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Search **NOTES and gastrointestinal endoscopic surgery**

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1. Am J Gastroenterol. 2011 Aug;106(8):1410-4. doi: 10.1038/ajg.2011.107.

[Observing handoffs and telephone management in GI fellowship training.](#)

[Williams R](#), [Miler R](#), [Shah B](#), [Chokhavatia S](#), [Poles M](#), [Zabar S](#), [Gillespie C](#), [Weinshel E](#).

Source

Division of Gastroenterology, NYU Langone School of Medicine, New York, New York, USA.

Abstract

OBJECTIVES:

Gastroenterology (GI) training programs are mandated to teach fellows interpersonal communication and professionalism as basic competencies. We sought to assess important skill sets used by our fellows but not formally observed or measured: handoffs, telephone management, and note writing. We designed an Observed Standardized Clinical Examination (OSCE) form and provided the faculty with checklists to rate fellows' performance on specific criteria.

METHODS:

We created two new scenarios: a handoff between a tired overnight senior fellow on call and a more junior fellow, and a telephone management case of an ulcerative colitis flare. Fellows wrote a progress notes documenting the encounters. To add educational value, we gave the participants references about handoff communication. Four OSCE stations- handoff communication, telephone management, informed consent, and delivering bad news-were completed by fellows and observed by faculty.

RESULTS:

Eight faculty members and eight fellows from four GI training programs participated. All the fellows agreed that handoffs can be important learning opportunities and can be improved if they are structured, and that handoff skills can improve with practice.

CONCLUSIONS:

OSCEs can serve as practicums for assessing complex skill sets such as handoff communication and telephone management.

PMID:

21811269 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE][Related citations](#)



2. J Dig Dis. 2011 Jun;12(3):217-22. doi: 10.1111/j.1751-2980.2011.00499.x.

An experimental study of betadine irrigation for preventing infection during the natural orifice transluminal endoscopic surgery (NOTES) procedure.

Zheng YZ, Wang D, Gu JJ, Zhou MM, Yu Kong X, Xin Deng S, Ju Su X, Yin J, Gong YF, Wu RP, Li ZS.

Source

Department of Gastroenterology, Changhai Hospital, Second Military Medical University, 168 Changhai Road, Shanghai, China.

Abstract

OBJECTIVE:

To study the effect and feasibility of using betadine irrigation of the gastrointestinal tract for preventing infection during the natural orifice transluminal endoscopic surgery (NOTES) procedure.

METHODS:

Twelve sows were used in this study. Four sows in the control group were lavaged with 500 mL saline. The eight sows in the experimental group were first lavaged with 500 mL saline and then irrigated with 200 mL betadine. A total of 5 mL of gastrointestinal (GI) tract fluid was collected before and after lavage, respectively, and 5 mL of peritoneal fluid was collected at the end of the NOTES procedure. A follow-up endoscopic examination of the GI tract was performed 24 h after NOTES. The animals were killed and necropsied after 3 weeks.

RESULTS:

Irrigation with betadine of the GI tract significantly reduced the bacterial load of GI fluid. One sow died of diaphragmatic injury. No inflammation, ulcer or bleeding were observed in the experimental group by endoscopy after 24 h. More adhesions and abscesses were found in the control group than in the experimental group after 3 weeks. Only one case of adhesion was observed in the experimental group using the transcolonic approach.

CONCLUSIONS:

Betadine irrigation of the GI tract is effective and feasible for preventing infection during the NOTES procedure. Further studies are needed for assessing the effectiveness and safety of betadine irrigation in the clinical application of NOTES.

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