## Endoscopy training in Europe

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#### agenda

- Changing format of education
- General teaching principles
- Components of endoscopy education
- Training special skills
- Assessment and accreditation
- Role of ESGE



"It's called 'reading'. It's how people install new software into their brains"

### Changing format

#### IN THE PAST

- 1:1 Tutor/apprentice
  training
- Certification by eyeballing (or not)
- One-size-fits-all endoscopy training
- Lack of standarization and transparency
- Lack of recertification

#### **INCREASINGLY**

- Hi-volume training centers
- Certification by quality standards
- Differentiated training adapted to practice
- Increasing cross-center standardization
- Increasing role of certification



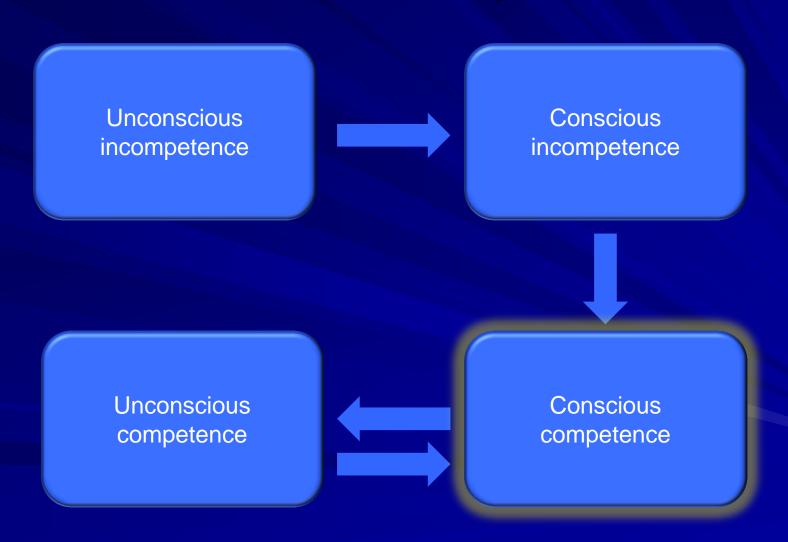
## Skills training

### Expert issues

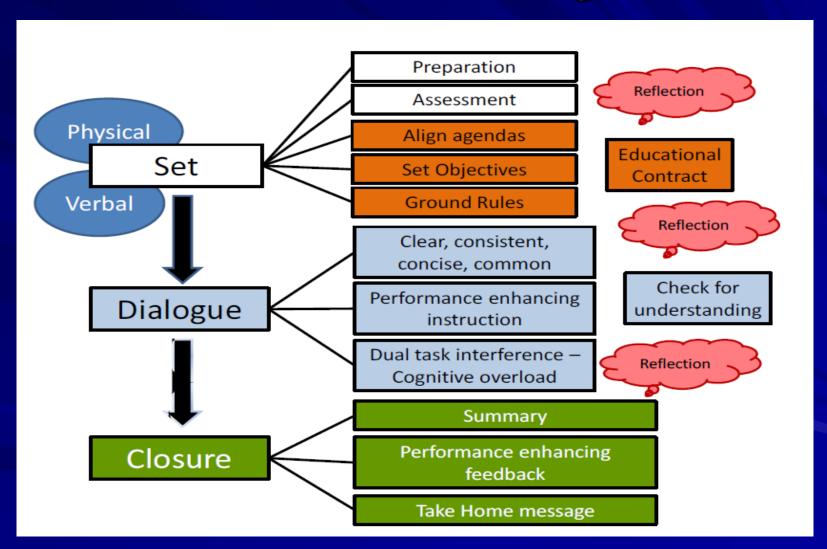
- Skills in technique AND education
- Thinking with a trainees brain (30 years later)
- Letting go...
- Inconscious competence



## Conscious competence



#### Skills training



## Formatting feedback

- 1. No feedback
- 2. Non-instructive negative critique
- 3. Non-instructive positive feedback
- 4. Instructive feedback
- 5. On-demand instructive feedback

General principles of teaching

#### Rules of Pendleton

#### -sequential feedback

- 1. Trainer asks the trainee what he did well
- 2. The trainer says what he thought he did well
- 3. The trainer asks the trainee what he might do differently next time
- 4. The trainer says what he thinks the trainee should do differently next time

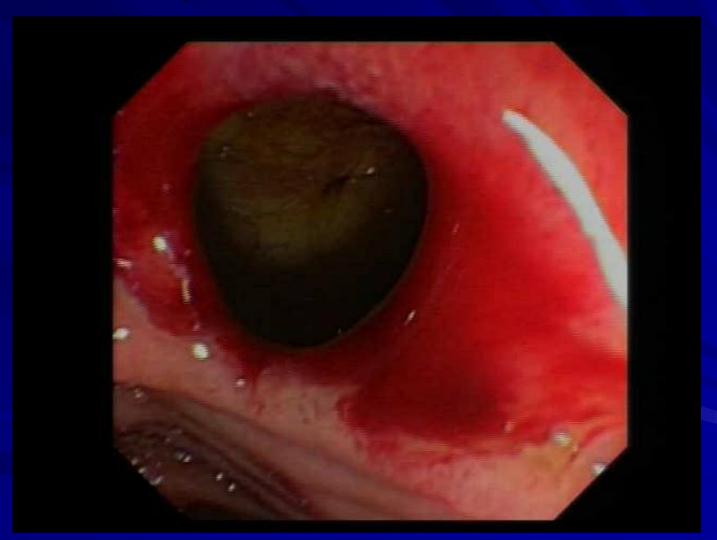
#### When to take the scope

- 1. Do you know what the problem is?
- 2. Are your instructions correct?
- 3. Are you instructions clear?
- 4. Are you instructions understood by endoscopist?
- 5. Were the instructions carried out as agreed?
- 6. Is the technical challenge beyond the skill level of the endoscopist?

Only THEN take the scope...



## The perils of hands-off...



#### Diverging agendas

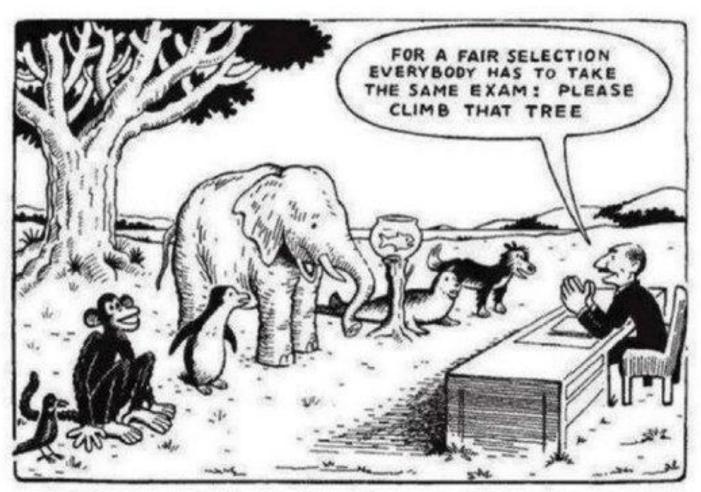
#### **Trainer**

- Skills
  - Endoscopic technique
  - Prioritisation
  - Time management
- Knowledge
  - Pre-, post and intraoperatively
  - Increase trainee awareness of patients' needs
- Attitudes
  - Motivation
  - Relationship with endoscopic staff
  - Relationship with patient

#### **Trainee**

- Get to the coecum
- Keep hold of the scope

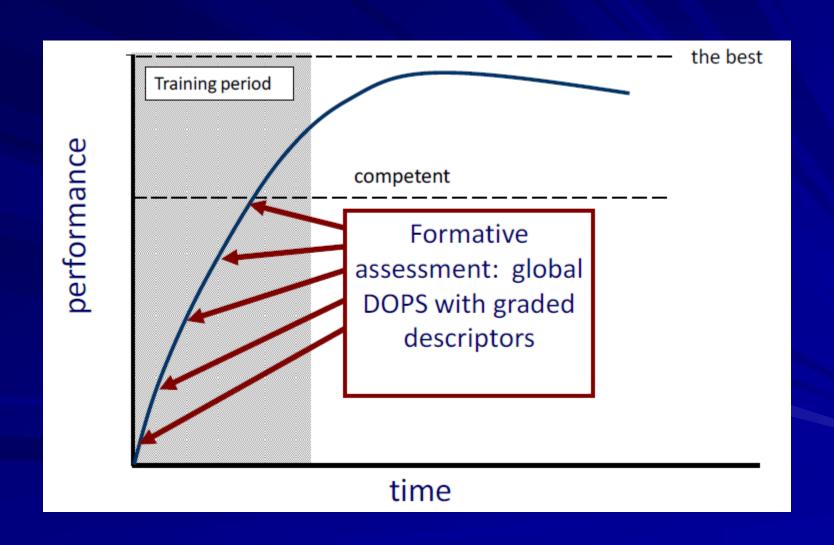
## Assessment



Our Education System

#### Role of assessment

#### Skills acquisition



#### Formative ERCP DOPS Assessment Form - JAG approved

Endoscopist: .....

Scale: 4 - Highly skilled performance 3 - Competent & safe throughout procedure, no uncorrected errors 2 - Some standards not yet met, aspects to be improved, some errors uncorrected 1 - Accepted standards not yet met, frequent errors uncorrected N/A - Not applicable						
Criteria	Score	Comments				
Assessment, Consent, Communication						
Obtains informed consent using a structured approach     Satisfactory procedural information						
<ul> <li>Risk &amp; complications explained</li> </ul>						
- Co-morbidity						
- Sedation						
- Opportunity for questions	-	1				
Selects & prepares cases appropriate to the procedure		4				
<ul> <li>Demonstrates respect for patient's views and dignity during the procedure</li> </ul>						
<ul> <li>Communicates clearly with patient, including outcome of procedure with appropriate management and f/u plan. Full endoscopy report.</li> </ul>						
Safety & sedation						
Safe and secure IV access		1				
Gives appropriate dose of analgesia and sedation and ensures						
adequate oxygenation and monitoring of patient     Demonstrates good communication with the nursing staff, including	-	-				
dosages & vital signs						
Endoscopic Skills during insertion & procedure						
Checks endoscope function before intubation						
<ul> <li>Intubates the oesophagus safely</li> </ul>		1				
<ul> <li>Intubates the duodenum under direct vision</li> </ul>		1				
<ul> <li>Uses distension, suction &amp; lens washing appropriately</li> </ul>		1				
<ul> <li>Achieves a satisfactory position opposite the ampulla (or target)</li> </ul>		1				
<ul> <li>Demonstrates awareness of patient's consciousness and comfort</li> </ul>		1				
during the procedure and takes appropriate actions		_				
Completes procedure in reasonable time						
Diagnostic & Therapeutic Ability						
Adequate ampullary visualisation		4				
Catheterises the duct of interest		4				
Accurate identification & appropriate management of pathology		1				
Selects and correctly uses appropriate accessories		_				
High quality images recorded		_				
<ul> <li>Applies therapeutic techniques appropriately and safely</li> </ul>		_				
<ul> <li>Recognises &amp; manages complications appropriately</li> </ul>						

Date ...../..... Trainer / Peer.....

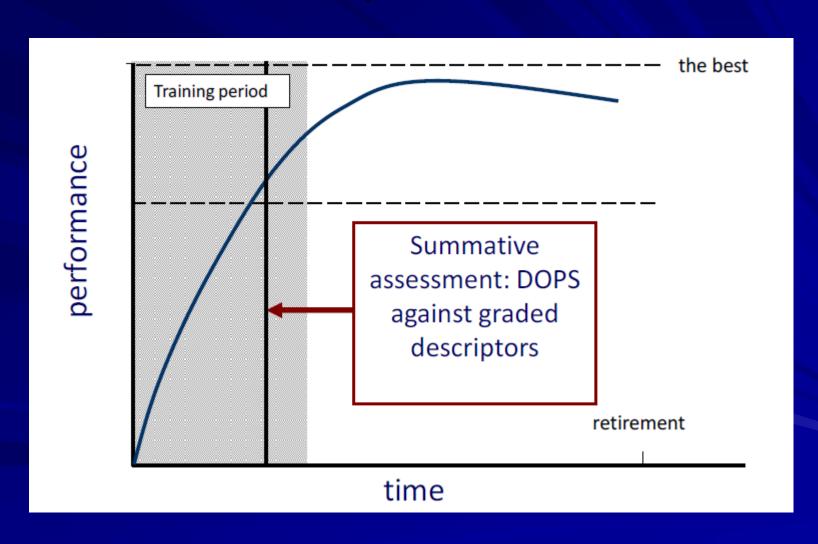
	а	s	e	СH	п	10	20	Ш	n	,
 _	•••	_	_		•	•	•	•••	_	_

Extremely easy F	Fairiy easy	Average	Fairly difficult	Very challenging
1	2	3	4	5

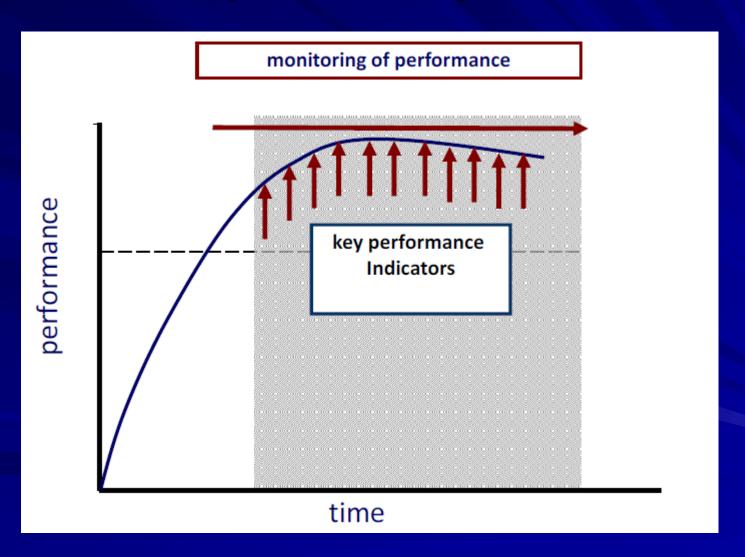
#### Learning objectives for next cases

#### Role of assessment

#### Summative competence assessment



### Independent practice



#### Look to UK





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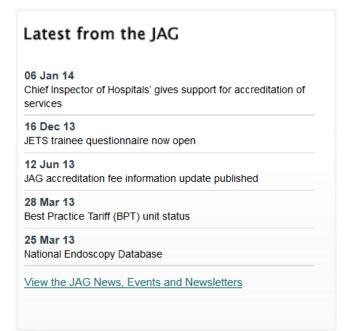
**Training for Endoscopists** 

**Training for Nurses** 

Units

Commissioning

The JAG ensures the quality and safety of patient care by defining and maintaining the standards by which endoscopy is practised









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# Specific skills ERCP

#### Who to train

- Number of ERCPs goes down
- Number of centers goes down
- Number needed to be good goes up
- Quality requirements will be more exquisite
- ... so, not for everyone

Selection by competence, career, interest?

### Components of training

- Basic endoscopy skills, upper/lower endoscopy
- Theory a forgotten modality?
- Simulator phase
- Master-apprentice skills training
- Procedure component training

Postgraduate CME

### Component training

- Referral centers best equipped for training
  - Expertise
  - Volume
  - Equipment
- But: Special cases poorly adapted to trainees
- Still parts of the procedure are!

## Simulators

#### Role of simulators

- Bridging the difficult gap from theory to painful, time-consuming (and dangerous) procedures in patients during basic skills training
- Add-on training for therapeutic procedures
- Objective credentialling

# Mechanical v. Computer simulators





# Mechanical v. Computer simulators

#### Mechanical

- Cheap
- Realistic training of
  - Cannulation
  - Accessory exchange
  - Sphincterotomy
  - Stent placement
- Cumbersome setup
- Host of options limited marketing

#### **Electronic**

- Expensive
- Realistic training of
  - Hand-eye coordination
  - Scope navigation for intubation and placement
  - Periampullary positioning
- Simple setup
- Solid vendors

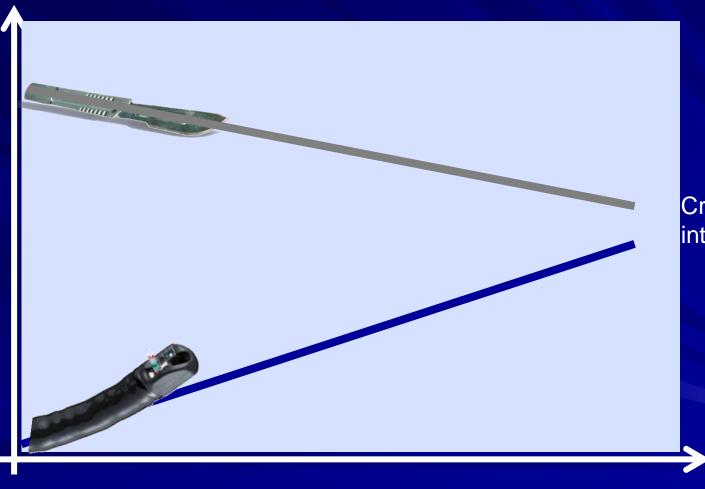
### On quality assessment

- Definition of quality parameters
  - Pre-per-post-procedure components
  - Definition of acceptable levels versus goals
- Defining complexity of procedures
- Robust data collection
- Functional feedback mechanisms

## **ESD**

#### Surgery/endoscopy convergence

#### **INVASIVENESS**



Cross-discipline interventionalists

## Japan v/ Europe





## Japan v/ Europe



- Cultural style
- Disease panorama
- Screening programs
- Endoscopic tradition
- Fundamental skills?

## Japan gastric ESD



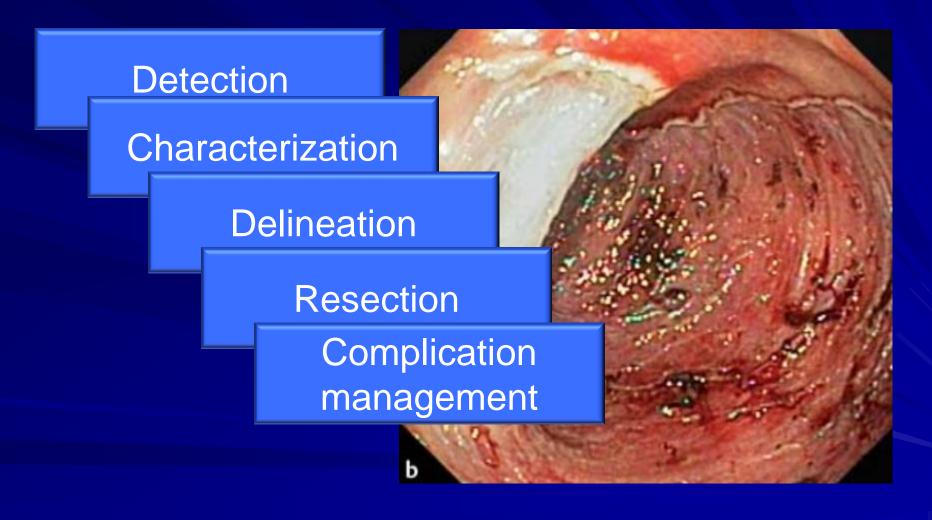
Year	2006	2010	2013	
Reimb.(Euro)	827	1062	1381	
Institutions	1 000	1 100	1 200	
Numbers	30 000	32 000	35 000	

## European Enquiry 2010

- 58/490 endoscopists responded
- Mean 4 ESD/endoscopist per year
- Mean total experience: 11 cases
- Mean lesion diameter 15mm
- Mean procedure time 108 min
- R0 resection rate 77%
- Major complications 13%



#### SO, what skills are needed?



# ESD improvement strategies

- Go to Japan
- Invite a Japanese
- Establish an interest for scrutiny and detail
- Do courses
- (Have the technology)

# Training sequence

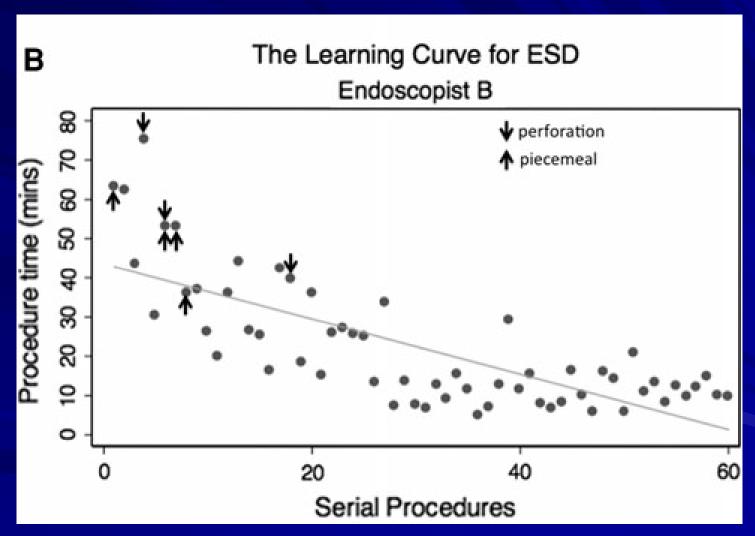
- Theory and expert observation
- Pig stomach model training
- Live pig training
- Supervised practice
- Sequential approach
  - Stomach
  - Rectum
  - Colon
  - Esophagus

# Pig model training

- 2 novices, 1 expert
- 2x3 hrs didactic lectures
- 6 demarcated lesions in 10 stomachs
- Tracking of time and results



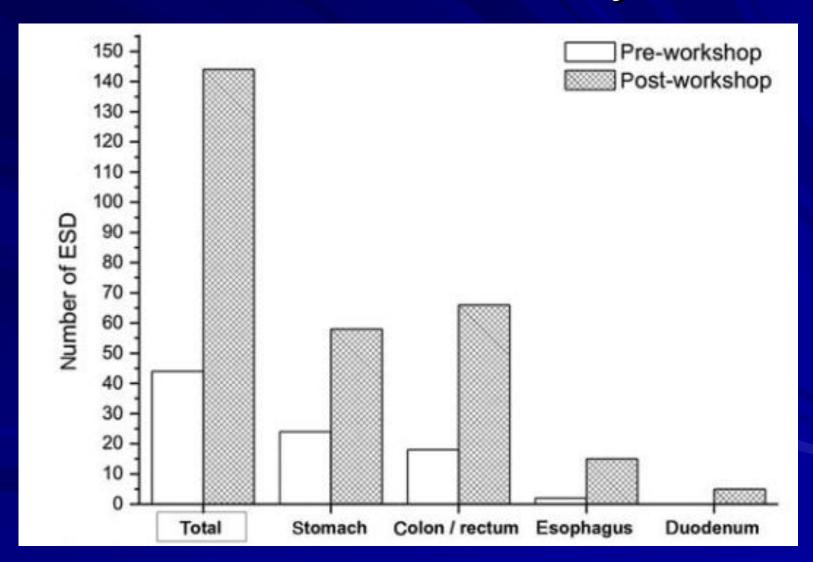
# Pig model training



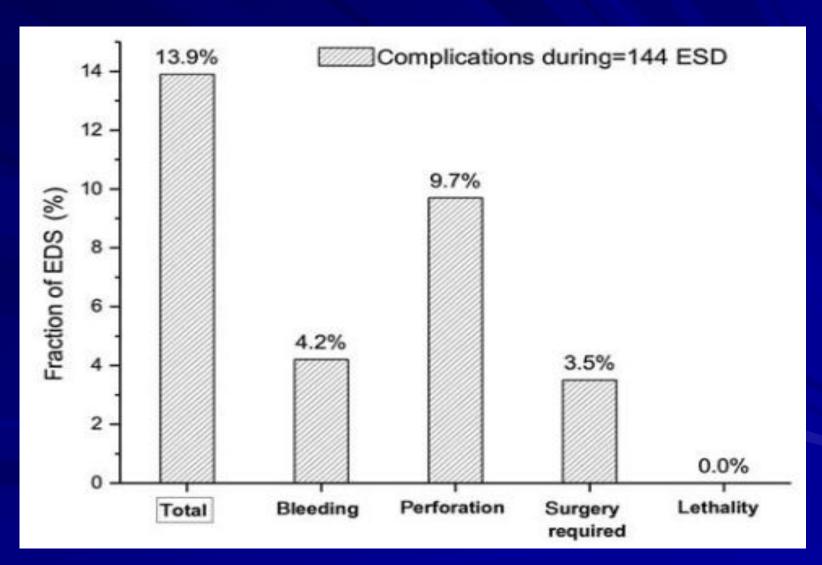
# Live pig training

- 18 experienced endoscopists
- 4 half day training sessions, average 4.1 procedures per participant
- Assessment of clinical practice 1 year later

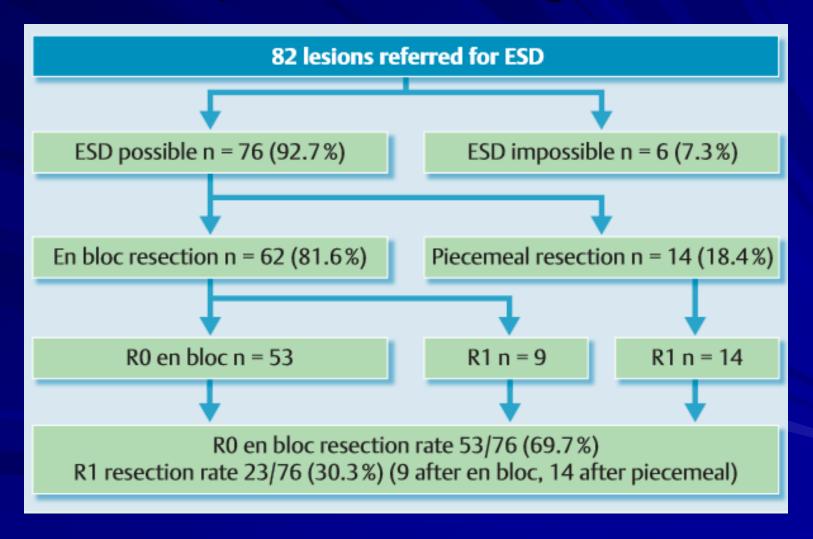
# Increased activity



# Acceptable complications



# European learning curve



# European learning curve

	1st period (resection 1–25) (10/2004–05/2008)	2nd period (resection 26 – 50) (06 / 2008 – 08 / 2010)	3 rd period (resection 51 – 76) (08/2010 – 09/2011)
Location			
Rectum	23	20	23
Sigmoid	2	5	3
Lesion characteristics			
Diameter, median, mm	41.2	47.3	49.0
Paris type			
ls	3	2	3
lla	10	10	9
lla+ls	12	10	12
lla+llc	0	3	2
Histology			
LGIEN	16	13	9
HGIEN	5	7	12
Cancer	4	5	5
Resection rates, %			
En bloc	60.0	88.0	96.2
R0 en bloc	48.0	76.0	84.5
Procedure time, minutes	200	193	136

# ESD – in summary

- Despite Japanese/European differences, ESD can be trained by European endoscopists
- Special training programs must be developed, no of trainees limited
- Improving tools will facilitate dissemination

# Formal training programs in Europe





# Norwegian model

- Required number of procedures
- No requirements for quality
- No specific requirements for institution/tutor qualifications
- Annual course in basic endoscopy
- Annual hands-on Scandinavian course (SADE)
- Singular separate initiatives (simulator training)

## Austrian model

## Norwegian model

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### **Austrian model**

**...** 

## Cross-national resources

- UEG (for gastroenterology)
- ESGE (for endoscopy)
- UEMS (for accredation)
- E-learning resources

## ESGE

- UEGW activities
  - Post graduate course
  - Learning area
- Other
  - Live demo courses
  - Video demo courses
- Others

# UEGW postgraduate training

- Live demos moving from show-case demonstrations to basic skills (80%)
- Learning area with hands-on biologic models and topic-oriented skills stations
- Small-scale lectures/discussions
- Didactic DVD stations



## European Society of Gastrointestinal Endoscopy





# ESGE

- Website resources(<u>www.esge.com</u>)
- Image atlas
- Guidelines
- eLibrary

## www.esge.com



membership...

2014 in collaboration with

January 11-12, 2014 - Khartoum,

ESGE

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#### Who to contact

**UEG Education Committee** Julia Kasper

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# CME justification

- Initial training insufficient to support entire professional career
- Rapid progress in medical research and changes in practice
- Pressure from public, governments and medical profession for professional development to be a life-long process.



# Summary

- Training is vital for European endoscopists
- Ideal principles lack adherence in the majority of European countries
- Teaching principles, resources and experience are available
- Improvement is achievable everywhere.



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