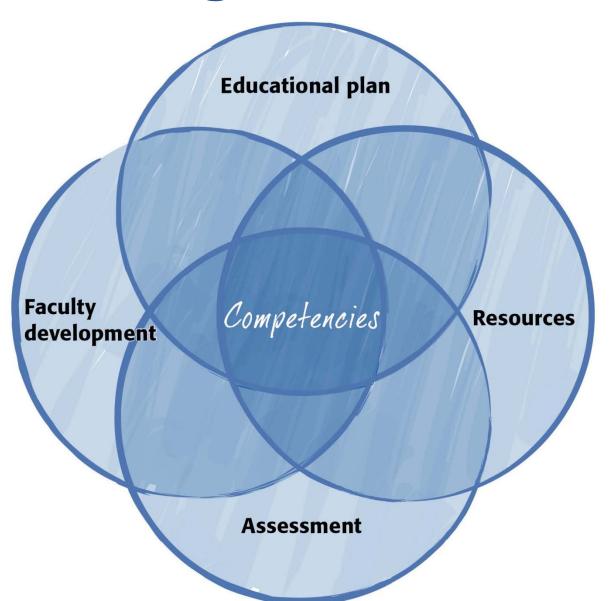
5. Participate in the event and evaluate the activities and faculty

After the educational activity ...





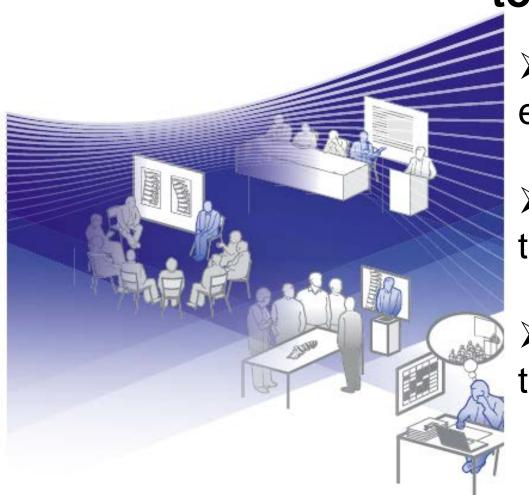
## Summarizing







AOSpine Training for Chairpersons What we are <u>not</u> going to do...



- > to wash your brain with educational dogmata
- to say what you have to teach
- to indoctrinate you with the AOSpine "religion"





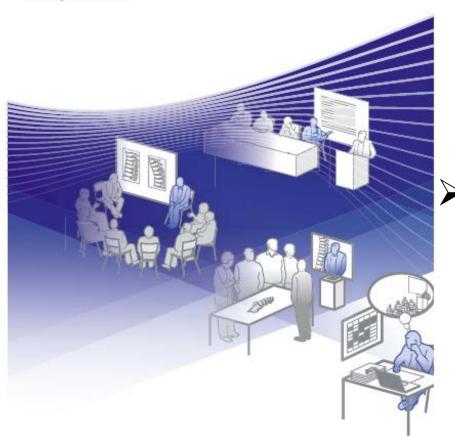




#### What we are going to do...

#### **AOSpine Training for Chairpersons**

Zürich, Switzerland



to support you to plan your next Course!



