



MEDICO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF SIMULATION BASED EDUCATION IN HEALTHCARE

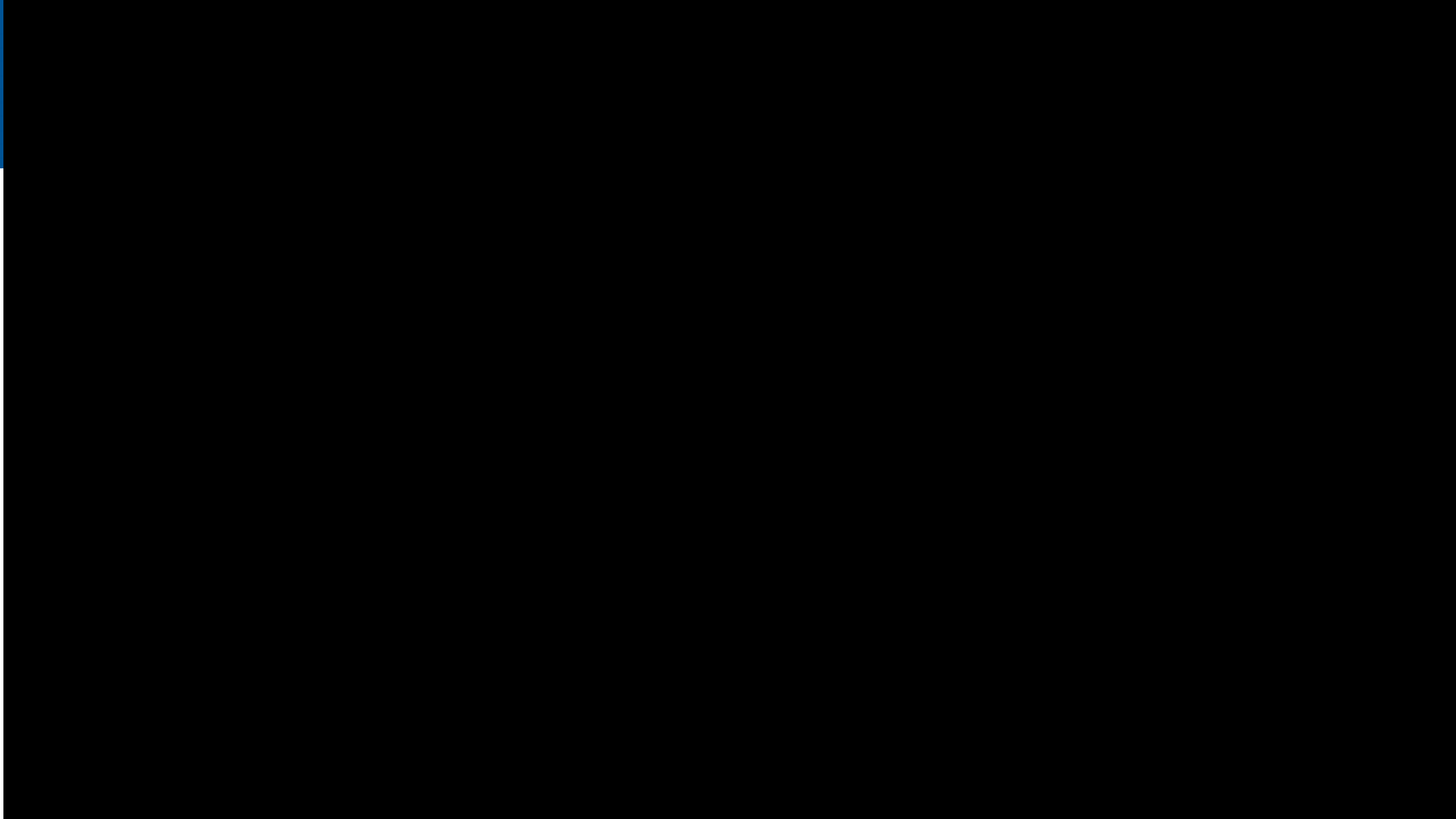
J. Scott Magnuson, MD, FACS

Chief Medical Officer, AdventHealth Nicholson Center

Professor of Otolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery,

University of South Florida College of Medicine

Medical Director, Head and Neck Surgery, AdventHealth Orlando



A photograph of the Nicholson Center, a modern building with a prominent glass-enclosed tower. The building has a light-colored facade and a red-tiled roof. In the foreground, there is a large, shallow, bowl-shaped stone fountain with several water jets. A large palm tree is on the left, and other smaller trees and shrubs are scattered around the building. The sky is blue with some clouds. A semi-transparent white circle is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing the text.

OUTLINE

- Who is the Nicholson Center?
- What innovative work is being done?
- What impact does innovation have on healthcare?

NICHOLSON CENTER

A hand holding a magnifying glass over a blurred image of a person's face, with text overlaid.

Vision Statement
“To Improve Patient
Outcomes
and Advance Healthcare
Education through
Revolutionary Thinking,
Innovation, and Research”

NICHOLSON CENTER: EDUCATION PROGRAM



What does our team provide?

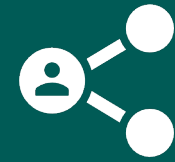
Comprehensive Services

- CME capabilities
- Curriculum development
- Course planning
- Sponsorships
- Marketing



Who provides the instruction?

- AH & External Physicians
- Nicholson Center staff



How do we distribute our content?

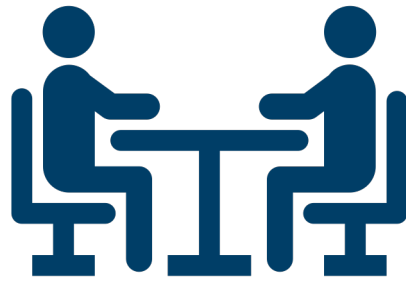
- Didactic only
- Procedural room streaming
- Hands-on experiences
- Virtual Learning Platform

NICHOLSON CENTER: EDUCATION PROGRAM



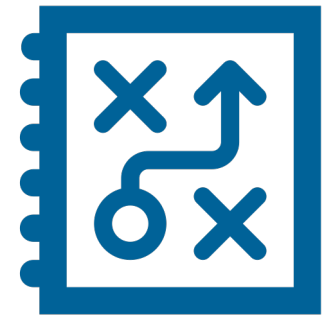
ACS - AEI Accreditation

1 of 97 worldwide



Global Collaborations

- London — Kings College
- Israel — Assuta Medical
- France — STAN Institute
- Italy — Padova University



Curricula

- NC Created
 - e.g. Basic Robotic Surgery Course
- NC Supported
 - e.g. Orlando Live Endoscopy (CIE)
- AHU Master of Science

NICHOLSON CENTER: INDUSTRY PROGRAM



What do we provide?

- Meeting space
- Hands-on lab
- Simulation lab
- Prototype/Innovation lab
- Concierge /Guest services
- Digital AV services
- Meeting planning



Who do we serve?

- 119 unique clients

ETHICON
a Johnson & Johnson company

Abbott

INTUITIVE
SURGICAL®

Boston
Scientific

Medtronic

stryker

CONMED

CMR
SURGICAL

Baxter

BD

3M



What have we achieved?

- Center of Excellence
 - Surgical Training
 - Showcase site
- Global destination training center
 - 65,000+ clinical learners
 - 83 countries

EDUCATION/INDUSTRY PROGRAM VALUE

Improve Quality

- Train clinical workforce
- Improving patient outcomes



Increase Brand Awareness

- Global audience allows for visibility of AdventHealth brand
- Global Collaborations



Value

Physician/Thought Leader Recruitment Retention

- Asset for KOLs
- Educational resources
- Retain talent eager to teach courses



Revenue Streams

- Consumer-facing educational courses
- Industry partners



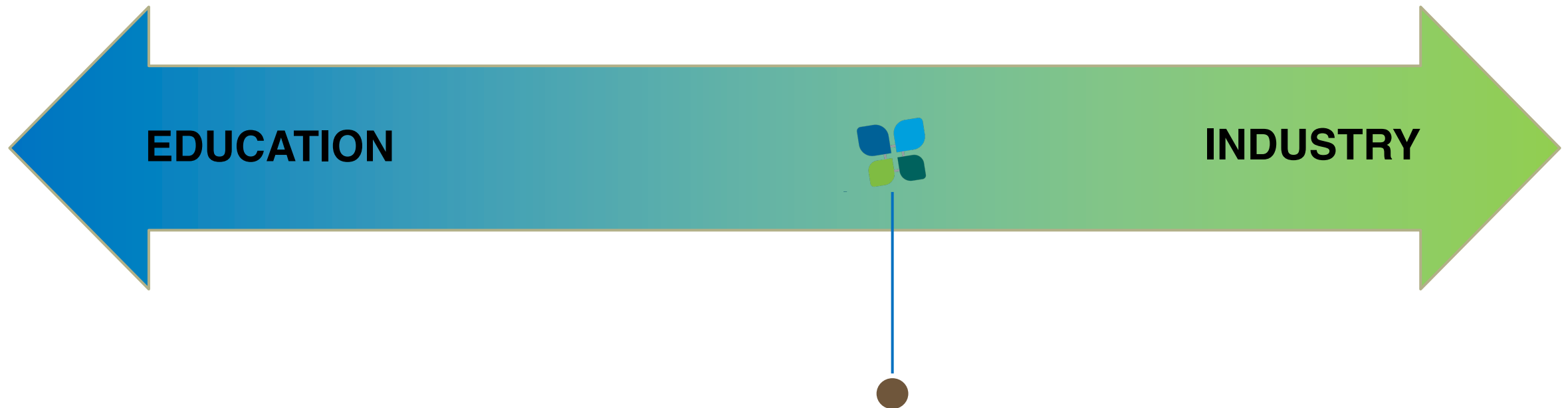
EDUCATION VS. INDUSTRY

WHO WINS?

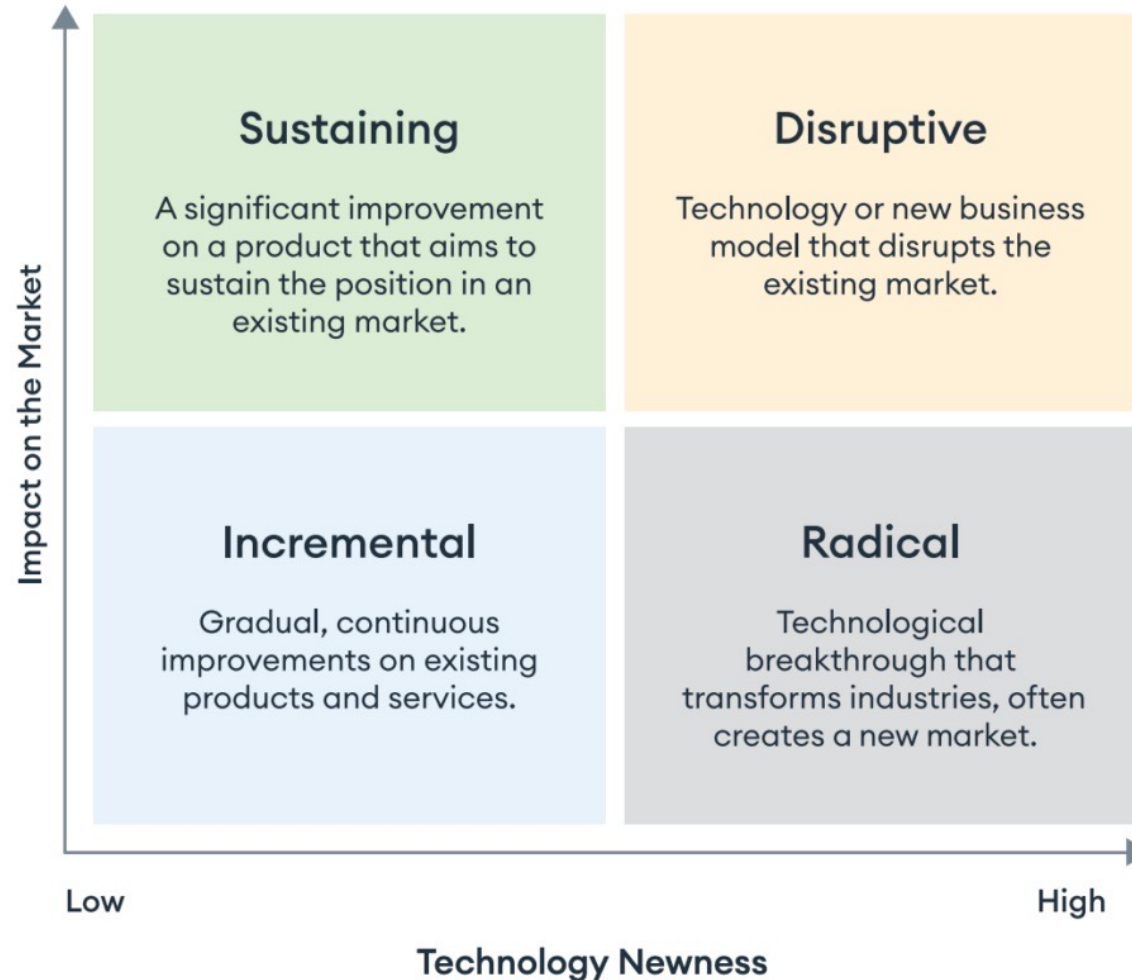


“SWEET SPOT” FOR TRAINING CENTERS

“To improve patient outcomes and advance healthcare education through revolutionary thinking, innovation and research”



TECHNOLOGY IMPACT ON MARKET



ROBOTIC MOTIVATIONS



DO WE NEED THE ROBOT?

Jacquard Loom invented 1804



Impact seen in labor, consistency, production, future technology

LEVELS OF AUTONOMY

Science Robotics 15 Mar 2017:
Vol. 2, Issue 4, eaam8638
DOI: 10.1126/scirobotics.aam8638

Level 1

INTUITIVE
SURGICAL®

 **Medtronic**

 **TITAN MEDICAL**


SenhanceSurgery
POWERED BY ALF-X



Level 2

 **Medrobotics**
Expanding the reach of surgery®

Level 3

STAR robot

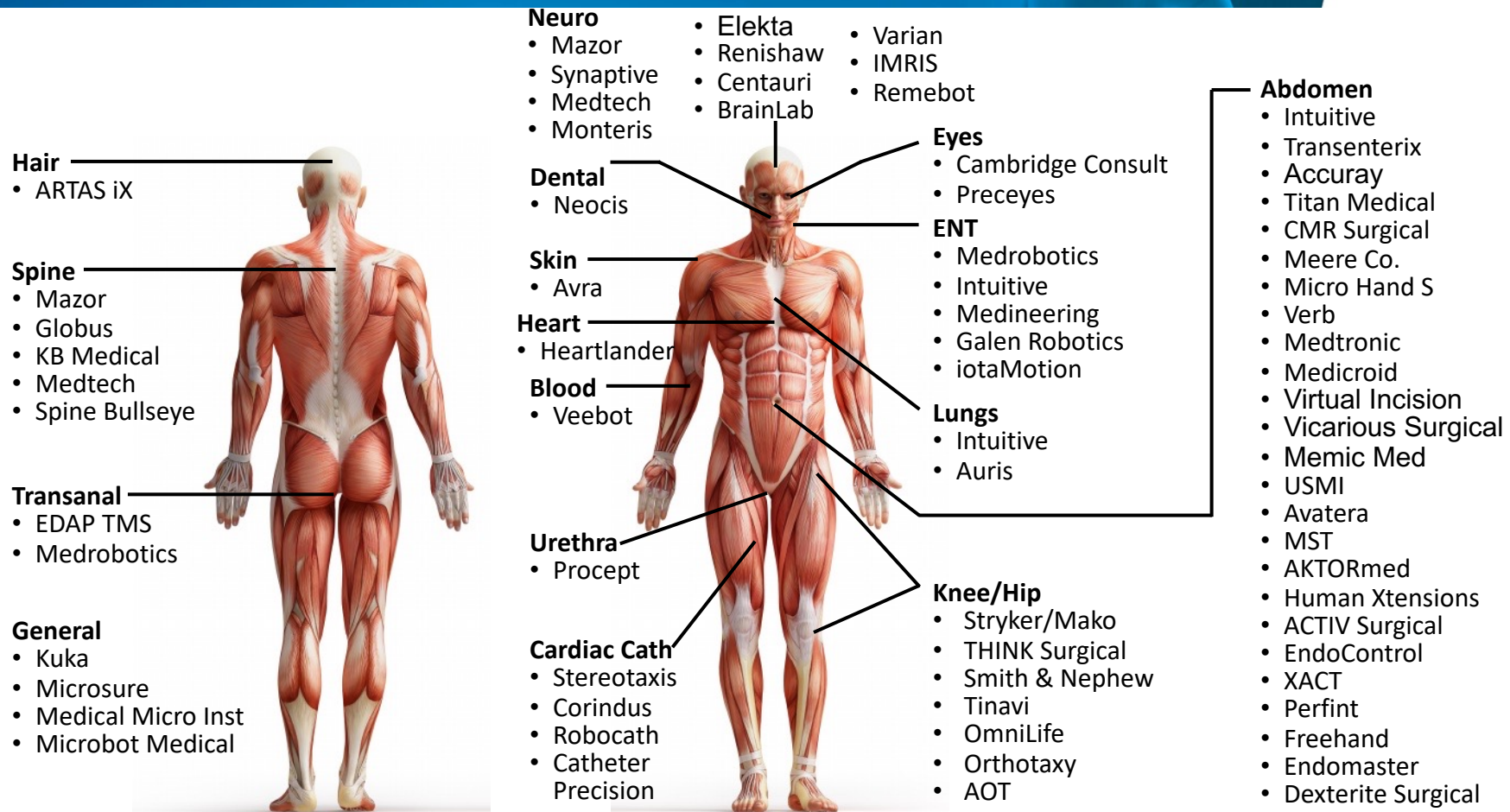
Level 4

 **ARTAS** 
ROBOTIC HAIR RESTORATION

Veebot

0	1	2	3	4	5
					
Operator performs all tasks including monitoring, generating performance options, selecting the option to perform (decision-making), and executing the decision made.	Operator maintains continuous control of the system while the robot provides certain assistance.	Operator maintains discrete control of the system, and the robot can perform certain operator-initiated tasks automatically.	Operator selects and approves a surgical plan, and the robot performs the procedure automatically but with close surgical oversight by human.	Robot is able to make decisions but under the supervision of a qualified operator.	No human needs to be in the loop, and the robot can perform an entire surgery.
No autonomy	Robot assistance	Task autonomy	Conditional autonomy	High autonomy	Full automation

SURGICAL ROBOTS

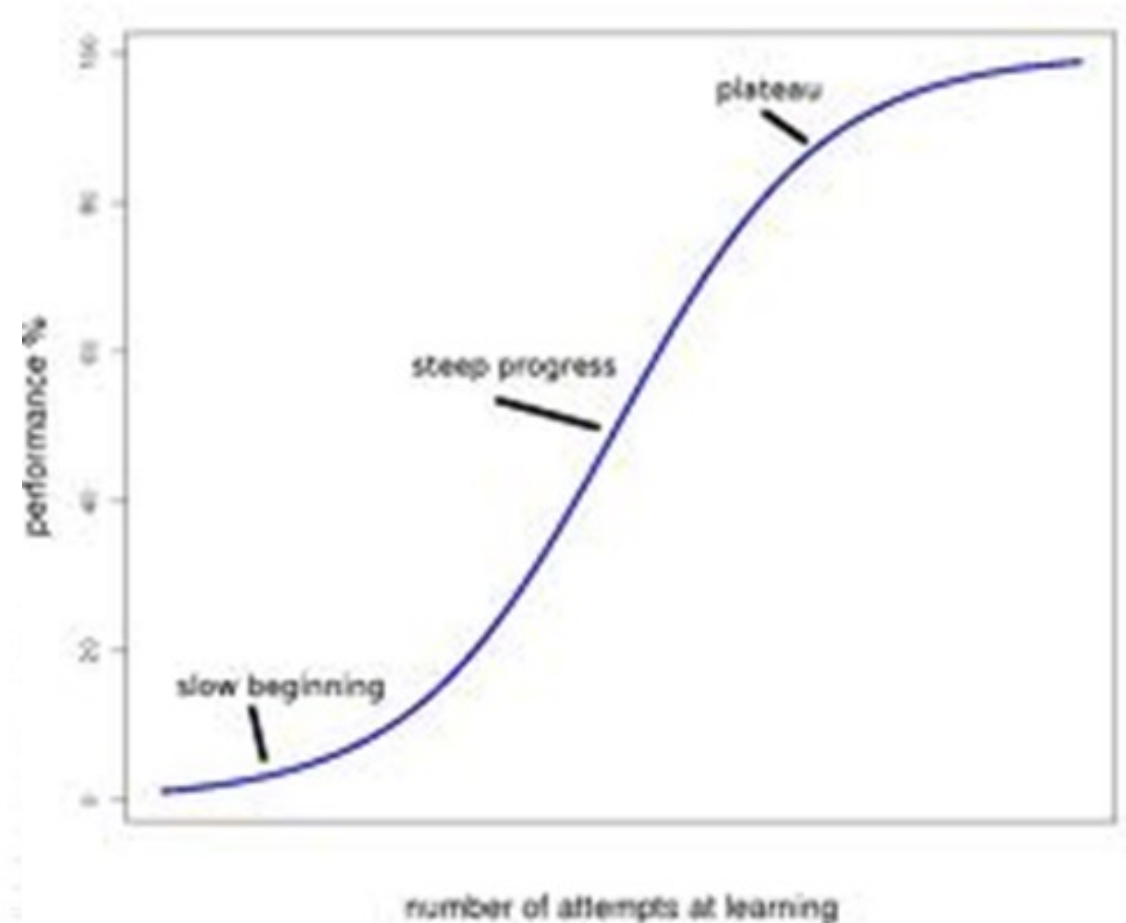


THE LEARNING CURVE

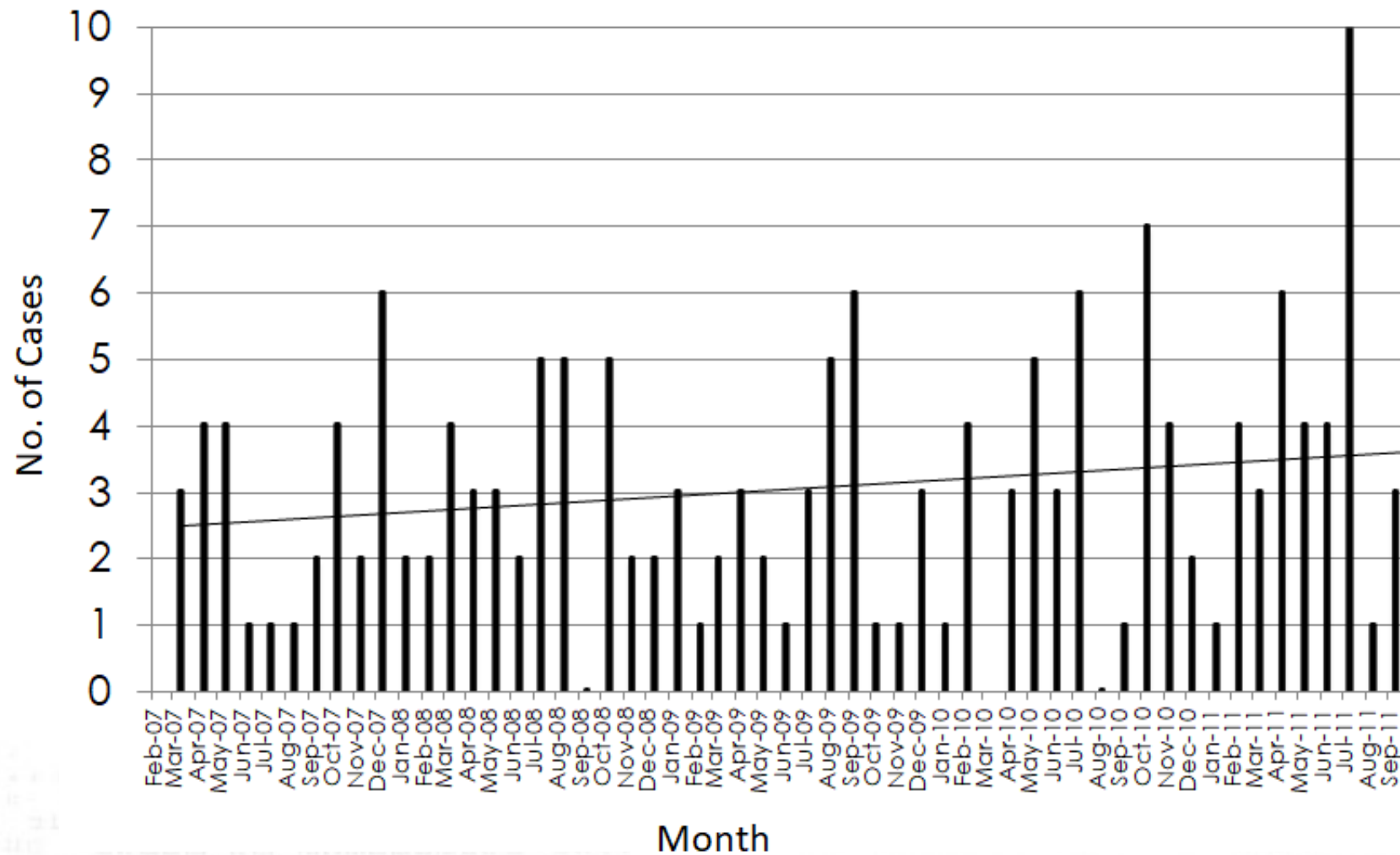
The learning curve represents the initial difficulty in learning something new and, to an extent, how much there is to learn after familiarity.

Influenced by:

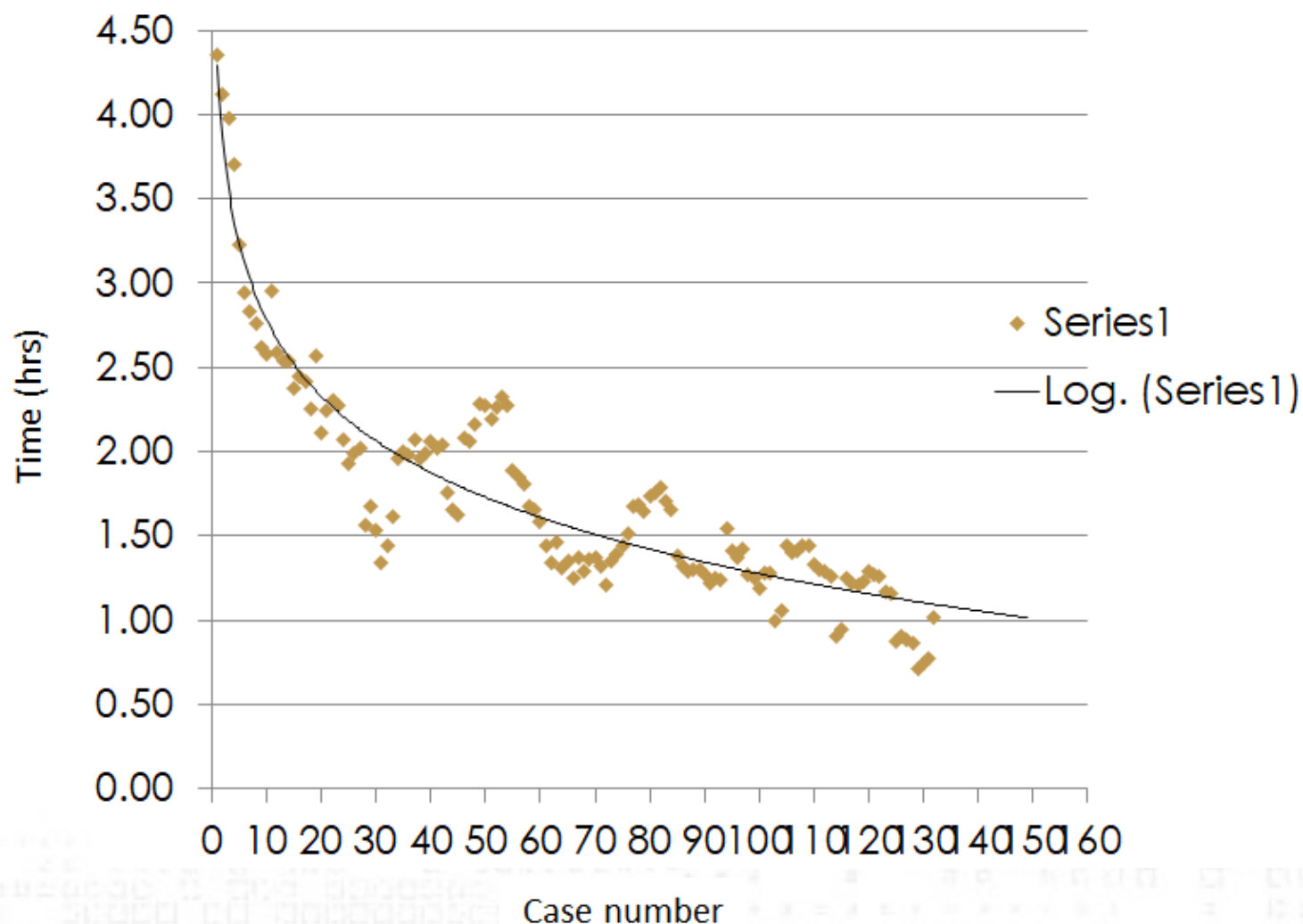
- Surgeon
- Surgical team
- Patient population
- Frequency of cases
- Number of cases performed



CASE FREQUENCY



AVERAGE OPERATIVE TIMES



FUNDAMENTALS OF ROBOTIC SURGERY



 SIGN IN

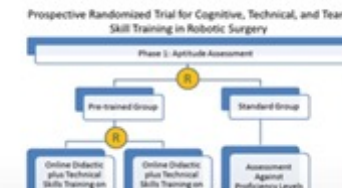
[Curriculum](#)[Consensus](#)[Training Model](#)[Experts](#)[Contact](#)[News](#)

Welcome to FRS

The Fundamentals of Robotic Surgery (FRS) is the definitive robotic surgical skills education, training, and assessment program. FRS is a multi-specialty, proficiency-based curriculum of basic technical skills to train and assess surgeons to safely and efficiently perform robotic-assisted surgery. The clinical robotic surgery subject matter experts developing the content for this program represent all of the major surgical specialties in the United States that currently perform robotic-assisted surgical procedures, the Department of Defense and the Veterans Administration (VA).

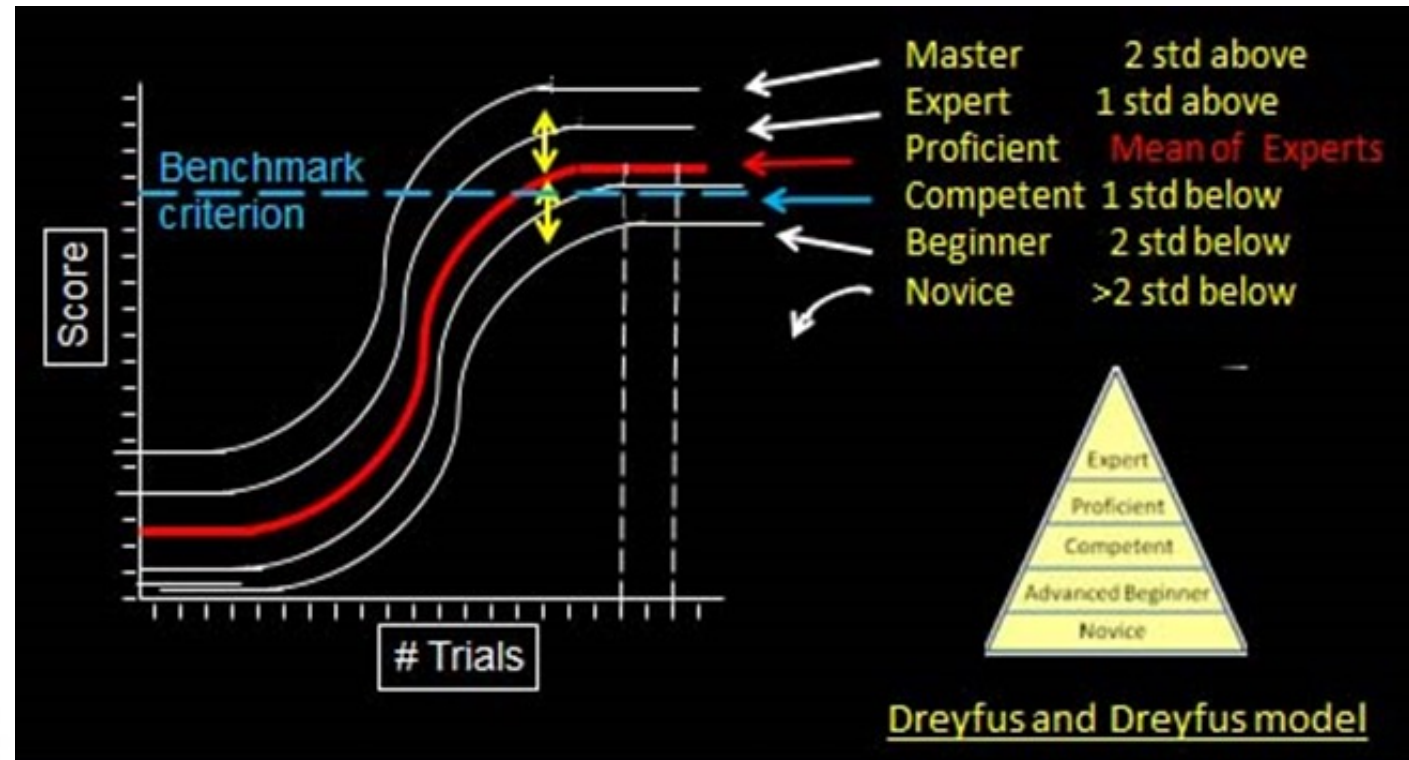
 REGISTER FOR
THE FRS
CURRICULUM

Latest News



SETTING BENCHMARKS

- Process for Setting the Benchmark Criteria for Any Curriculum
- Train expert/experienced surgeons to their learning curve
- Two consecutive trials with no improvement
- Calculate the mean of their performance
- Calculate the standard deviation for other levels
- Proficiency is the Mean of Expert Performance



Proving the Effectiveness of the Fundamentals of Robotic Surgery (FRS) Skills Curriculum

A Single-blinded, Multispecialty, Multi-institutional Randomized Control Trial

Satava, Richard M., MD, FACS^{*}; Stefanidis, Dimitrios, MD, PhD[†]; Levy, Jeffrey S., MD[‡]; Smith, Roger, PhD[§]; Martin, John R., MD[†]; Monfared, Sara, MD[†]; Timsina, Lava R., PhD[†]; Darzi, Ara Wardkes, MD[¶]; Moglia, Andrea, PhD^{||}; Brand, Timothy C., MD[#]; Dorin, Ryan P., MD^{**}; Dumon, Kristoffel R., MD^{††}; Francone, Todd D., MD^{‡‡}; Georgiou, Evangelos, MD PhD^{§§}; Goh, Alvin C., MD^{¶¶}; Marcet, Jorge E., MD^{|||}; Martino, Martin A., MD[#]; Sudan, Ranjan, MD^{***}; Vale, Justin, MBBS^{||}; Gallagher, Anthony G., PhD^{†††,***}

Annals of Surgery: January 31, 2019 - Volume Publish Ahead of Print - Issue - p

doi: 10.1097/SLA.00000000000003220

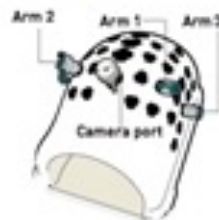
Original Article: PDF Only

FRS HANDS-ON TRAINING SIMULATOR: THE "DOME"

Dome Instruction Guide

Task 1

Docking and instrument insertion



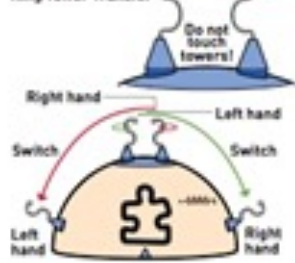
First insert camera port and camera.
Then use visualization to insert trocars and instruments.

Insert instruments:

Arm 1: Needle Driver, Arm 2: Needle Driver, Arm 3: Curved Scissors

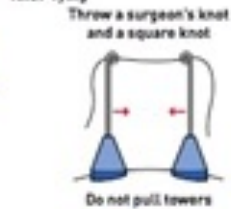
Task 2

Ring Tower Transfer



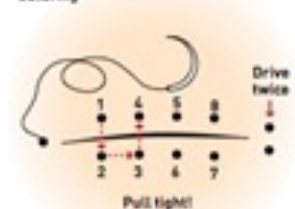
Task 3

Knot-Tying



Task 4

Suturing

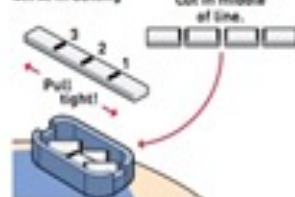


Insert instruments:

Arm 1: Curved Scissors, Arm 2: Maryland Graspers, Arm 3: Needle Driver

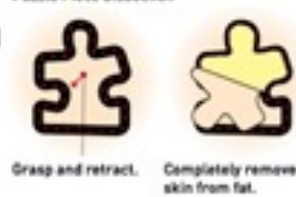
Task 5

4th Arm Cutting



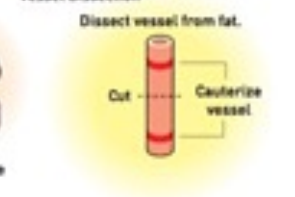
Task 6

Puzzle Piece Dissection



Task 7

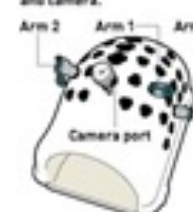
Vessel Dissection



Task 1a

Docking and instrument insertion

First insert camera port and camera.



Then use visualization to insert trocars and instruments.



Task 1b

Camera Targeting

Start with target #1

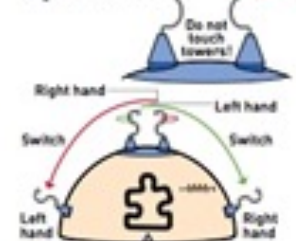


Insert instruments:

Arm 1: Needle Driver, Arm 2: Needle Driver, Arm 3: Curved Scissors

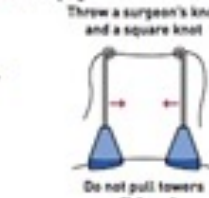
Task 2

Ring Tower Transfer



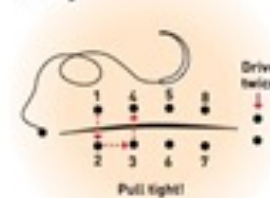
Task 3

Knot-Tying



Task 4

Suturing

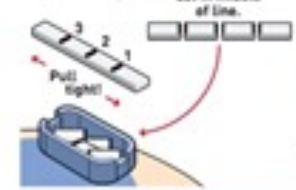


Insert instruments:

Arm 1: Curved Scissors, Arm 2: Maryland Graspers, Arm 3: Needle Driver

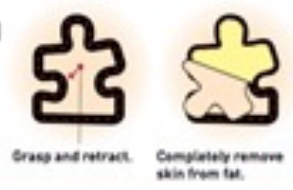
Task 5

4th Arm Cutting



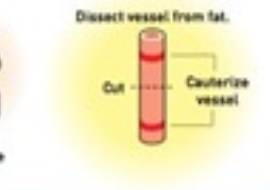
Task 6

Puzzle Piece Dissection

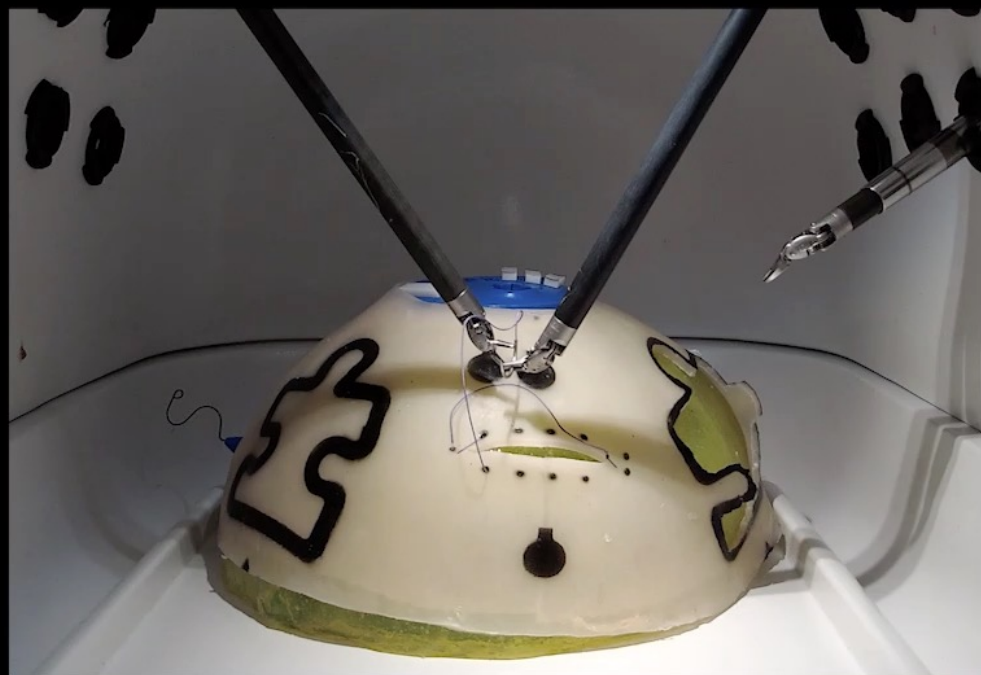
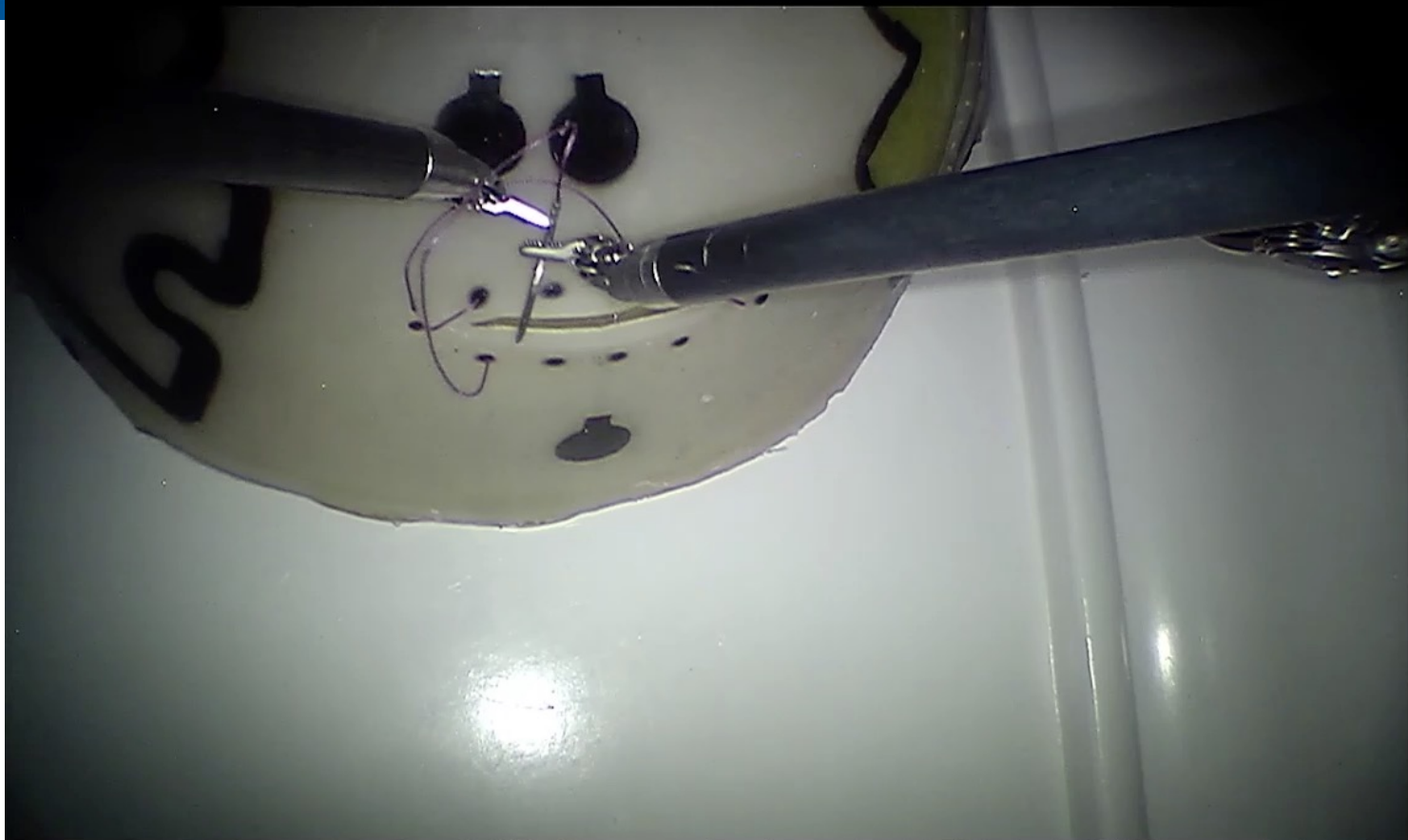


Task 7

Vessel Dissection



Dome Instruction Guide



ROBOTIC ASSESSMENT TOOL: GEARS



Global Evaluative Assessment of Robotic Skills: Validation of a Clinical Assessment Tool to Measure Robotic Surgical Skills

Alvin C. Goh,* David W. Goldfarb, James C. Sander, Brian J. Milest† and Brian J. Dunkin

From the Scott Department of Urology, Baylor College of Medicine (ACG, DWG, JCS) and Methodist Institute for Technology, Innovation and Education (BJD), Houston (BJM), Texas

0022-5347/12/1871-0247/0

THE JOURNAL OF UROLOGY®

© 2012 by AMERICAN UROLOGICAL ASSOCIATION EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, INC.

Vol. 187, 247-252, January 2012

Printed in U.S.A.

DOI:10.1016/j.juro.2011.09.032

Depth perception

1	2	3	4	5
Constantly overshoots target, wide swings, slow to correct		Some overshooting or missing of target, but quick to correct		Accurately directs instruments in the correct plane to target

Bimanual dexterity

1	2	3	4	5
Uses only one hand, ignores nondominant hand, poor coordination		Uses both hands, but does not optimize interaction between hands		Expertly uses both hands in a complementary way to provide best exposure

Efficiency

1	2	3	4	5
Inefficient efforts; many uncertain movements; constantly changing focus or persisting without progress		Slow, but planned movements are reasonably organized		Confident, efficient and safe conduct, maintains focus on task, fluid progression

Force sensitivity

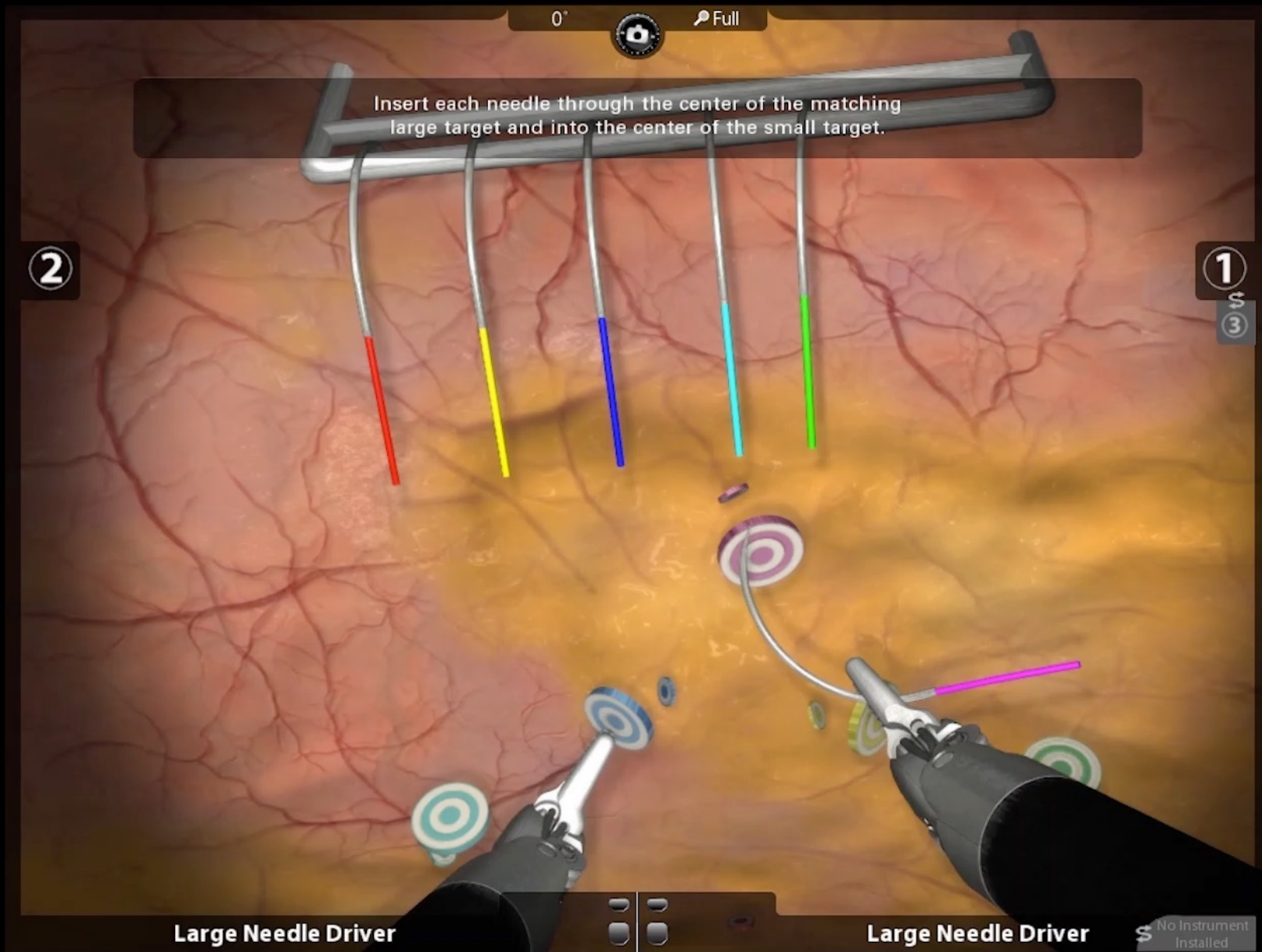
1	2	3	4	5
Rough moves, tears tissue, injures nearby structures, poor control, frequent suture breakage		Handles tissues reasonably well, minor trauma to adjacent tissue, rare suture breakage		Applies appropriate tension, negligible injury to adjacent structures, no suture breakage

Autonomy

1	2	3	4	5
Unable to complete entire task, even with verbal guidance		Able to complete task safely with moderate guidance		Able to complete task independently without prompting

Robotic control

1	2	3	4	5
Consistently does not optimize view, hand position, or repeated collisions even with guidance		View is sometimes not optimal. Occasionally needs to relocate arms. Occasional collisions and obstruction of assistant.		Controls camera and hand position optimally and independently. Minimal collisions or obstruction of assistant



COMPUTER SIMULATION PERFORMANCE METRICS



Quality & Proficiency Metrics:

Time to Complete Exercise
Economy of Motion
Master Workspace Range

Risk & Safety Metrics:

Instrument Collisions
Excessive Instrument Force
Instruments Out of View
Misapplied Energy Time
Blood Loss Volume
Broken Vessels



COMPUTER SIMULATION PERFORMANCE METRICS



MSim Course Report: BROc-Si

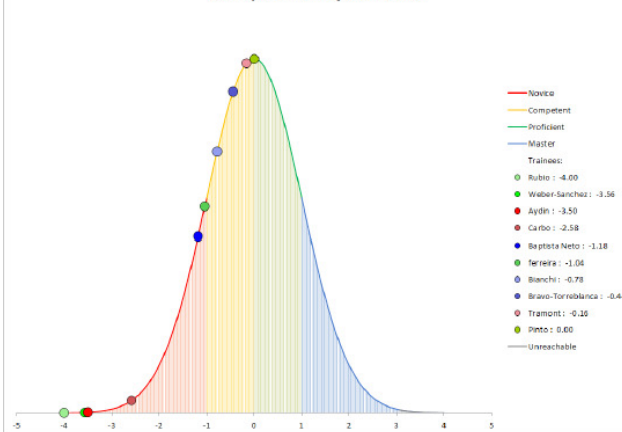
First Session Date
11/13/2017

Last Session Date
11/17/2017

User Performance Improvement (Quality and Efficiency Metrics)

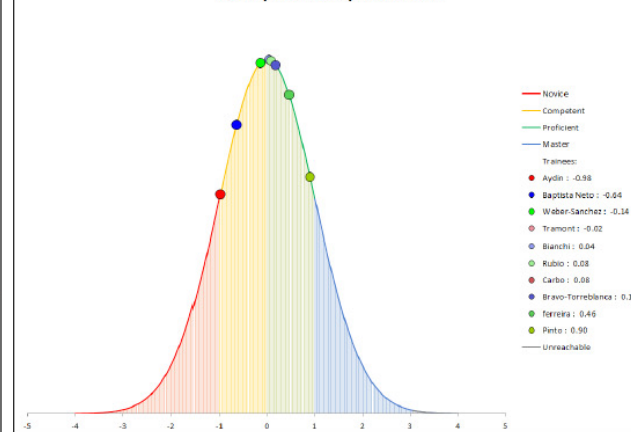
Initial Performance

Quality & Efficiency Distribution



End Performance

Quality & Efficiency Distribution



MSim Course Report: BROc-Si

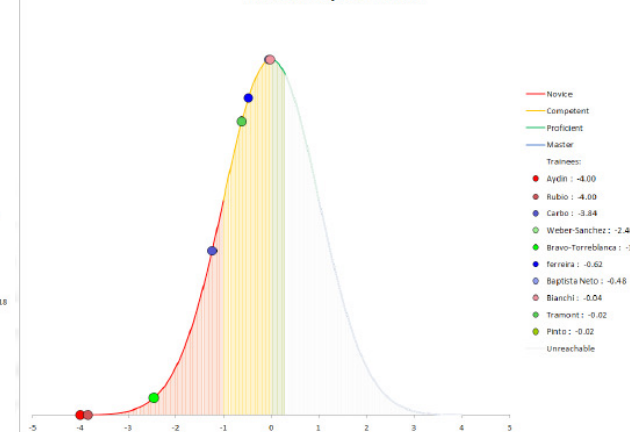
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User Performance Improvement (Risk and Safety Metrics)

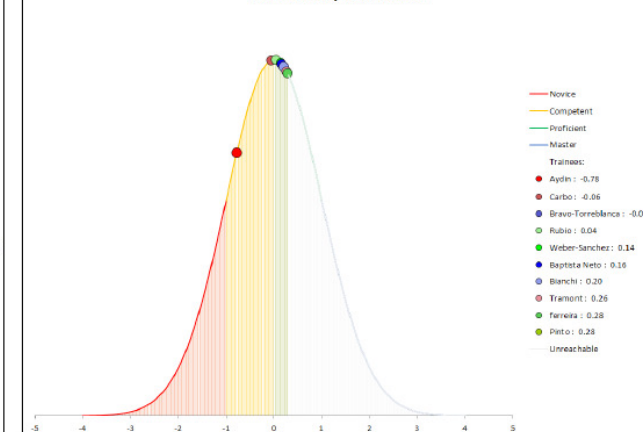
Initial Performance

Risk & Safety Distribution



End Performance

Risk & Safety Distribution



PERFORMANCE: PATIENT OUTCOMES



TECHNICAL SKILL ASSESSMENT OF SURGEONS PERFORMING ROBOT-ASSISTED RADICAL PROSTATECTOMY: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CROWDSOURCED REVIEW AND PATIENT OUTCOMES

Khurshid R. Ghani, Ann Arbor, MI; Bryan Comstock, Seattle, WA;*

Table. Risk-Adjusted Rates of Short-term Outcomes After Robot-Assisted Radical Prostatectomy, According to Peer Ratings of Surgical Skill in MUSIC.

Patient outcomes	Quartile 1 skill (lowest 25%)	Quartile 4 skill (highest 25%)	P-value
Excess Blood Loss (>400 cc) rate	3.4%	3.4%	0.901
Prolonged urethral catheter (>16 days) rate	4.4%	6.4%	0.050
Urethral catheter replacement rate	6.7%	3.2%	0.001
Readmission rate	7.7%	4.3%	0.002

Source of Funding: Blue Cross Blue Shield of Michigan

FUTURE IMPACT OF ROBOTIC SURGERY



(The robot today) “is an extension of the physician’s eyes and hands. A robot is supposed to tell you valuable information that’s going to help guide you, it will do some things automatically for you. It will use Big Data, it will use anatomical recognition software...”

“ The top 5% of surgeons can do things that the other 95% just can’t do... Our goal is to democratize surgery... meaning every surgeon can get the results of those high operators in the top 5% of their field.”

Gary Pruden, Worldwide Medical Device Chairman, Johnson and Johnson



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AdventHealth Nicholson Center