



Quels facteurs influencent l'autonomie des internes au bloc opératoire?

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CHU de Nantes



Ce que l'on sait?

- Pas de publication en France
- Très peu de publication en gynécologie





Matériel et méthode

Résultats

Discussion

Conclusion

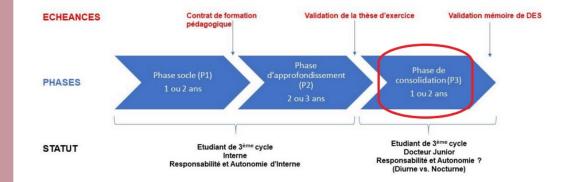
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 Réforme de l'internat

• Pas de parcours chirurgical







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• Expérience du sénior

Cookenmaster et al., 2021 Sandhu et al., 2018

- Expérience de l'interne
- Difficulté opératoire

Chen et al., 2022 Lane et al., 2020 Meyerson et al., 2019

- Performance
- Genre

Ahle et al., 2019 Cooney et al., 2021 Sandhu et al., 2019

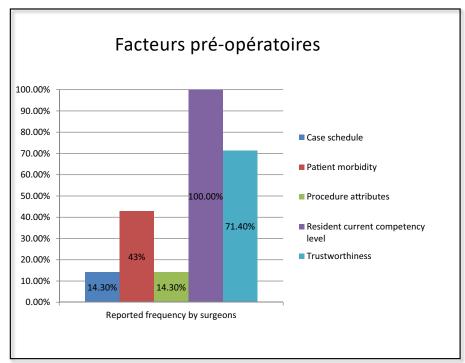


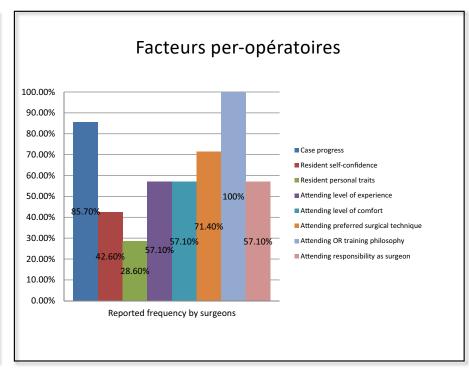
Dissecting Attending Surgeons' Operating Room Guidance: Factors That Affect Guidance Decision Making

2015



Xiaodong (Phoenix) Chen, PhD,* Reed G. Williams, PhD,† and Douglas S. Smink, MD, MPH*





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Factors influencing amount of guidance in the operating room during laparoscopic cases

2019



Heather E. Hoops ^{a, *}, Caleb Haley ^b, Mackenzie R. Cook ^a, Olga Lopez ^a, Elizabeth Dewey ^a, Karen J. Brasel ^a, Donn Spight ^a, Laszlo N. Kiraly ^a

Analyse sur 106 internes

Evaluation par le PFF et FLS

768 procédures

Multivariate Analysis: Factors associated with level of guidance in the operating room using a mixed-methods regression model.

Explanatory Variable	Influence on	<i>p</i> -value
	Guidance	
Attending Ratings		
Medical Knowledge	_	0.28
Operative Technique	_	<0.01
Operative Knowledge	_	<0.01
Communication	-	0.56
Professionalism	_	0.38
Post-Graduate Year		
PGY2 compared to PGY1	_	0.45
PGY3 compared to PGY1	_	<0.01
PGY4 compared to PGY1	_	<0.01
Procedure Complexity		
Complex compared to Basic procedure	+	<0.01
Case Difficulty		
Very Difficult compared to Straightforward	+	<0.01
Moderately Difficult compared to Straightforward	+	0.27
Laparoscopic Lab Skills		
Normalized MISTELS Score	_	0.33
Peg Transfer (sec)	+	0.48
Precision Cutting (sec)	+	0.68
Ligating Loop (sec)	_	0.75
Extracorporeal Suturing (sec)	+	0.12
Intracorporeal Suturing (sec)	+	0.75

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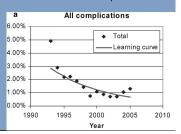
• 60000 hystérectomies en 2019

Chevrot et al., 2021

Diminution des complications chirurgicales

Brummer et al., 2008

Wattiez et al., 2002



Quels sont les facteurs influençant l'autonomie des internes au bloc opératoire?

Quels sont les caractéristiques des patientes influençant l'autonomie des internes au bloc opératoire dans le cadre d'une hystérectomie?





Définition de l'autonomie

ZWISCH SCALE

George et al., 2014





Définition de l'autonomie

ZWISCH SCALE

George et al., 2014

J'OBSERVE ET J'AIDE

AIDE ACTIVE DU SÉNIOR

AIDE PASSIVE DU SÉNIOR

AUTONOMIE SUPERVISÉE





Définition de l'autonomie

ZWISCH SCALE

George et al., 2014

Autonomie significative ——

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OPRS	O-SCORE	Zwisch scale
For example, inguinal herniorrhaphy	Scale: 1–5	Show and tell
A1 (poor)–A5 (excellent)	1 – Requires complete hands-on guidance	- Attending does key portions as the surgeon
1. [numeric]Ilioinguinal nerve	5 – Complete independence	narrates the case
2. Search for indirect hernia	1. [numeric]Preprocedure plan	Smart help
3. Mesh insertion	2. Case preparation	 Attending shifts between surgeon on first
4. Knowledge of anatomy	3. Knowledge of specific procedural steps	assist role and coaching for specific skills
5. Femoral vein injury	4. Technical performance	Dumb help
6. Prevention of complications	5. Visuospatial skills	- Attending assists and follows the lead of the
7. Respect for tissue	6. Postprocedure plan	resident
8. Time and motion	7. Efficiency and flow	- Coaches regarding polishing and refinement
9. Flow of operation	8. Communication	of skills
10. Overall performance[/numeric]	9. Resident is able to safely perform this	No help
	procedure independently	- Attending largely provides no unsolicited
	10. Give at least one specific aspect of	advice
	procedure done well	 Monitors progress and patient safety
	11. Give at least one specific suggestion for	
	improvement[/numeric]	





QUESTIONNAIRE INTERNES



QUESTIONNAIRE SÉNIORS

Dans quelle mesure ces facteurs vont limiter l'autonomie qui est laissée à un interne au bloc opératoire ?

1

5

Aucune limitation

Echelle de Likert

Limitation majeure



De Mars à Juin 2023



Facteurs généraux

Caractéristiques des patientes

Planning opératoire chargé

Expérience de l'interne de la chirurgie

Semestre de l'interne

Entente entre l'interne et le sénior

Réputation de l'interne

Expérience en simulation





Facteurs généraux

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Expérience en simulation



Caractéristiques des patientes en hystérectomie coelio

IMC

IMC<30 IMC entre 30 et 40 IMC > 40

Antécédents

Antécédent de césarienne Antécédent de chirurgie abdominale

Indication

Adénomyose
Polyfibromateux
Cancer Utérin
Endométriose

es ersité

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284 internes

Caractéristiques des Internes	Nombres de
	répondants (%)
opulation totale	284
enre	
Féminin	228 (80.3)
Masculin	36 (12.7)
Non précisé	20 (7.0)
nase	
Socle	39 (13.7)
2 ^{ème} année	46 (16.2)
3 et 4 ^{ème} année	121 (42.6)
Docteurs juniors	78 (27.5)
rientation souhaitée	
Chirurgie gynécologique généraliste	41 (14.4)
Chirurgie sénologique	24 (8.5)
Chirurgie pelvienne cancérologie	35 (12.3)
Chirurgie pelvienne (fonctionnelle /	16 (5.6)
endométriose)	
Obstétrique	57 (20.1)
Diagnostic anténatal	18 (6.3)
Mixte (Obstétrique / chirurgie)	69 (24.3)
PMA	10 (3.5)
Je ne sais pas encore	14 (4.9)
Période de réalisation en autonomie	Semestre médian
significative de 3 intervention majeure en	/ Nombre de
coelioscopie	répondants (%)
remière salpingectomie	
Semestre médian	3 ^{ème} semestre
Jamais réalisée	78 (27.5)
remière hystérectomie	
Semestre médian	6 ^{ème} semestre
Jamais réalisée	191 (67.3)
remière Promonto-fixation antérieure	
Semestre médian	7 ^{ème} semestre
Jamais réalisée	265 (93.3)

Ca	ractéristiques des séniors	Nombres de répondants (%)
Popu	lation totale	165
Genr	e	
	Féminin	91 (59.5)
	Masculin	62 (40.5)
	Non précisé	0 (0)
Expé	rience	
	< 2 ans	23 (13.9)
	Entre 2 et 5 ans	38 (23.0)
	5 à 10 ans	38 (23.0)
	> 10 ans	66 (40)
Poste	1	(/
	CCA / Assistant hospitalier	34 (20.6)
	PHC	13 (7.9)
	PH	99 (60.0)
	PU / PH	19 (11.5)
Lieu d	d'exercice	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	CHU	110 (66.7)
	CHR ou CHD	48 (29.1)
	ESPIC	6 (3.6)
	CLCC	1 (0.6)
Activ	ité	
	Activité chirurgicale essentiellement	97 (58.8)
	Activité mixte chirurgicale et	60 (36.4)
	obstétrique	
	Activité mixte chirurgicale et PMA	8 (4.8)
Orier	ntation chirurgicale	(2 (27 ()
	Cancérologie	62 (37.6)
	Chirurgie fonctionnelle Endométriose	44 (26.7)
	Sans orientation	17 (10.3) 42 (25.5)
DÁ.	iode de réalisation en autonomie	Médiane d'année de
	nificative de 3 interventions majeures en	réalisation
-	lioscopie	realisation
	Première salpingectomie	3ème année
		d'internat
	Première hystérectomie	5 ^{ème} année

Première Promonto-fixation antérieure

165 séniors

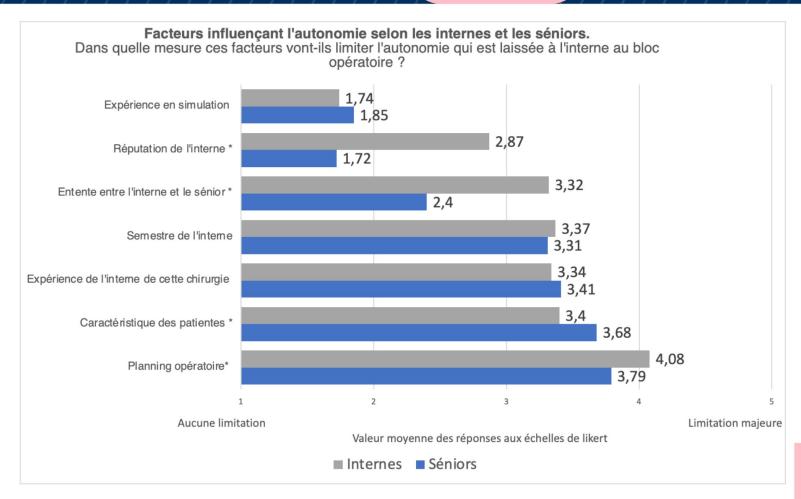




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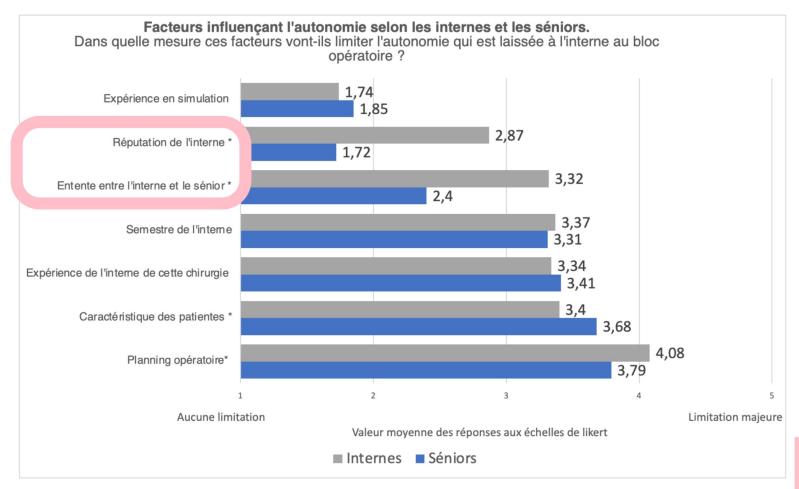




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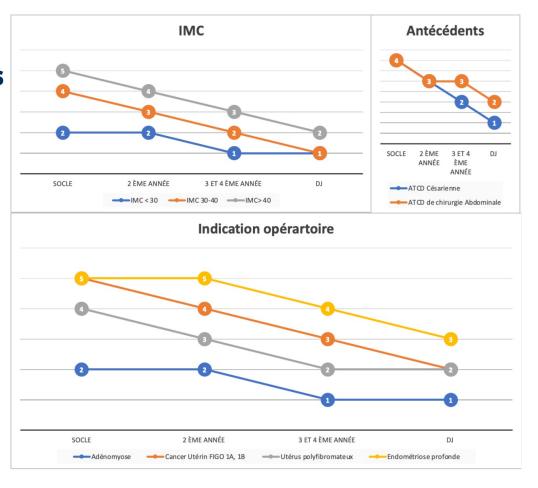






Analyse en mention majoritaire

Réponses Séniors



Dégressif en fonction du stade de l'internat

IMC > 40 kg/m2

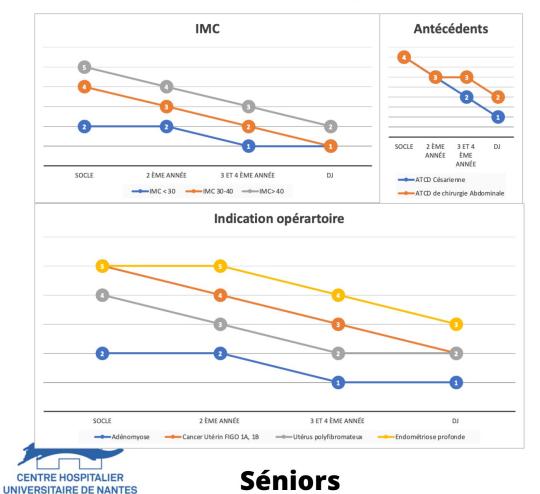
Endométriose

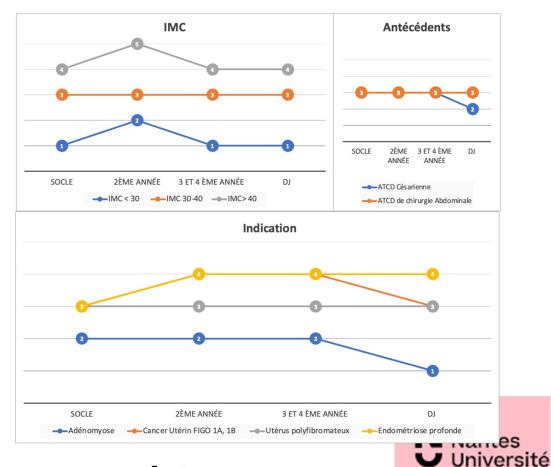
Cancer utérin





Analyse en mention majoritaire

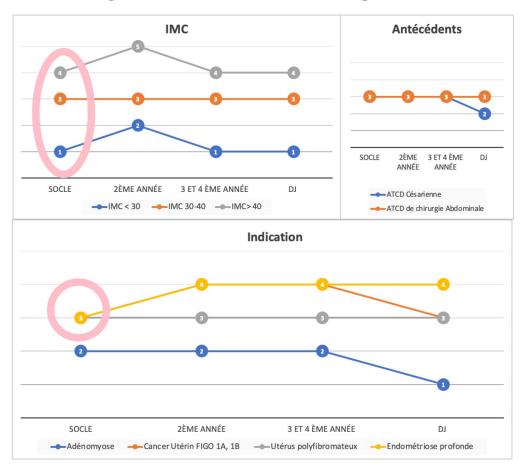




Internes

Analyse en mention majoritaire

Internes



Sous évaluation en phase socle

IMC > 40 kg/m2

Endométriose

Cancer utérin







Planning opératoire chargé



Facteur le plus important

- Igwe et al., 2014 Augmentation de 43 minutes du temps opératoire
- Cependant : Pas d'augmentation significative du taux de complications





Entente dans le binôme



Diminution de la morbidité post opératoire

Elbardissi et al., 2013 Kurmann et al., 2014



Réputation de l'interne

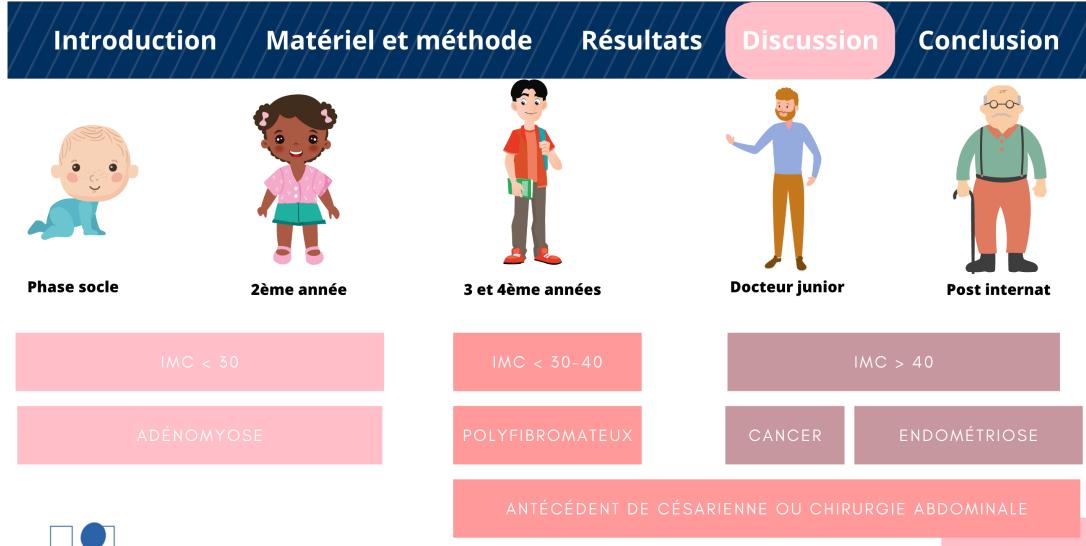


Facteur sous estimé?

Tannenbaum et al., 2021



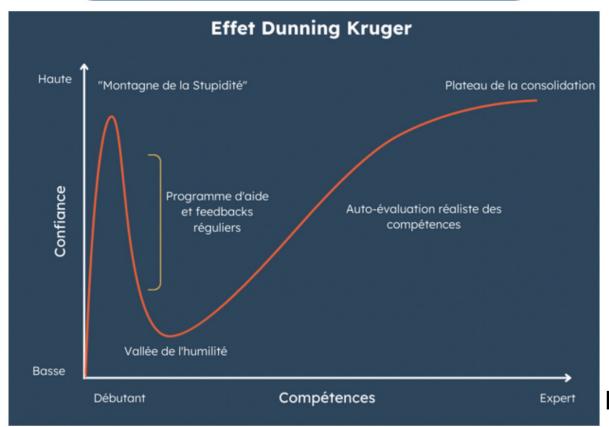








Effet Dunning-Kruger



Attention en début d'internat

Amélioration grâce à des feedbacks réguliers

Kruger & Dunning, 1999



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Comment améliorer les connaissances?

ZWISCH SCALE

J'OBSERVE ET J'AIDE

Recueil systématique

AIDE ACTIVE DU SÉNIOR

3 AIDE PASSIVE DU SÉNIOR

4 AUTONOMIE SUPERVISÉE





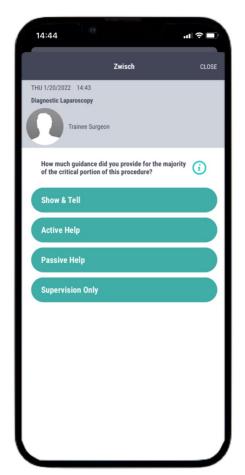
Comment améliorer les connaissances?

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Recueil systématique

Application mobile

Bohnen et al., 2016







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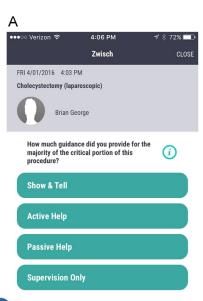
Discussion

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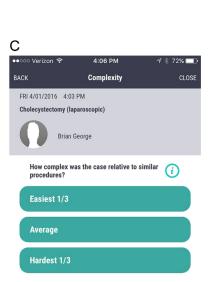
The Feasibility of Real-Time
Intraoperative Performance
Assessment With SIMPL (System for
Improving and Measuring Procedural
Learning): Early Experience From a
Multi-institutional Trial

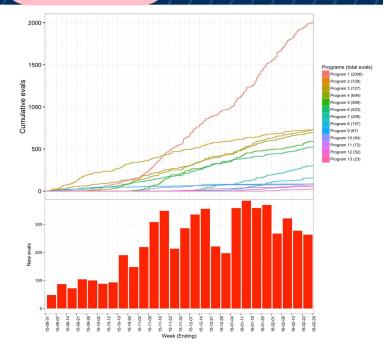
2016













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n Performance

Complexité



Conclusion



Etude prospective



Portfolio



Score de difficulté chirurgicale



Entente du couple interne/sénior





Conclusion

En cours d'analyse...

Evaluation senior/interne

Différentes étapes de la LH-OSAT



1.Exposure	1	2	3	4	5
Overall pelvic anatomical evaluation	Not done		Done incompletely		Done adequately
2.Division of adnexa	1	2	3	4	5
a) the infundibulopelvic ligaments (salpingo- pophorectomy)	Ureters were not adequately identified		Ureters were adequately identified in selecting the division site		Division in adequate site and way, identifying the ureters
обриотессотуу	Before division, coagulation was		Some bleeding with extra coagulation		No bleeding
	insufficient leading to repeated re- coagulation				
	Extra tissue trauma		Some extra tissue trauma		No extra tissue trauma
b) the utero-ovarian ligaments and fallopian tubes (no salpingo-oophorectomy)	Utero-ovarion ligaments were divided either too near to the cornuas or too near		The utero-ovarion ligaments and the fallopian tubes were divided in proper		The utero-ovarion ligaments and the fallopian tubes were divided in prop
	to the ovaries		sites, but the coagulation was insufficient		sites
	Significant bleeding		Some bleeding with extra coagulation		No bleeding
	Significant tissue trauma on ovaries and/or infundibulopelvicum ligaments		Some extra tissue trauma		No extra tissue trauma
) the utero-ovarian ligaments and fallopian	The fallopian tubes were dissected		The fallopian tubes were dissected		The fallopian tubes were dissected
tubes (salpingetomy, no oophorectomy)	incompletely and/or inadequately		almous completely, some of the fimbriae		completely and carefully
	Significant bleeding		Some bleeding with extra coagulation		No bleeding
	Significant tissue trauma on ovaries or		Some extra tissue trauma		No extra tissue trauma
	ovarian arteries				
Division of the round ligaments	1	2	3	4	ς.
	Division of the ligaments too close to uterus		Division in adequate site	•	Division in adequate site
	Division was incomplete		Division was complete		Division was complete
	Significant bleeding		Some bleeding		No bleeding
	Extra tissue trauma		Some extra tissue trauma		No extra tissue trauma
4.Opening of the vesico-uterine and vesico- vaginal space	1	2	3	4	5
	Opening of the vesico-uterine		Opening of the vesico-uterine		Opening of the vesico-uterine periton
	peritoneum was careless, and not in optimal site		peritoneum was done with suboptimal care in optimal site		was carefull in optimal site
	The bladder was not adequately identified		The bladder was identified adequately		The bladder was identified adequately
	Vesico-vaginal space was not opened		Vesico-vaginan space was opened with		Vesico-vaginal space was opened
	adequately		suboptimal care		adequately
	Significant bleeding		Some bleeding		No bleeding
	Extra tissue trauma		Some extra tissue trauma		No extra tissue trauma
5.Division of the utero-sacral ligaments and posterior leaflets of the board ligaments	1	2	3	4	5
	Opening of the posterior leaflets of the		The posterior leaflets of the board		The posterior leaflets of the board
	board ligaments was careless and incomplete		ligaments were opened with some		ligaments were opened carefully
	Dissection of the utero-sacral ligaments		The utero-sacral ligaments were		The utero-sacral ligaments were
	was careless		identified and dissected in adequate site with some bleeding		identified and dissected in adequate
	Significant bleeding		Some bleeding		No bleeding
	Extra tissue trauma		Some extra tissue trauma		No extra tissue trauma
5.Dissection of the uterine pedicles	1	2	The andials was identified advantable	4	5
	The pedicle was poorly identified		The pedicle was identified adequately		The pedicle was identified carefully
	Dissection was clumsy and incomplete		Dissection was partly incomplete and unprecise		Coagulation and division was precise careful
	Significant bleeding		Some bleeding		No bleeding
	Extra tissue trauma		Some extra tissue trauma		No extra tissue trauma
7.Hemostasis and final inspection	1	2	3	4	5
memostasis and final inspection	The adbomen was poorly irrigated		The abdomen was irrigated, but some	*	The abdomen was irrigated carefully
	leaving big hematomas behind		hematomas are left behind		all hematomas were removed
	Profuse bleeding was left uncoagulated		Bleeding areas were coagulated with		Bleeding areas were coagulated precis
	or coagulation was done with damage to surrounding tissue		some damage to surrounding tissue		with no damage to surrounding tissue

