TRAINEES' PERSPECTIVES FROM CHIEF REGISTRARS, WARRINGTON HOSPITAL

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OF
RESPIRATORY
REGISTRAR



RESULTS OF SURVEY



EXCEPTION REPORTING



WHAT DOES
THE
RESEARCH
SAY?



FINAL THOUGHTS

CONTENT







EXPERIENCE OF RESPIRATORY REG

Tertiary Centre placement during onset of pandemic

Activity-reduced - Bored!

Redeployed to ITU

Progressed to St6 in St Helens & Knowsley Busy trust in particularly hard hit area

Steep learning curve – teaching others simultaneously Some good
practices – senior
support for decision
making and ITU
MDT

But some difficulties
- perception of "Us
vs them"

Subsequent waves much greater impact on mental health and wellbeing

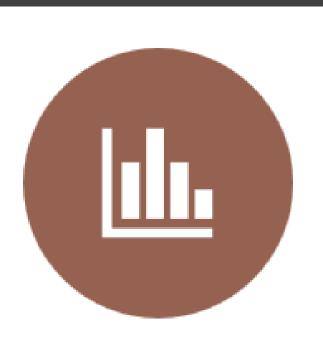
Many examples of
"Heartsink" cases –
will live long in the
memory

Isolation rules and staff sickness had significant impact with On-call rota

Virtual Teaching – more negatives than positives

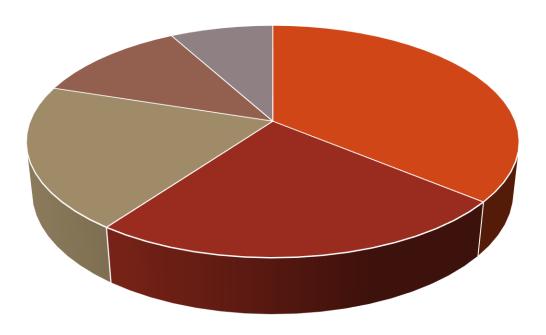
Significant impact on training, attitudes, relationships and working practices





RESULTS OF SURVEY

Grade in March 2020

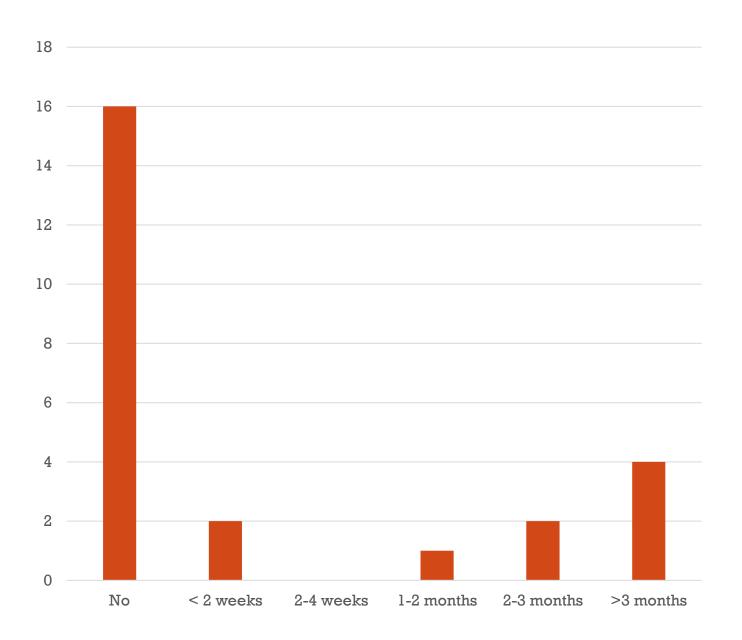


- Medical student
- FY1/2
- ST1/2
- ST3 +
- Junior clinical fellow

GRADE AND SPECIALITY

- Respiratory
- Gastroenterology
- Emergency medicine
- Obstetrics and Gynaecology
- Core Medical training
- Clinical fellow pre surgical training

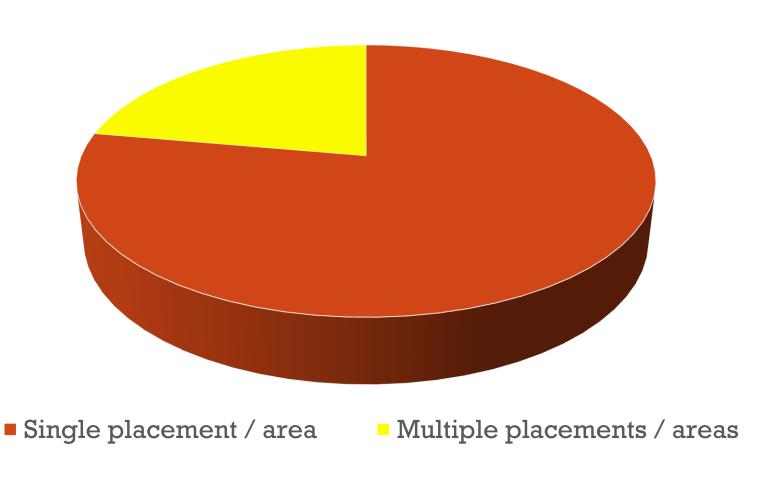




REDEPLOYMENT



SINGLE OR MULTIPLE PLACEMENTS





TIME OFF









ARCP OUTCOMES 2020 / 2021

Outcome 10.1 in 2/25

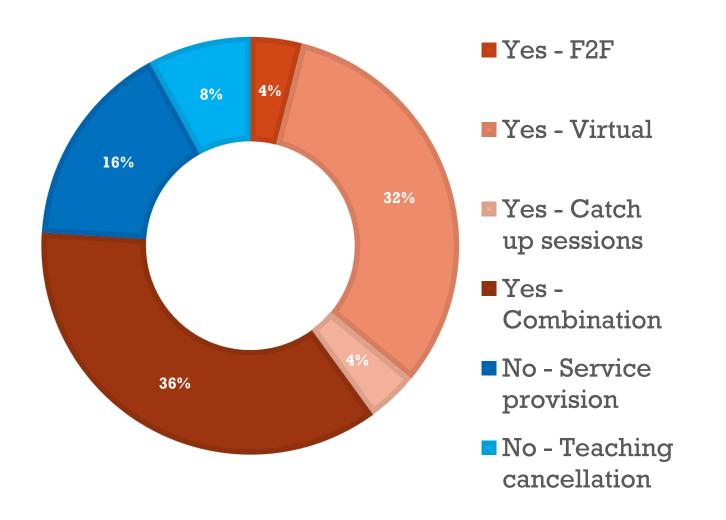
Passed but requirement change due to pandemic 2/25

• Some skills only achievable by skills lab

Not passed 3/25

- No QIP's
- Presentation opportunities limited

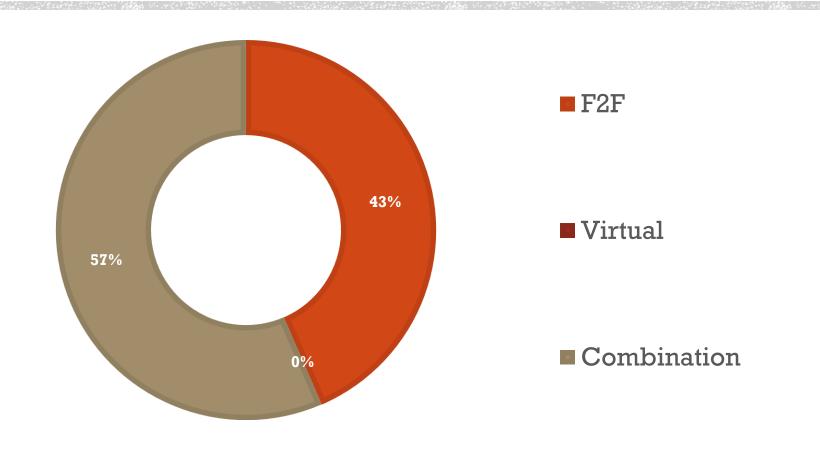




TEACHING ATTENDANCE REQUIREMENTS MET?



DESIRED TYPE OF TEACHING







Struggle to concentrate on virtual sessions



Opportunity to meet other trainees / socialise



Peer support



Easier to **engage**



More interactive and educational



Allows for different teaching methods

FACE TO FACE











ALLOWS YOU TO ATTEND IF ON NIGHTS / REST DAYS DIFFICULT TO
ATTEND FACE
TO FACE IF NOT
BASED AT
HOSPITAL / OFF
SITE

LECTURE BASED
FOR VIRTUAL /
FACE TO FACE
FOR
SIMULATIONS /
SKILLS

VIRTUAL IS
MORE
ACCESSIBLE,
EASIER TO
CATCH UP ON
RECORDINGS

COMBINATION



IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON TRAINING

Limited operating time

Didn't complete university – left 6 months early

Cancellation of clinics and endoscopy lists

Paused everything, prolonged training, slows progression

Reduction in teaching

Higher speciality places reduced due to registrars taking grace periods / out of training programmes due to the stress of the pandemic

Difficult to do
extracurricular work for
CV development and
applications

Issues with getting study leave to present due to staffing levels

Put in extra hours in and out of work in order to feel competent with curriculum requirements

Lost experience of general medical job due to redeployment, now feel lacking in this area

Negatively impacted

Good experience as working as support medical student on wards – good experience pre FY1



WHAT DO TRAINEES WANT?

More simulation sessions and courses to be funded

More flexibility in rota service provision to allow theatre / scanning sessions to be attended

Supported training and mentors for trainees who are struggling

Dedicated and protected time during 9-5 shifts away from wards and referas to catch up on endoscopy and clinics

More teaching and skills labs

Additional annual and study leave, dedicated time off to use for training days

Designated buddy system with senior trainees to help with clinical skills and knowledge, so not relying on consultant body who are also very busy

Drop in sessions with clinical education for simulation skills training

Improved staffing to allow for safe levels of staff during protected teaching time

Training sessions to be recorded and sent via e mail

Be flexible at ARCP, add time to training if requirements are not met More self development time – that we actually get to use!

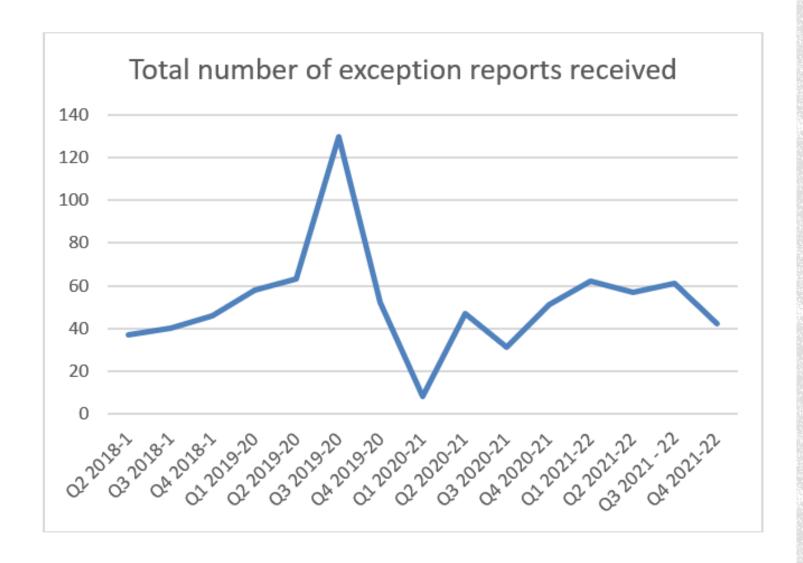
No easy way to catch up as training is still suffering



BASICALLY:

- Better staffing
- Support
- Less service provision more training, especially simulations and speciality specific clinics / invasive procedures / theatre
- Funding for additional teaching
 - Time Self development time / study leave / annual leave



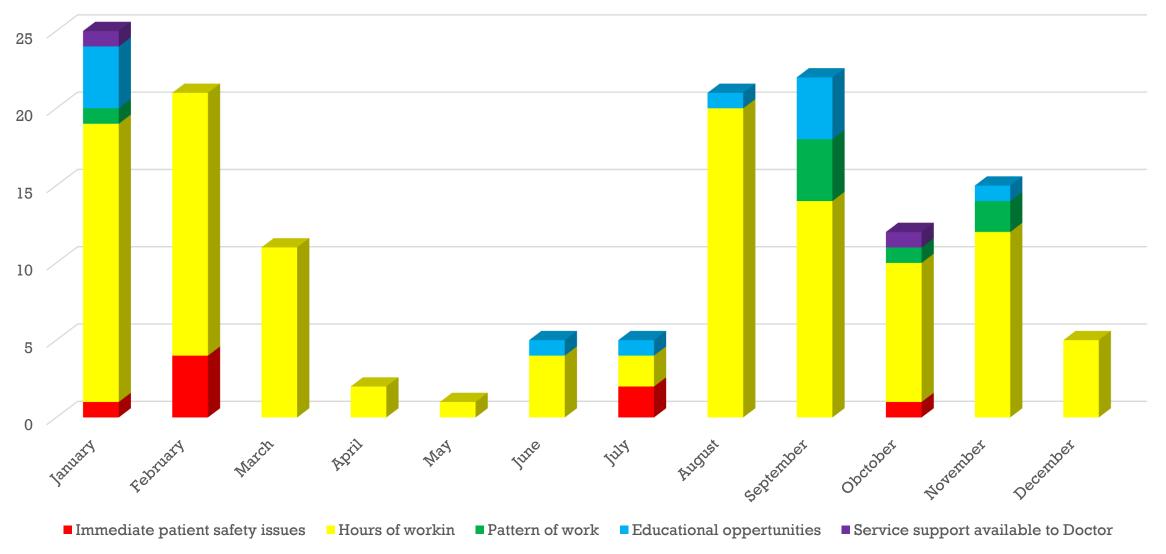


EXCEPTION REPORTS

2018 - 2022



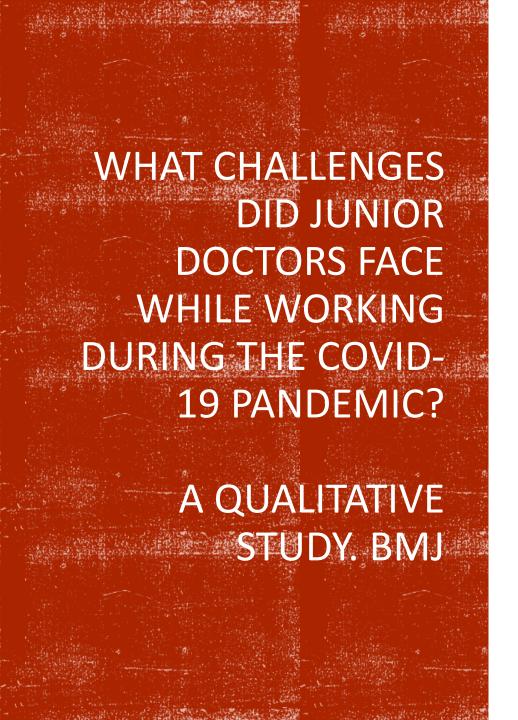
Exception reports 2020







WHAT DOES THE RESEARCH SAY?



 Doctors are more vulnerable to mental illnesses (such as anxiety and depression) and suicide than the general population. In recent years, including those before the COVID-19 pandemic, UK doctors have reported understaffing, stretched resources, increased workload and burnout.

Conclusions

• The trauma that junior doctors experienced while working during COVID-19 led to powerlessness and a reduction in the benefit of individual coping strategies. This may have resulted in feelings of resignation. We recommend that, postpandemic, junior doctors are assigned to consistent teams and offered ongoing support.

THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON TRAINING: A NATIONAL SURVEY OF UK ANAESTHETIC TRAINEES

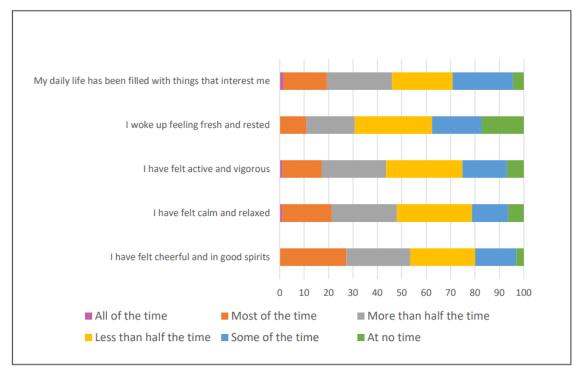


Figure 9. WHO-5 Wellbeing Index: All respondents

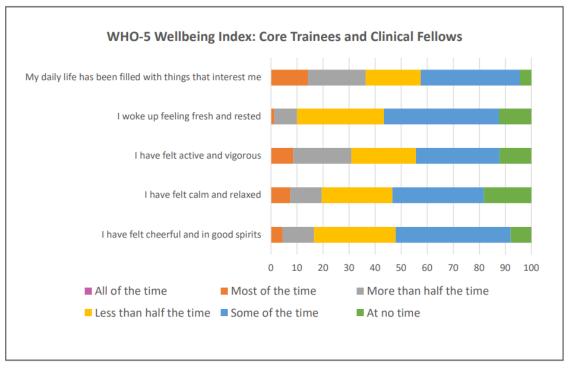


Figure 10. Markers of Trainee Wellbeing: Core Trainees and Clinical Fellows



Table 1 Breakdown of level of complexity during time frame 1

	No. of procedures in which trainees were involved				
	Complex major	Major	Intermediate	Minor	Subminor
ST1 trainees					
Control	11.7 (10, 1- 34)	34.8 (30, 1- 98)	75.4 (63.5, 8– 290)	45.2 (33, 3– 196)	33.9 (26, 1– 224)
COVID	4.9 (3, 1–22)	18.6 (14, 1– 103)	32.0 (19, 1–206)	13.7 (8, 1- 115)	9.5 (6.5, 1– 72)
% difference	-58.1	-46.6	-57.6	-69.7	-72.0
ST2 trainees					
Control	8.1 (5, 1–57)	15.8 (11, 1– 75)	49.3 (41, 1–258)	21.1 (8.5, 1– 229)	8.4 (6.5, 1– 30)
COVID	7.0 (4, 1–30)	10.1 (6.5, 1– 100)	15.1 (9.5, 1– 128)	7.3 (4, 1–52)	4.5 (2, 1–16)
% difference	-13.6	-36.1	-69.4	-65.4	-46.4

Values are mean (median, range). Control period, 12 March to 7 July 2019; COVID period, 12 March to 7 July 2020. ST, specialty trainee.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON OPERATIVE EXPERIENCE OF JUNIOR SURGICAL TRAINEES

BRITISH JOURNAL OF SURGERY



TRAINEE DOCTORS'
EXPERIENCES OF LEARNING
AND WELL-BEING WHILE
WORKING IN INTENSIVE
CARE DURING THE COVID-19
PANDEMIC: A QUALITATIVE
STUDY USING APPRECIATIVE
INQUIRY

 Suggestions for improvement focused on rest facilities, rota patterns and hierarchies, creating opportunities for reflection and ensuring continued educational and training opportunities despite operational demands. PAEDIATRIC
TRAINEES' TRAINING
EXPERIENCES
DURING THE COVID19 PANDEMIC: A
NATIONAL SURVEY

 Themes generated from trainees' most positive and negative training experiences.

Four over-riding themes epitomise trainees' positive experiences of training during the pandemic: 'changed practice', 'new skills', 'extra time' and 'teamwork'. Within reported negative experiences, four key themes were also evident: 'training', 'clinical experience', 'safety' and 'well-being'.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ON TRAINEE PROGRESSION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

JOINT ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS TRAINING BOARD

Procedures

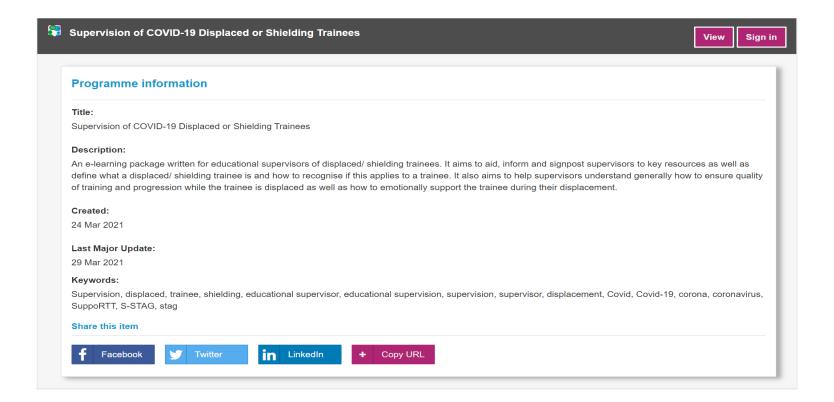
- Q5. Will I be required to go back and prove competency of a procedure if I go into a Group 2 specialty? What happens if I then want to join a Group 1 specialty?
- If you have missing procedural competencies and enter a group 2 specialty, your new Training Programme Director will assess whether you need to demonstrate the IMS1 requirement to train within your new specialty. In many group 2 specialties there will be no requirement for procedural ability whereas in others (e.g. Medical Oncology, Haematology etc) certain procedural competencies will be required. If you transfer to a Group 1 speciality then you would undergo a gap analysis on transfer and that would highlight the requirement to attain all of the IMS1 procedural competencies before the end of IMS1.
- Q. How will trainees be supported to gain these competencies in their final year?
- Q. Who should I speak to if my trust does not have a way of supporting procedures that I cannot perform?
- No trainee should be put in a position as a matter of service delivery of having to perform a practical procedure that they are not competent to perform. The provision of practical procedure training to support the acute take and other aspects of patient care is a clinical governance issue and is the responsibility of the medical director (see Federation statement on practical procedures). Trainees should seek access to suitable training either in a simulation setting or under close clinical supervision depending on the practical procedure and levels of previous training.





FINAL THOUGHTS

RESOURCES



https://portal.e-

lfh.org.uk/Component/Details/696142#:~:text=Programme%20information,Share%20this%20item



RESOURCES

- https://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/11/12/e056122#:~:text=What%20challenges% 20did,Spiers%3B%20johanna.spiers
- https://anaesthetists.org/Home/Membership/Trainees/The-impact-of-the-COVID-19-pandemic-ontraining#:~:text=The%20impact%20of%20the%20COVID%2D19%20pandemic%2 0on%20training%3A%20a,June%202021
- https://academic.oup.com/bjs/article/108/1/e33/6050079#:~:text=Impact%20of% 20COVID,Volume%20108%2C%20Issue
- https://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/11/5/e049437#:~:text=Trainee%20doctors%E2 %80%99%20experiences,Randeep%20Mullhi1
- https://ep.bmj.com/content/107/1/64#:~:text=Paediatric%20trainees%E2%80%9 9%20training,uhs.nhs.uk



THANK YOU. ANY OUESTIONS / COMMENTS?