

Description of the Activity	General surgeons are frequently called upon to evaluate and manage benign anorectal disease in the inpatient, outpatient, and emergency department settings. Anorectal disease is a source of great patient morbidity. Surgeons must be able to provide patient-centered care and treatment for the most commonly seen anorectal conditions and recognize complex disease that requires specialist referral.
	<ul> <li>Nonoperative/ Preoperative</li> <li>Perform a focused history and physical examination, including pertinent positive and negative signs and symptoms.</li> <li>Give attention to comorbidities that could affect patient care, such as:         <ul> <li>Anticoagulation</li> <li>Bowel continence</li> <li>Cirrhosis</li> <li>Portal hypertension</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Functions	<ul> <li>Use, perform, and incorporate into the management plan physical examination adjuncts when needed, including anoscopy, endoscopy, and imaging.</li> <li>Synthesize information from the patient's history and physical examination, medical records, and existing diagnostic evaluations to develop a differential diagnosis.</li> <li>Create a differential diagnosis that recognizes the broad diagnoses of anorectal disease.</li> <li>Manage a patient using a stepwise approach from nonoperative therapy to procedural intervention, and identify a patient in whom operative intervention is the appropriate first step.</li> <li>Select a setting and an anesthetic and surgical approach consistent with a patient's diagnosis and comorbidities.</li> <li>Obtain informed consent with cultural humility.</li> <li>Describe the indications, risks, benefits, alternative therapies, and potential complications of the planned procedure. Incorporate a discussion of the goals of care.</li> <li>Ensure patient/caregiver comprehension using applicable language services and audio/visual aids.</li> <li>Ensure that the patient/caregiver(s) can ask questions, and address any expressed concerns, taking patient/caregiver preferences into account.</li> <li>Document the consent discussion.</li> <li>Initiate discussion with a patient/caregiver(s) to ensure understanding of perioperative expectations and the postoperative care plan, including topics such as:</li> <li>Bowel function</li> <li>Pain</li> <li>Potential staged procedure</li> <li>Recognize a patient who should be referred to a colorectal specialist.</li> </ul>
	❖ Intraoperative



- Manage the perioperative environment, including room setup, equipment check, preprocedural time-out, specimen processing, counts, wound classification, and debriefing functions.
- Position a patient to expose the operative field, taking precautionary measures to prevent iatrogenic injury.
- Confirm accessibility of necessary equipment.
- > Collaborate with other perioperative health care professionals to create and maintain an intraoperative environment that promotes safe patient care.
- > Develop an initial operative plan that demonstrates understanding of a patient's pathology, anatomy, physiology, indications, contraindications, and potential complications.
- Perform operative interventions such as:
  - Anal sphincterotomy
  - Anal fistulotomy
  - Hemorrhoidectomy
  - Seton placement
  - Incision and drainage of perianal abscess
  - Excision and fulguration of anal condyloma
- > Integrate new information discovered intraoperatively to modify the operative plan as necessary, such as:
  - Management of hemorrhoidal artery bleeding
  - Recognition of a patient not appropriate for a fistulotomy
  - Recognition of a patient not appropriate for a sphincterotomy

#### Postoperative

- > Communicate a postencounter plan with the patient/caregiver(s) and other health care team members that considers location, postencounter needs, outcome expectations, and a follow-up plan.
- > Develop a postencounter plan that includes an analysis of patient-specific barriers to care.
- Recognize and manage (or identify the need for referral to a specialist) the most common complications following operative management of anorectal disease, such as:
  - Bleeding
  - Incontinence
  - Infection
  - Pain
  - Recurrence
  - Urinary retention
- In scope
  - Anal abscess
  - Anal anesthesia
  - Anal fissure
  - Anal fistula



Scope	<ul> <li>Hemorrhoid disease</li> <li>Perianal condyloma</li> <li>Out of scope</li> <li>Anal dysplasia</li> <li>Anal or rectal cancer</li> <li>Anal sexually transmitted infections other than condyloma</li> <li>Anorectal malformations</li> <li>Fecal incontinence</li> <li>Hidradenitis</li> <li>Pediatric anorectal disease</li> <li>Pilonidal cyst/abscess</li> <li>Pruritus ani</li> <li>Rectal prolapse</li> <li>Rectovaginal fistula</li> </ul>
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Level	Nonoperative/Preoperative	Intraoperative	Postoperative
Limited Participation  Demonstrates understanding of information and has very basic skills  Framework: What a learner directly out of medical school should know  The attending can show and tell.	<ul> <li>Obtains an H&amp;P inclusive of an anorectal exam with cultural humility; develops an incomplete differential for anal pain or bleeding</li> <li>Demonstrates cultural humility and respect for a patient's privacy while discussing sensitive matters; discusses exam findings with a patient</li> <li>Demonstrates knowledge of the basic pathophysiology of anorectal disease</li> <li>Identifies normal anal anatomy and obvious exam findings such as a mass or decreased sphincter tone but does not identify subtle findings</li> <li>Discusses the rationale for anoscopy with a patient</li> <li>Explains steps of a care plan to a patient but not the expected postop course or recovery times; reports some potential harms and benefits of an operation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Identifies some options for patient positioning for an anorectal procedure but demonstrates incomplete understanding of the potential for nerve or pressure injury</li> <li>States the overall goals of the operation but is unable to outline the specific steps</li> <li>Needs assistance to recognize tissue planes for dissection and needs help to proceed after each operative step</li> <li>Handles instruments inefficiently and with limited dexterity and frequently repositions instruments; demonstrates incomplete understanding of tissue handling; with direction, can suture and tie knots in the correct location and with correct tension</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Provides updates and answers to straightforward questions from a patient/caregiver(s) and other health care team members in a respectful and understandable way</li> <li>Identifies simple postop problems such as pain and bleeding</li> </ul>
Direct Supervision  Demonstrates understanding of the steps of the operation but requires direction through principles and does not know the nuances of a basic case	<ul> <li>Broadly describes expected outcomes of nonoperative management but omits details such as the likelihood of treatment success or steps for escalation of therapy</li> <li>Needs assistance to differentiate between patients best served by office or OR procedures</li> <li>Recognizes perianal lesions on external exam but displays limited ability to diagnose them (eg, condyloma vs skin tag)</li> <li>Evaluates a patient with anal pain or bleeding and orders diagnostic tests as indicated</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Uses physical exam findings to determine operative positioning (eg, prone for anterior lesions, lithotomy for posterior lesions)</li> <li>Describes the use of some instruments used in anorectal procedures</li> <li>Demonstrates knowledge of common positioning options but may select an inappropriate one; recognizes the importance of protecting against nerve and pressure injuries</li> <li>Provides a basic description of the operative plan but omits some steps;</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Initiates a discussion of intraop findings and postop course with a patient/caregiver(s) for an uncomplicated, straightforward procedure but cannot answer questions beyond these descriptions or recognize worrisome symptoms and warning signs of postop problems; articulates this information to other health care team members but does not develop a plan independently</li> <li>Carries out a postop plan initiated by a more experienced health care provider</li> </ul>

maintains the plane of dissection if

identified for them but cannot

• Manages a patient with a common

anorectal condition nonoperatively and



Level	Nonoperative/Preoperative	Intraoperative	Postoperative
Framework: The learner can use the tools but may not know exactly what, where, or how to do it.  The attending gives active help throughout the case to maintain forward progression.	recognizes the importance of bowel habit optimization  States the steps of anoscopy, including need for a chaperone, but cannot perform the procedure independently  Performs an internal and external physical exam of the anus but may omit assessment of reflexes, tone, and function	<ul> <li>independently enter it; frequently deviates from the correct plane</li> <li>Sometimes requires guidance to move to the next step of the procedure</li> <li>Controls bleeding only with direction</li> </ul>	
Indirect Supervision  Can do a basic operation but will not recognize abnormalities and does not understand the nuances of an advanced case  Framework: The learner can perform the operation in straightforward circumstances.  The attending gives passive help. This help may be given while scrubbed for more	<ul> <li>Discusses anoscopy findings, disease pathology, and options for treatment; explains nonoperative management of the identified pathology and names some surgical options</li> <li>Obtains informed consent for a straightforward procedure they are familiar with and answers basic questions</li> <li>Demonstrates understanding of treatment options for:         <ul> <li>Anal fissure: topical calcium channel blockers, topical vasodilators</li> <li>Fistula: exam under anesthesia</li> <li>Hemorrhoid: nonoperative management, banding, excisional hemorrhoidectomy</li> <li>Condyloma: excision and fulguration</li> <li>Assesses baseline bowel continence but does not discover symptoms such as urgency, incontinence to flatus, and fecal smearing</li> <li>Demonstrates knowledge of the limitations of in-office procedures and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Demonstrates knowledge of instruments typically used in most anorectal surgeries; suggests a position for the procedure and identifies other options; describes the potential for nerve injury and correctly identifies nerves at risk in each position</li> <li>Outlines the steps of the procedure in a straightforward case</li> <li>Demonstrates careful tissue handling and identifies the correct plane but cannot self-correct; anticipates the next step of the procedure correctly in a straightforward case</li> <li>With supervision, performs operative treatment for:</li> <li>Fistula: Identifies the anatomy of the sphincter muscles relative to the tract but is unsure of which operation to perform</li> <li>Hemorrhoid: Dissects the submucosal plane when shown the correct plan and preserves the anal sphincter</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Discusses intraop findings and postop course with a patient/caregiver(s) but struggles to find straightforward language and does not confirm understanding</li> <li>Tells a patient how to report worsening symptoms but does not give specific warning signs</li> <li>Considers patient-specific barriers and disparities in care when devising and communicating the postop plan</li> <li>Recognizes a severe postop problem such as pelvic sepsis syndrome but requires assistance to manage it; selects an appropriate method of postop follow-up with consideration of case complexity, health care system cost, and patient resources (eg, telehealth)</li> <li>Manages routine postop care, recognizes common postop complications, and evaluates and manages simple problems</li> </ul>



Level	Nonoperative/Preoperative	Intraoperative	Postoperative
complex cases or during a check-in for more routine cases.	<ul> <li>identifies a patient who may be a candidate</li> <li>Discusses a step-wise treatment plan with a patient, including optimal anal health with fiber and healthy toileting habits</li> <li>When surgery is appropriate, discusses a recommended approach and the alternatives, risks, and benefits of each option</li> <li>Identifies abnormal sphincter anatomy or a fissure/fistula on physical exam</li> <li>Develops a plan for managing a healthy patient with an anorectal condition, including operative intervention as indicated; manages comorbid conditions contributing to symptoms</li> <li>Performs anoscopy in the presence of a chaperone and with cultural humility but needs assistance to perform it correctly; displays technique that is less gentle than ideal and does not provide the patient with a verbal narrative, causing the patient to be nervous and unexpecting of touch</li> </ul>	during dissection; needs prompting to consider the extent of the dissection  Condyloma: Needs direction to identify the subcutaneous plane beneath a condyloma and may create an unnecessarily large wound; needs prompting to consider the extent of the dissection  Abscess: Identifies when a drain is needed and the appropriate location and size of an incision  Fissure: Identifies a hypertrophic band in the internal anal sphincter muscle and correctly identifies the intersphincteric groove	
Practice Ready  Can manage more complex patient presentations and operations and take care of most cases  Framework: The learner can treat all	<ul> <li>Explains the process of the exam to a patient with calming reassurance</li> <li>Personalizes the discussion to a patient's language preference and social considerations, using a variety of methods to ensure understanding</li> <li>Demonstrates comprehensive knowledge of treatment options and addresses them in discussion with a patient:         <ul> <li>Anal fissure: Botox, sphincterotomy</li> <li>Fistula: fistulotomy, seton, and fistulas requiring specialty referral</li> <li>Condyloma: topical treatments</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Independently performs operative treatment for:</li> <li>Fistula: Identifies the anatomy of the sphincter muscles relative to the tract and modifies the operative plan to include a fistulotomy or seton as appropriate</li> <li>Hemorrhoid: Identifies the submucosal plane preserving the anal sphincter during dissection and recognizes and controls the hemorrhoidal vascular pedicle; recognizes and explains when</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Leads a discussion with a patient/caregiver(s) and other health care team members, ensuring understanding, employing cultural humility, and using appropriately straightforward language regarding the findings and intraop course</li> <li>Delivers news of postop complications in a caring and respectful manner</li> <li>Uses customized, multimodal, opioid-sparing pain management strategies consistent with evidence-based prescribing guidelines and discusses opioid management with the patient</li> </ul>

straightforward



anorectal disease and
has a strong
understanding of
surgical options and
techniques for less
common scenarios.

Level

The attending is available at the request of the learner but is not routinely needed for common presentations, though input may be needed for more complex presentations.

#### Nonoperative/Preoperative

- Assesses baseline bowel continence, recognizing its influence on the treatment plan
- Recognizes normal and abnormal pathology on exam
- Synthesizes all relevant data and generates a personalized treatment plan for a patient with anorectal disease, including managing anticoagulation, portal HTN, and other relevant considerations
- Protects themselves and advocates for other team members by identifying when precautions against aerosolized HPV are necessary; uses a respirator and closed circuit smoke evacuation to minimize exposure
- Performs a thorough anal exam, including an external exam, assessing reflexes, tone, and function; performs anoscopy with cultural humility and in the presence of a chaperone using a gentle and thorough technique
- Discusses postop care and expectations

excision of all prominent hemorrhoid tissue is not indicated

**Intraoperative** 

- Condyloma: Identifies the subcutaneous plane beneath a condyloma without damaging the anal sphincter or creating an excessive wound; recognizes and explains when excision of all condylomatous tissue is not indicated
- Abscess: Identifies when a drain is needed and the appropriate location and size of an incision to avoid sphincter muscle
- Fissure: Identifies the intersphincteric plane and determines the amount of sphincter to transect to treat the disease while mitigating incontinence
- Attempts control of bleeding by packing, cautery, and suture ligation
- Modifies instrument selection and tissue handling based on intraop findings; modifies the operative plan when the patient's disease or anatomy does not align with what was anticipated

#### Postoperative

- Outlines a management plan for common and significant postop complications, including urinary retention, escalating pain, infection, incontinence, recurrence, and bleeding
- Recognizes the importance of communication to mitigate the severity of postop complications; outlines to the patient the process for reporting worrisome findings such as urinary retention, escalating pain, infectious complications, incontinence, recurrence, and bleeding