Case Log Information for Plastic Surgery Programs

Background
The ACGME-I Case Log System is a data depository to support programs in complying with Advanced Specialty Requirements and to enable program directors to monitor each resident's clinical experience by capturing and categorizing resident cases.

The Surgical/Hospital-based Review Committee-International examines cases completed by graduating residents to determine a program's compliance with clinical experience requirements, judge if educational resources are sufficient for the program's accredited complement of residents, and evaluate the breadth and depth of resident experiences. The Committee understands that achievement of the minimum number for each listed procedure does not signify achievement of competence in any procedure, nor do the cases that must be logged represent the totality of clinical competency needed in any given specialty. Most importantly, meeting the minimum requirements for procedures does not replace or negate the requirement that, upon a resident's completion of the program, the program director must verify that he or she has demonstrated sufficient competence to enter practice without direct supervision.

Residents have a responsibility to enter cases accurately and in a timely manner. It is recommended that residents log cases daily or at least weekly. Residents must continue to log cases throughout the duration of their program, even if the minimum requirements have been met.

Program directors have the responsibility to regularly review and analyze each resident's completed cases. It is recommended that program directors review the Case Minimums Report at least quarterly to ensure each resident is making appropriate progress toward meeting the required minimum numbers.

The Accreditation Data System (ADS) Case Log tab includes general references on entering and retrieving information. Each specialty's page on the ACGME-I website contains additional Case Log references, including a *Resident Quick Guide* with definitions and case entry requirements particular to the specialty and a *Faculty and Staff Quick Guide* to assist program directors and faculty members choose and evaluate Case Log reports. Residents are encouraged to review these resources prior to their first case entries and to continue to refer to them as needed. Program directors can use information from the reports in ADS to review resident progress toward meeting clinical experience requirements, to set and evaluate curriculum, and to inform clinical faculty members about residents' clinical experience needs.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. **Why are minimum numbers used?**
   The Surgical/Hospital-based Review Committee-International determined that minimum numbers for key procedures would provide information on clinical resources without detracting from the latitude that the program director must have to manage the clinical curriculum.

2. **How were case and procedure categories and minimum numbers identified?** The ACGME-I uses the same case and procedure categories and minimum numbers used for residency training in the United States. In the US, some specialties determined minimum case numbers after the specialty Review Committee analyzed national data for graduating residents. Some specialties worked with their respective boards to determine case and procedural categories and minimum numbers.

   The Review Committee-International felt that adhering to the same numbers as in the US provided a baseline to begin monitoring ACGME-I-accredited programs. Minimum numbers have been in place in the US for a number of years. In addition to the information obtained from block diagrams and ACGME-I Resident and Faculty Survey results, Case Logs for graduating residents are recognized as one important data point for judging resident clinical experience. The Review Committee-International will continue to monitor Case Log reports for graduating residents to determine if the use of US minimum numbers will need modification for the international community.

3. **Are residents required to enter cases according to Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) codes?**
   No. Codes are not required when residents are logging cases. The ACGME-I Case Log System uses descriptors to identify and log cases. The Review Committee-International will evaluate graduate resident cases based on descriptions of the procedures, not the codes. If over time, residents become familiar with the codes for frequently performed procedures, they can enter them; however, it is not necessary for accurate tracking.

4. **If the institution uses an electronic system to track cases, duty hours, resident evaluations, etc., can the Case Log data from this system be uploaded into ADS?** No. At present there is no mechanism to electronically transfer cases from another system into ADS. The program director has ultimate responsibility to ensure that all data reported in ADS is accurate and complete, and should encourage residents to enter their case data daily in the Case Log System in ADS.

   Note that if your institution's electronic system has the capability, it may be possible to download ADS Case Log data into your system. Please contact technical support at ads@acgme.org to obtain technical assistance for this function.

5. **Will residents have access to their Case Logs after graduation?**
   Yes. Residents can access their Case Log reports after completion of the program to use for hospital credentialing, apply for fellowship training, etc. Residents are not able to add cases to the system after completing the program.

6. How can a resident use information from their Case Logs?

During the residency, Case Logs are useful to help residents determine the breadth and depth of their procedural experience. Case Logs can be used to inform revision of rotations to allow for more experience in a procedure or prevent too much experience with one type of patient or procedure at the expense of broader educational goals. After residency, Case Logs provide a record of experiences when applying for fellowship training or for hospital credentialing.

7. How can a program director use information from resident Case Logs?

Program directors can apply filters for several of the reports available on the Case Log tab in ADS to determine how individual rotations, participating sites, or supervising faculty members are contributing to the residents' experiences. Program directors can also review when and how residents are recording their cases. For example, if a program requires residents to enter cases each week, the Resident Activity Report can be run weekly, and it can be quickly identified if a resident has not logged any cases.

8. How does the Review Committee use Case Log data?

The Review Committee-International will review minimum case reports for those residents that have graduated from the program to determine how many residents met required minimums and which procedures were deficient. The Committee will also review the data to determine if residents are completing large numbers of certain procedures while not meeting minimums in all procedures. These analyses will allow the Committee to determine the breadth and depth of experiences provided by a program and to judge the residents' service obligations. Citations will result if minimums are not consistently met, if the Committee judges that residents are performing certain procedures as excessive service over education, and if resident reporting is inconsistent or lacking.

9. What are the minimum case numbers for plastic surgery?

The following table summarizes minimum requirements for graduating residents in plastic surgery.

Procedure	Minimum number
Primary cleft lip repair	7
Primary cleft palate repair	7
Secondary cleft lip or palate repair	7
Cleft lip nasal deformity repair	
Craniomaxillofacial reconstruction	
Vascular malformation (laser)	
Other head and neck congenital defects procedures	
Total head and neck congenital defects	**50**
Reconstruction after neoplasm resection with skin graft	
Reconstruction after neoplasm resection with local flap	16
Reconstruction after neoplasm resection with free flap	2
Resection of skin cancer	
Resection of other head and neck neoplasm	
Other head and neck neoplasms procedures	
Total head and neck neoplasms	**70**

Treat occlusal injury	8
Treat upper midface fracture	8
Treat nasal fracture	4
Treat complex soft tissue injury	15
Other head and neck trauma procedures	
Total head and neck trauma	**50**
Breast reduction	24
Total breast macromastia	**24**
Breast reconstruction with implant or expander	30
Breast reconstruction with pedicle flap	4
Breast reconstruction with free flap	4
Secondary procedures	
Fat grafting (absent breast)	
Total absent breast	**100**
Total reconstructive breast procedures	**100**
Treat pressure ulcer - debridement or VAC	3
Treat pressure ulcer with flap	5
Treat wounds of trunk with flap	15
Total wounds or deformities of trunk	**23**
Treat other deformities	
Total trunk procedures	**25**
Hand and Upper Extremity Wound Reconstruction by primary closure	5
Hand and Upper Extremity Wound Reconstruction with skin graft	5
Hand and Upper Extremity Wound Reconstruction with flap	6
Amputation	7
Total hand and upper extremity wound requiring reconstruction	**23**
Repair/reconstruct tendon with or without graft	16
Operative release of tendon adhesion/tendon lengthening	4
Tendon transfer	2
Total tendon (extensor or flexor)	**22**
Repair/reconstruct nerve with or without graft	10
Total nerve injury	**10**
Operative repair of fracture or dislocation	30
Release of joint contracture	2
Total fracture or dislocation	**32**
Operative treatment of Dupuytren's contracture (including needle and collagenase)	2
Total Dupuytren's Contracture	**2**
Nerve decompression	16
Total nerve compression	**16**
Arterial repair, revascularization, or replantation of digit, hand, or upper extremity	**4**
Total arterial insufficiency or traumatic amputation of digit, hand, or upper extremity	**4**

Arthroplasty/arthrodesis	3
Congenital deformity treatment	2
Neoplasm treatment, benign or malignant	8
Other deformity or disease process procedures	
Total other deformity or disease process	**13**
Total hand and upper extremity procedures	**122**
Treatment with graft	12
Treatment with local flap	9
Treatment with free flap or revascularization/replantation	3
Total lower extremity wounds and deformities	**24**
Total lower extremity procedures	**25**
Burn reconstruction	16
Other integument burns procedures	
Total integument burns	**24**
Total reconstructive procedures	**1,000**
Facelift	10
Brow lift	2
Blepharoplasty	20
Rhinoplasty	10
Other head and neck aesthetic deformity procedures	
Total head and neck aesthetic deformity	**50**
Breast augmentation	16
Fat grafting (breast micromastia)	
Total breast micromastia	**16**
Mastopexy	12
Total breast ptosis	**12**
Total breast procedures (aesthetic)	**30**
Brachioplasty	2
Abdominoplasty	10
Body lift	2
Thighplasty	2
Suction assisted lipoplasty	15
Other trunk/extremity aesthetic deformities procedures	
Trunk/extremity aesthetic deformities	**50**
Total aesthetic procedures	**150**
Total index procedures	**1,150**
Microvascular/free tissue transplant	20
Total microvascular/free tissue transplant	**20**
Tissue expansion	30
Total tissue expansion	**30**
Head and neck suction assist lipoplasty	
Trunk suction assist lipoplasty	
Ext suction assist lipoplasty	
Total suction assist lipoplasty	**15**
Botulinum toxin injection	7

Soft tissue fillers	7
Autologous fat	7
Total use of injectables	**21**
Total use of lasers	**10**