TSRA Newsletter
Thoracic Surgery Residents Association
TSRA Newsletter | Volume 1, Issue 1

Socrates and McDoom Award

Socrates Award is an award established by Keith Kozower, MD and Jason Lobdell, MD to recognize contributions to cardiothoracic surgery research by residents and fellows.

The **Socrates Award** is an award established by Keith Kozower, MD and Jason Lobdell, MD to recognize contributions to cardiothoracic surgery research by residents and fellows.

The **McDoom Award** is presented to a graduating resident who has made significant contributions to the department's academic mission, including research, teaching, and operating room, such as through academic or clinical excellence.

Nominations received for the Socrates and McDoom Award for contributions to cardiothoracic surgery research for the 2015 academic year. Nominations are due by June 1st. Nominations should be sent to Keith Kozower, MD at kkozower@wfubmc.edu. Each nomination letter will be reviewed by a committee and the winner announced at the Annual Meeting. Nominations will only be accepted from current trainees.

Survey: Interest and Attrition in Cardiothoracic Surgery Training: A Survey of General and Cardiothoracic Surgery Trainees.

Although interest in Cardiothoracic Surgery has been declining, the number of graduating residents entering Cardiothoracic Surgery has remained relatively stable. This survey was to prove the substantiality and concern for attrition in Cardiothoracic Surgery and to identify the reasons why residents choose to pursue Cardiothoracic surgery as well as identify why residents choose to leave Cardiothoracic surgery training.

Study Link

Click to view full text

Survey: Statistics knowledge amongst cardiothoracic surgery residents

The Thoracic Surgery Residents Association launched a statistics survey to assess statistical literacy. We did not find any studies that have looked at this issue in the past. Our survey was designed to assess the knowledge of statistics among residents. By reviewing the votes, we see that concepts such as p-values and confidence intervals are poorly understood.

Study Link

Trainee Opportunities in CT Surgery

By: Dave Fernandez

TSRA/STS Cardiothoracic Surgery Milestones Project
Deadline: 2015 (Ongoing)
Contact: Jeffrey Kelly, MD

TSRA/STS Training Fellowship in Cardiothoracic Surgery APPLY NOW!
Deadline: 2015 (Ongoing)

Intermediate TSRA/ Advanced Symposium
Deadline:
November, 15 webinar lectures available

TSRA Basic Science Fellows Program for TSRA/I Advancement
Deadline:
June 1st

Fellows Webinar Series: Preparing the Next Generation of Cardiothoracic Surgeons
Deadline:
Ongoing

4th Annual CTSNet Resident Video Competition Deadline: 2015 (Ongoing)

Scotkin HOST Program
Deadline: 2015 (Ongoing)

Clinical Scenarios Deadline: 2015 (Ongoing)
Purchase now to online and print

Clinical Scenarios
Purchase now to online and print

Clinical Scenarios Editorial Staff

Claudio Lodo – Editor
Evan Nair – Trainee Opportunities
Jessica Luc – Manuscript of the Month
Jessica Luc – Manuscript of the Month
David Shiver – Featured Podcast
Yihan Lin – Ethics and Global Cardiothoracic Surgery
Yihan Lin – Global Health
Sarah Copeland – Diagnostic Challenge
Garret Coyan – Clinical Scenarios and Multiple Choice Questions

Young Surgeons

This month's topic: See Me, Do Me, Share Me Cite Me Dealing with Complications as a Trainee

By: David Bribriesco

As surgical trainees, we have a complicated relationship with complications. Of course, we want every patient to have a perfect outcome, but we also know that we will not. Our ultimate goal is to learn how to manage them appropriately while we are still in training. We want to see them, do them, and in some cases, we want to share them. But at the same time, no one wants to cause complications either! Where is the line between "I'm glad I got to see that" and "I wish I could've left that to someone else"?

I was doing a laparoscopic cholecystectomy on one of my general surgery rotations. I had done a few of these cases before, and I was feeling pretty confident. I was dissecting out the gallbladder from the liver bed, and I was getting close to the cystic duct. I was trying to be careful to avoid the common bile duct. Luckily, in the great scheme of things, this was a minor mistake. We placed a clip on the cystic duct and the common bile duct, and I cut between the two clips. I knew I had made a mistake as soon as I saw the bile. I had cut the duct and not removed it clean a week later.

The patient had a small amount of bile ascites, partially out of disappointment and partially out of embarrassment, I did not tell my attending or the patient about it. It was challenging to be able to balance my desire to learn from my mistakes with my desire to avoid them altogether. I felt that I had a duty to my situation and agree that I had a duty to my patient to learn from my mistakes. I was also afraid that I would be perceived as incompetent if I told my attending. I have the same feeling every time that I see or talked about the patient.

I was embarrassed and ashamed. I felt that I had disappointed my attending, my patient, and myself. I felt that I had let down my colleagues who were helping me on a surgeon. When a patient consents to an operation under my care, I feel that I am under a duty to do my best for them. I felt that I had failed in that duty. I was afraid that I would be perceived as incompetent. I felt that I won't be the last mistake I make in my career. I felt that I would be more careful in the future. I felt that I would learn from my mistakes. I felt that I would be a better surgeon for having made this mistake. I felt that I would be a better surgeon for having learned from this mistake. I felt that I would be a better surgeon for having learned from this mistake. I could make would be more the opportunity to learn and grow from them.

Manuscript of the Month

By: Jessica Luc

Title of Feature Manuscript: The cardiothoracic surgery trainee experience during the pandemic: challenges, innovations, and future directions and opportunities for ongoing engagement.

Authors: Jacqueline Chu, MD; Jessica D.Y. Luc, MD; Rui J. Zaragoza, MD, MSc; Jaime-Jorge Eakem-Sandy, MD; Jason J. Han, MD; Kevin Pham, MD, Nina Deschamps, MD, MBA

Abstract: Cardiothoracic surgery training is demanding of time and commitment, and the COVID-19 pandemic has brought unprecedented challenges to the training environment. Trainees have had clinical, didactic, and research activities modified. The risk and re-deployment of exams and licensure, and to the operating room. Trainees have had clinical, didactic, and research activities modified. The risk and re-deployment of exams and licensure, and to the operating room. Trainees have had clinical, didactic, and research activities modified. The risk and re-deployment of exams and licensure, and to the operating room. Trainees have had clinical, didactic, and research activities modified. The risk and re-deployment of exams and licensure, and other traditional educational activities.

Citation: Chiu A, Luc JDY, Zaragoza RJ, et al. The cardiothoracic surgery trainee experience during the pandemic: challenges, innovations, and future directions and opportunities for ongoing engagement [published online ahead of print, 2020 Jun 25]. *J Thorac Dis*. 2020;S2072-1439(20)30701-6. doi:10.21037/jtd-cts-2020-0

Click here to read the full manuscript in *The Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery* – https://www.jtcvs.org/article/S0022-5223(20)31751-8/fulltext

Question and answer with lead author Jacqueline K. Chiu, medical student from Baylor College of Medicine:

Question 1: Congratulations on your work and publishing this important article in the Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery examining the impact of the pandemic on trainees. What was the biggest challenge in conducting this research? What were the main takeaway messages?

What makes this manuscript unique is the global representation of our authorship, and also the fact that we collected data from all over the world when the trainee voice may too often be unheard. The pandemic has posed challenges to the training environment, and we wanted to capture the voices of those carrying out and receiving the brunt of these challenges, such as exams, patients, pursuing schools, work, and preparation for the future. In particular, our research demonstrates the impact of the pandemic on cardiothoracic surgery trainees' psychological, didactic, clinical, and research experiences. Additionally, we wanted to highlight innovations that have arisen from the pandemic, such as remote virtual engagement and provide examples of opportunities such as webinars and virtual conferences that can be leveraged in the future.

Question 2: What are some limitations of the manuscript?

Our survey was distributed to trainees in the cardiothoracic community in June 2020, and already within this timeframe, the pandemic had rapidly changed to affect the training environment. Thus, our survey may not capture the most up to date differentiating effects of the pandemic, and we plan to collect and study these personal considerations. In short, we recognize that the global trainee body is constantly changing and adapting to the pandemic, and we plan to follow up with a survey to capture the most current trainee perspectives and experiences.

Question 3: This manuscript was written several months ago. How have things changed since the first wave?

The pandemic has since evolved in numerous ways. At the time of writing the manuscript, the United States had only COVID-19 cases and deaths documented. Around the date of publication, the average number of daily cases and deaths in the US had increased by 10-fold. Many hospitals have had to re-open their doors to elective cases, and trainees have had to re-enter the operating room. Additionally, we have learned more about the virus and how to treat it. Many of the challenges we discussed in the manuscript remain relevant, as the COVID-19 pandemic is not over. Trainees have been volunteered to assist on the frontlines. Over the past few months, we have also witnessed the rise of the Black Lives Matter movement, which has also had a significant impact on the cardiothoracic surgery science. The successful virtual fellowship match set a precedent for the ongoing virtual engagement opportunities. Many challenges remain relevant to this change, but we have also encountered enormous opportunities.

Question 4: Looking for silver linings, what are some lessons learned or memories that will be remembered?

While we cannot absolutely compare the impact that the pandemic has had on the trainee experience to other historical events, we can certainly say that the pandemic has had far-reaching consequences on multiple levels of trainees in many ways to continue to provide excellent surgical care, advance research, and pursue their future careers. Despite the challenges, we have also seen the resilience of trainees and the cardiothoracic surgery community at large. We have implemented cost-effective means to support education and to minimize the impact of cancelled meetings. We have also seen an increased use of virtual platforms to engage trainees and to provide opportunities for the continuation of virtual educational methods and consider adopting some of the same methods in the post-pandemic era.

Question 5: Thank you for your time and congratulations on an important manuscript.

Where TSRA is on Facebook and Twitter

Interconnected elements of cardiothoracic surgery trainee experience during the pandemic.

Communications and Social Media

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TSRA Education Resources

TSRA Clinical Scenarios in Cardiothoracic Surgery 2nd Ed.
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Check out the official website
Click here to view the TSRA education content and TSRA Cardiothoracic Surgery Milestones Project questions. Authentic Not

Abstract Deadlines and Conference Dates

By: Parth Patel

If there are meetings you would like to see here please contact Parth M. Patel, parth.patel@gmail.com

Meeting	Submission deadline (tentative)	Dates
Cardiovascular and Thoracic Surgery Residents Association (CTSRA)	June 5, 2020	Virtual
Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS)	August 1, 2020	Virtual
Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS) Cardiothoracic Surgery Research Symposium	November 30, 2020	Virtual
Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS) Educational Conference	October 27, 2020	Toronto, Canada
Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS) Winter Meeting	December 3, 2020	Virtual
Association for Academic Surgery (AAS)	December 3, 2020	Seattle, WA
Association for Academic Surgery (AAS)	April 30, 2021	Seattle, WA
International Society of Minimally Invasive Cardiothoracic Surgery (ISMICS)	December 30, 2020	Warsaw, Poland
Association of Thoracic Surgeons (ATS)	January 15, 2021	Toronto, ON, Canada
Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS)	July 27, 2021	Orlando, FL
Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS)	July 27, 2021	Virtual
Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS)	April 30, 2021	Boca Raton, Spain
Surgical Oncology Research Symposium	April 30, 2021	Virtual
Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS)	April 30, 2021	San Diego, CA
Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS)	May 30, 2021	Chicago, IL
Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS)	June 30, 2021	Virtual
Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS)	August 1, 2021	Washington, D.C.
Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS)	August 1, 2021	Virtual
Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS)	September 30, 2021	Virtual
Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS)	November 30, 2021	Virtual
Invited Surgery Meetings/ Colloquia		
Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS)	July 15, 2021	Cancelled
Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS)	August 1, 2021	Virtual
Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS)	November 30, 2021	Virtual
Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS)	December 31, 2021	Virtual
Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS)	February 1, 2021	Virtual
Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS)	February 28, 2021	Virtual
Abstract Deadline Dates	**Meeting**	**Place Date for Upcoming**

Featured TSRA Podcast

By: David Shiver

In honor of the recent presidential elections, this month we are featuring a career talk with Keith Kozower and Jason Lobdell. Each faculty member will receive a podcast is a highly respected expert in their field, and we have been fortunate to have them both on the podcast. Keith Kozower is the Chief of Cardiac Surgery at Wake Forest and Jason is the podcast main site. Happy listening!

Call for New TSRA Podcast Ideas
We want to hear your ideas for podcast series with new ideas & topics. Our recent podcasts have been very successful and popular.

Here is a list of unconfirmed topics that need to be recorded:
Adult Cardiac
- Brain and spinal cord protection + neuromonitoring
- Aortic dissection management: Stanford vs. Debakey, setting arrhythmias
- Total arterial revascularization
- Managing/Interrogating LVAD
- Cardiac transplant: Donor Selection + Replacement

General Thoracic
- Advanced endoscopy + POCUS
- Esophageal cancer: Surgery vs. Chemo vs. Surgery
- Thoracic outlet syndrome
- Chest wall reconstruction

Congenital
- Management congenital heart procedures
- Congenital mitral valve disease
- Ovale procedure

Pediatric
- Pediatric airway disorders
- Innovation in cardiac surgery
- Pediatric cardiac transplantations
- Ethical education in CT surgery

Vascular
- Renal research practice in CT surgery
- Operative case in the OR

If you are interested in recording one of the unclaimed podcast topics -OR- have new topics to propose, please contact Garret Coyan @ gcoyan@musc.edu.

Ethics and Global Cardiothoracic Surgery

By: Yihan Lin

This month, we highlight an article by Dr. Kathleen Fenton in the Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery.

Dr. Fenton outlined key ethical principles for global health initiatives in cardiothoracic surgery. These initiatives often target populations with a lack of access to high-quality cardiothoracic surgical care. Dr. Fenton's article is a good reminder to all of us that we should not only provide care, but also provide care in a way that is ethical and respectful of the patients and communities we serve.

Three ethical principles are even more important in the face of a global pandemic. The first is transparency. We must consistently implement the tips of advocates, focusing up to place even more scrutiny on our activities. The CTSNet has an excellent resource on ethical principles in global cardiothoracic surgery. These principles are equally important to consider in global initiatives.

The AATS acknowledges the importance of ethics in our specialty. Be on the lookout for opportunities to take the Ethics Course Link

Diagnostic Challenge

By: Fatima Wirba

HPI: A 57 year old male presents to the hospital with worsening shortness of breath. He reports that he has been feeling short of breath with exertion, coughing, vomiting, or weight changes. He has no history of significant exposures.

PMH: Hypertension, HIV

PSH: None

CT Chest

The patient undergoes transbronchoscopic biopsy and pathology is consistent with Kaposi's sarcoma.

Kaposi's sarcoma is due to infection with human herpesvirus 8 (HHV-8). It is associated with immunosuppression and is most commonly seen in HIV patients with HIV/AIDS that have high risk of developing active disease.

Patients with Kaposi's sarcoma will present with cutaneous lesions and may also have involvement of the lungs, lymph nodes, and gastrointestinal tract.

Other findings include: diffuse (also involved) lesions that are usually painless and non-pruritic, and may be found in the lungs, lymph nodes, and gastrointestinal region or lymph nodes.

Treatment is done with antiretroviral combination therapy. Skin lesions can be treated with surgical excision, radiation therapy, or intralesional injection. Also radiation therapy intra-lesional vinblastine injection.

Reference: Lee HY, Kim J, Jeong JY, et al. Clinical features of Kaposi sarcoma in HIV-associated Kaposi sarcoma. *F1000Res*. 2015 Jun 26;4:F1000 Faculty Rev-670. doi: 10.12688/f1000research.6722.1. eCollection 2015. PMID: PMC4490000

TSRA Educational Resources

By: Garret Coyan

Question 1: The factor most influencing flow across a systemic to pulmonary artery shunt is:

Size of the systemic artery
Length of the shunt
Length of the artery
Diameter of the pulmonary arteries

Answer: B. Diameter of the shunt is the most important factor as flow per unit pressure gradient is proportional to the fourth power of the diameter.

Question 2: A 3.3 kg infant with TA has a modified BT shunt with 4.5 mm PTFE graft. Pre-op Sats are 75% and post-op Sats are 85%. The following statement is correct:

The shunt size is adequate
The shunt size is too small
The shunt size is too large

Answer: C. Normal saturations between 75 and 85% are considered adequate. Shunt size is too large if Sats are greater than 85% and too small if Sats are less than 75%. Shunt size is too large if Sats are greater than 85% and too small if Sats are less than 75%.

Question 3: A newborn with Ebstein's lesion has cyanosis and severe RV failure requiring ECMO support. Echocardiography shows severe tricuspid regurgitation, severely depressed RV function, and good LV function. The most appropriate surgical option is:

Tricuspid valve repair (Cone procedure)
Unidirectional repair (Starnes' procedure)
Glenn shunt
Central shunt

Answer: B. This newborn with severe pulmonary stenosis and severely depressed RV function requires a unidirectional repair. The Starnes procedure involves a patch closure with a short fenestration to allow right ventricular decompression. The Glenn shunt is not appropriate as it does not unload the RV. The central shunt (Waterston's procedure), if performed, is a fistula between the ascending aorta and right pulmonary artery. This is not appropriate as it does not unload the RV. Tricuspid valve repair (Cone procedure) is not appropriate as it does not unload the RV.

Question 4: The most common complication of surgical ligation of PDA is:

Recurrent laryngeal nerve injury
Phrenic nerve injury
Recanalization of the ductus arteriosus
Chylothorax

Answer: C. Recanalization of the ductus arteriosus is the most common complication of surgical ligation of PDA. Recanalization of the ductus arteriosus and the left recurrent laryngeal nerve, injury to this structure is most common complication of surgical ligation of PDA. Recanalization of the ductus arteriosus and the left recurrent laryngeal nerve, injury to this structure is most common complication of surgical ligation of PDA. Recanalization of the ductus arteriosus and the left recurrent laryngeal nerve, injury to this structure is most common complication of surgical ligation of PDA. Recanalization of the ductus arteriosus and the left recurrent laryngeal nerve, injury to this structure is most common complication of surgical ligation of PDA.