SURGICAL ONCOLOGY	7-Nov-2016
Bruce Mann, Meron Pitcher, Chris Pyke	
Jeremy Tan, Alan Saunder (2010) Michael Donovan, Senarath Edirimanne, Brian Kirkby, Chris Pyke (2013). Richard Bryant, Satish Warrier (2016).	
A general surgeon is required to have a thorough understanding of surgical oncology. It is important that general surgeons maintain a current understanding of the most appropriate timing and manner of intervention. The graduating trainee will be able to: describe common surgical pathologies of melanoma and soft tissue sarcoma identify and recognise the symptoms and signs of these conditions describe and select appropriate diagnostic testing identify appropriate treatment options, and their indications and contraindications diagnose and manage pathological conditions that pertain to surgical oncology including referral to other specialists where indicated select appropriate investigative tools adapt their skill in the context of each patient and each procedure diedntify and manage risk recognise the need to refer patients to other professionals communicate information to patients (and their family) about procedures, outcomes, and risks associated with surgery in ways that encourage their participation in informed decision making (consent)	
Trainees should have thorough knowledge of the general principles of various aspects of cancer management, including: cancer screening cancer diagnosis cancer staging multidisciplinary care adjuvant therapies cancer follow-up	
Trainees who are preparing to sit the Generic and Clinical Examinations need to refer to the recommended reading list on the RACS website at www.surgeons.org For the Fellowship examination, there are no prescribed texts. Trainees are expected to keep abreast of the current literature, including textbooks, journal articles, consensus guidelines and other on-line resources.	
If state-based and/or local hospital courses/meetings are available, trainees are strongly advised to avail themselves of these opportunities. This also includes practising procedures on simulation equipment where applicable. Training encouraged to present their research at national and/or accredited regional training days, in order to fulfil the research requirement.	ainees are
The Generic and Clinical Examinations; Fellowship examination (written and viva voce sections); Trainee evaluation forms and logbooks; SEAM (where applicable).	
Operative Management - Knows: Trainees are required to be familiar with the indications, benefits and limitations of the procedure; trainees should be able to describe the relevant operative techniques involved in performing trainees are encouraged to at least observe and preferably assist in these procedures. Operative Management - Does: In addition to the above, trainees must be competent at performing the procedure.	g the procedure;
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	MEDICAL EXPERTISE JUDGEMENT / CLINICAL DECISION MAKING		TECHNICAL EXPERTISE			
SET LEVEL	ANATOMY PHYSIOLOGY PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL ASSESSMENT	INVESTIGATIONS	PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT	OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT - KNOWS -	OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT - DOES -
Fundamentals	of cancer biology					
Early SET	Describe aetiology and epidemiologyDescribe mechanisms of metastasis	 Understand local versus systemic manifestations of malignant disease 	 Appreciate order of investigations to diagnose malignant disease 	 Appreciate principles of treatment modalities for cancer 		
Principles of s	creening for malignancy					
Early SET	Issues in population screening, including biasPrinciples of ethical screening	 Discuss screening results with patients/families 	 Describe subsequent pathology of investigation following screening 	Interpretation of results:false positivesfalse negatives		
Mid SET	 Know current screening programs and data supporting their use 					
Familial cance FAP HNPCC BRCA1,2 Li Fraumeni Neurofibrom	er syndromes including:					
MEN syndror	me					
Mid SET	 Understand molecular basis 	 Ability to take a family history Recognise possible familial cancer syndromes 		Principles of genetic counselling and testingPrinciples of risk management		
Late SET				Indications for preventive surgery		
	luding breast, colon, oesophag lual Modules - tumours	geal, gastric, pancreatic, skin, t	hyroid			
Early SET	 Understanding the molecular biology of the tumour 		 Understand requirements of standardised histology reporting 	 Understanding intent of treatment and terminology 		
Mid SET		■ Discuss clinical staging	 Discuss appropriate imaging investigations to enhance staging 	 Immunotherapy Systemic chemotherapy Regional chemotherapy Radiotherapy Vaccine options and delivery thereof Biological therapy Intent of therapy – downstaging vs neoadjuvant vs adjuvant vs definitive vs palliative 	■ Regional lymphadenectomy	■ Regional nodes

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SET LEVEL	ANATOMY PHYSIOLOGY PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL ASSESSMENT	INVESTIGATIONS	PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT	OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT - KNOWS -	OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT - DOES -
	cluding breast, colon, oesophaq dual Modules - tumours	geal, gastric, pancreatic, skin,	thyroid (continued)			
Mid SET (continued)	idan medales (dimedire			 Understand options for curative intent treatment for metastatic disease 		
Late SET					 Define adequate oncologic resection 	
Melanoma						
Early SET	 Describe pathology of premalignant lesions Understand and describe Clarke's levels and Breslow's thickness 	 Describe clinical features of premalignant lesions Describe clinical features of malignant melanoma 				
Mid SET			 Role of imaging and biopsy options 	 Principles of multidisciplinary management Follow-up of melanoma patients Understand the rationales for systemic therapy Principles of management of local, regional and distant recurrence 	■ Regional node dissection	 Appropriate resection +/- skin grafting Sentinel node biopsy
Late SET					Isolated limb infusion/perfusion	
Sarcoma					·	
Early SET	 Describe aetiology 	 Appropriate history and examination Differential diagnosis of soft tissue tumours 				
Mid SET			ImagingStagingPrinciples of biopsy	 Multidisciplinary management Recognise possibility of Soft Tissue Sarcoma (STS) Formulating a plan for diagnosis and treatment Principles of limb preservation 		
Late SET					 Limb sacrifice and reconstruction 	

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Sarcoma – Ret See also Endocr	roperitoneal ine Module - Adrenal						
Early SET	 Understand the regional anatomy of the retroperitoneum Understand the pathology and natural of history of benign, borderline and malignant primary tumours of the retroperitoneum Understand the pathology of tumours which metastasise to the retroperitoneum Molecular biology of tumours including the role of molecular targeted therapy 	 Appropriate history and examination 	 Role of imaging and biopsy options and tests to exclude non-sarcoma Role of imaging 	 Multidisciplinary management Understand the role of radiotherapy 	 Radical resection of retroperitoneum Reconstruction 		
/letastatic dise	ease of unknown primary						
Early SET	 Knowledge of mode of spread and likely anatomical distribution of metastases of various primary tumours Immunohistochemistry differentiation 	 Understanding of probability of potential primary sites based on location of metastases and patient symptomatology 	 Understanding of order of investigations and diagnostic yield of investigations to elucidate primary site 	 Principles of active treatment versus palliative intent Role of palliative resection/surgery 			
Mid SET				Role of systemic therapyPrinciples of disease monitoring		Open biopsy	
Lymphatic mal	lignancies						
Early SET	 Describe anatomy of lymphatic basins and related structures Understanding of the broad categorisation of lymphoma 	 Differential diagnosis of lymphadenopathy 	Role of FNA/ core/ excisional biopsy	 Multidisciplinary care 		 Lymph node excision and specimen handling 	
Mid SET					Laparoscopic biopsy		
Vascular acces	es						
See also Vascula	ar Module						
Early SET	 Describe anatomy of subclavian and jugular veins 			 Recognise choice of most appropriate site Recognise risks and complications Describe options for long- term vascular access 		 Removal of above devices 	

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Vascular access See also Vascula						
Mid SET						 Insertion of subcutaneous venous access port/ Hickman catheter (open and percutaneous) Management of complications
Malignant asci Peritoneal m Pseudomyxo Mesotheliom	ma					
Early SET	 Describe pathophysiology of ascites and effusions 	 Appropriate history and the examination 	 Review the clinical tests, laboratory tests, and medical imaging techniques 	 Management of unexpected operative finds Indications for surgery Palliation for malignant ascites/pleural effusion 		
Mid SET				 Role of hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy 	Denver shunt	
Late SET				 Multidisciplinary care adhering to current guidelines 		
See also individ	ollow-up for malignant disease					
See also individ						
Early SET	 Describe general principles that are common to the management of various solid tumours Describe specific issues with common cancers 					
Multidisciplina See also individ	_					
Early SET		 Appropriate history and the examination Recognise the psychosocial impact 		• Understand how to break bad news		

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SET LEVEL	MEDICAL EXPERTISE	JUDGEME	JUDGEMENT / CLINICAL DECISION MAKING			TECHNICAL EXPERTISE	
	ANATOMY PHYSIOLOGY PATHOLOGY	CLINICAL ASSESSMENT	INVESTIGATIONS	PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT	OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT - KNOWS -	OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT - DOES -	
Multidisciplina	ary care (continued)			-			
Mid SET Palliative care	e and pain management			 Timing and sequence of treatment Coordination of treatment and follow-up Consensus and conflict resolution Communication in a team and sequential follow-up 			
Early SET	 Describe pathophysiology of pain Illustrate pain pathways 	 Appropriate history and the examination 		 Formulate a step-wise progression of techniques for pain management and nausea management Pressure care Nutrition Psychological/pastoral End-of-life decision making/advanced health directives 			

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