

## PGY3 Goals and Objectives: MetroHealth

- Chronic ear disease
  - Clinically differentiate COM, OE, MOE, AOM, mastoiditis and cholesteatoma
  - Recognize clinical failure of medical management
  - List common surgical procedures to treat the above mentioned conditions, and describe the RBA to these procedures
  - Understand the concept of recidivism and understand the need for long-term surveillance of COM patients
  - Perform ear canal incisions and elevate the tympanomeatal flap
  - Perform a cortical mastoidectomy in patients with relatively normal anatomy
  - Identify and manage routine post-operative complications related to mastoidectomy and tympanoplasty
  
- Upper Aerodigestive tract (UAET) Malignancy
  - Demonstrate proficient knowledge of normal anatomy and teach anatomy to junior residents
  - Know the major risk factors for UADT cancer according to the type of cancer
  - Know most common disease progression routes for UADT malignancy
  - Interpret appropriate lab, pathologic and radiologic studies
  - Understand the concept of neo-adjuvant, primary and adjuvant therapies
  - Describe options for securing the difficult airway in the OR
  
- Facial Trauma
  - Obtain focused H&P including airway exam and survey for other injuries of the head and neck
  - Obtain appropriate labs and imaging
  - Describe the common facial fracture patterns and describe treatment options for these fractures
  - Be able to place a patient in appropriate occlusion and place a patient in MMF.
  - Perform the approaches to the fractures to provide exposure for ORIF
  - Recognize common complications of facial trauma
  
- Sleep Disordered Breathing
  - Perform detailed exam of the upper airway and interpret diagnostic testing
  - Moderate to advanced understanding of the spectrum of SDB in adults
  - Understanding of medial treatment, surveillance and alternate therapies (ie sleep surgery, gastric bypass, etc)
  - List rare complications of sleep surgery
  - Successfully perform UPPP
  - Successfully control standard post-tonsillectomy bleeding
  
- Salivary Disease
  - Interpret pathology and radiologic studies of the salivary glands
  - Give an appropriate differential diagnosis for a salivary gland mass and clinically distinguish a neoplastic from non-neoplastic etiology
  - Safely identify neurovascular structures with assistance
  - Perform procedures (parotidectomy, sialendoscopy, submandibular gland excision, etc) with assistance.
  - Recognize common complications of salivary gland surgery and initiate primary treatment.