

Table 4. Final core undergraduate curriculum in plastic surgery.

Categories	Competences	Round 2		Round 3 Agreement	
		Mean	SD		
<b>SKILLS</b>	<b>A newly graduated doctor must be able to PERFORM ...</b>				
<b>Wound management</b>	Assessment of acute wounds	3.90	0.40	100%	
	Treatment of different types of acute wounds	3.13	0.92	87%	
	Assessment of facial wounds and know the referral indications	3.39	0.76	87%	
	Assessment and treatment of a bite wound	3.32	0.70	97%	
	Removal of foreign bodies and adequately rinse a wound	3.61	0.72	93%	
	Assessment of the status of a wound, i.e. determine if there is an on-going infection or not, determine if the wound is healing or getting worse, (determine when to refer patients to the correct specialist)	3.58	0.76	97%	
	Assessment of difference between necrotic and viable tissue	3.39	0.62	93%	
	Evaluation and treatment of a wound infection	3.58	0.62	97%	
	Basic diagnosis and treatment of both superficial and deep post-operative infections and understand indications for referral	3.35	0.71	87%	
	<b>Basic surgical skills</b>	Basic suture technique: How to close a wound by single sutures and atraumatic technique	3.55	0.85	93%
		Choice of the right suture material	3.03	0.84	83%
		Infiltration anesthesia/local anesthesia in skin	3.39	0.76	93%
		Basic debridement of a wound	3.35	0.80	90%
		Correct and safe handling of basic surgical instruments	3.03	0.91	93%
		A proper preoperative wash-up	3.26	0.82	87%
Abscess drainage		3.19	0.95	87%	
Cutting of sutures		3.03	0.95	90%	
<b>Burn care</b>		Assessment of burns by a basic burn approach (ABCDE)	3.48	0.72	97%
		Approximate determination of the depth and extent of a burn injury and be able to communicate the findings in the correct terms	3.23	0.84	87%
	Basic (first line) treatment of burns and frostbites	3.26	0.77	100%	
<b>Skin lesions</b>	Treatment of small/uncomplicated burns	3.45	0.68	100%	
	Clinical diagnosis of the most common skin tumours	3.23	0.84	83%	
	Skin biopsies	3.32	0.83	87%	
	Examination and diagnostic biopsy of a nevus	3.19	0.98	83%	
	Excision of skin lesions	3.10	0.91	80%	
	Correct treatment decisions and referrals based on histological findings of biopsies	3.39	0.92	80%	
<b>Examination skills</b>	A reliable test of motor and sensory function of face and limbs based on knowledge of anatomy	3.42	0.67	87%	
	Examination of the mouth and pharynx of a patient	3.32	0.65	90%	
	Examination of breasts	3.32	0.83	90%	
	Consultation with the correct specialist colleague using the correct terms	3.10	0.75	90%	
<b>KNOWLEDGE</b>	<b>A newly graduated doctor must have BASIC KNOWLEDGE OF ...</b>				
<b>Basic anatomy and physiology</b>	Anatomy	3.84	0.45	100%	
	Anatomy of the skin	3.58	0.62	100%	
	Physiology	3.65	0.61	97%	
	Sensory and motor innervation of face and how to test for absence of function	3.48	0.63	93%	
	Superficial anatomic structures in the face that are mandatory to assess in traumatic wounds: 1. Clinical evaluation of facial nerve lesions. 2. Anatomical landmarks for the branches of the trigeminal nerve. 3. The facial vein and artery. 4. The temporal vein and artery	3.13	0.67	83%	
<b>Wound care</b>	Local anaesthetics – mechanisms of action, usage, and adverse effects	3.26	0.77	90%	
	Basic principles of wound healing and factors affecting the normal healing process	3.61	0.62	97%	
	Principles for conservative treatment in chronic wounds	3.23	0.72	87%	
	Diagnosis, conservative treatment, and indications for referral of chronic wounds (i.e. vascular, diabetic, pressure sores etc.)	3.29	0.74	87%	
	Fundamentals of wound care: role of blood flow (edema, patient positioning), nutrition, glucose balance, smoking, dressings and antimicrobial treatment	3.35	0.80	97%	
	How to recognize vital tissue from devital tissue	3.55	0.62	93%	
	How to prevent pressure sores	3.68	0.60	100%	
<b>Referral guidelines</b>	Basics of facial paralysis Referral criteria	3.06	0.68	87%	
	When to treat and when to refer traumatic wounds of the face	3.48	0.63	93%	
	When to, and to which specialty, refer acute and chronic wounds	3.35	0.84	80%	
	When to refer burn patients to hospital (not burn centre) – especially children	3.52	0.68	100%	
	Referral criteria and local routines for the most common benign and malignant skin tumors	3.19	0.83	93%	
	What to refer to plastic surgery (trauma and elective)	3.10	0.79	90%	
<b>Traumatology</b>	First assessment and first aid for mangled extremity/complex extremity trauma	3.19	0.83	80%	
	Serious soft tissue infections and when to suspect necrotising soft tissue infections	3.71	0.59	97%	
<b>Soft tissue infections</b>	When an erysipelas/cellulitis needs to be evaluated by a surgeon	3.35	0.71	87%	
	Basic first aid for burns	3.84	0.52	100%	
	That burn centres exist	3.74	0.68	100%	
<b>Burn care</b>	How major burns are treated – in general	3.03	0.87	90%	
	Basic burn treatment	3.48	0.68	100%	
	That cleft centres exist	3.26	0.86	97%	
	That clefts, and several other paediatric malformations are treated by plastic surgeons	3.16	0.90	93%	
<b>Congenital</b>	The most common congenital malformations (i.e. clefts, cranial malformations, vascular malformations, congenital nevi, hypospadias, ears, breast, and thoracic) AND know of its referral to plastic surgery	3.19	0.83	80%	
	Skin lesions (melanomas, basalomas and squamous cell carcinomas) and the initial diagnostic procedures (margins, depths, PAD)	3.26	0.77	87%	
	Treatment guidelines for melanoma	3.03	0.87	80%	
<b>Breast</b>	Diagnosis of breast tumors	3.42	0.56	90%	
	The reasons for BMI limits and the disadvantage of smoking	3.26	0.86	93%	
<b>Principles and general knowledge</b>	That there are entities called hypertrophic scars and keloids	3.06	0.81	87%	
	What plastic surgeons in public hospitals do	3.10	0.91	93%	
	That plastic surgery involves congenital malformations and reconstruction of different parts of the body after cancer and trauma	3.03	0.87	97%	
	The role and assignment of plastic and reconstructive surgery in the public medical health care system and the most common procedures performed	3.00	0.93	87%	
	In what case to contact a plastic and reconstructive surgeon	3.00	0.93	97%	

Mean: mean score on a 1–4 Likert scale. SD: standard deviation.