

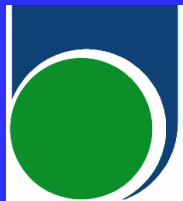
Training of Orthopaedic Surgeons – Educational Objectives and the SICOT Diploma Examination

John C Y Leong

Past President, SICOT

Formerly Head of Orthopaedic Surgery, HKU

President, The Open University of Hong Kong



Professional Institutions



Established by Law/

Established by historical tradition

e.g. HK Academy of Medicine

Singapore Academy of Medicine

Royal Colleges (UK)

Professional Association/Societies



Established by Peer Consensus

e.g. American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery

Canadian Orthopaedic Association

Royal College of Surgeons of Thailand

In certain developing countries

**Training guidelines and implementation &
Assessment of training are either :**

Not developed, or

Poorly developed, or

Poorly regulated

Such situations are more common in certain specialties, including orthopaedics and traumatology.

Patients with O&T injuries and disease may be treated by general surgeons, with little / no formal training in O&T.

**SICOT feels that it has a Social Responsibility
to help developing countries, where needed,
to develop Training Guidelines and End-of-
Training Assessments**

Maps —————> **Educational Objectives**
(adapted from Canadian Orthopaedic Association)

Generic

Can be applied in parts

Can be applied with modifications

commensurate with local situations

Can be applied in stages

Education Objectives — Domains

- (I) Affective Educational Domains**
- (II) Cognitive and Psychomotor Educational Domains**
- (III) Basic Science and Research Objectives**
- (IV) Core experience**
- (V) Adult Orthopaedic Objectives**
- (VI) Paediatric Orthopaedic Objectives**

Affective Educational Domains

- **Development of trainee's professional attitude and conduct**
- **Appreciation for the emotional, psychological and even economical needs of each patient**

Cognitive and Psychomotor Educational Domains

- Knowledge --- satisfactory medical theoretical
- Clinical competence --- history, P/E, interpretation of salient features, conduct relevant Ix
- Technical Competence ---
formulate treatment plan based on DDx
operative skills

Basic Science Objectives

- **General --- pathological mechanisms e.g. inflammation, neoplasia, immunology, genetics**
- **Understanding of the development of a research protocol. Design/execute research project. Analyse critically a scientific article**
- **Musculoskeletal and neural**

Core Experience — an advantage

- **Intensive Care**
- **Surgery**
- **Plastic Surgery**
- **Vascular Surgery**
- **Neurological Surgery**
- **Radiology**

Adult Orthopaedic Objectives

**6-month rotation in trauma,
hand, neuromuscular, joints,
tumour, spine, foot & ankle,
amputation/prosthetics/orthotics,
sports medicine, pain**

Paediatric Orthopaedic Objectives

- Knowledge of unique psychological and emotional aspects of illness/injury in children
- Role of family
- General affectation of bones, infection, congenital disorders, growth plate injuries, etc.

SICOT Diploma Examination

- **For countries without established formal end-of-training assessment/examination**
- **To certify completion of minimum competence for orthopaedic surgeons**

Examination

- **Written part (2 hours)**
100 MCQ based on the Hyperguide
- **Oral part (2 hours)**
**Format based on Intercollegiate Fellowship
of the Royal College of Surgeons (UK/Ire)**

Examination

**Examined by 2 examiners (international panel)
in each of :**

- **Adult orthopaedics and pathology**
- **Trauma**
- **Children and hands**
- **Basic sciences**

Successful candidates — “Dip. SICOT”

	Applicants	Candidates	Successful
2003 (Cairo)	20	8	8
2004 (Havana)	24	17	8
2005 (Istanbul)	11	10	6
2006 (Buenos Aires)	11	6	6
2007 (Marrakech)	24	15	12

Countries of Practice of Successful Candidates

Cuba	16
UK	11
Egypt	10
Saudi Arabia	3
Greece	2
Kenya	2
USA	2
Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ireland, Germany, Romania, Turkey	1 each

